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A CATALOGUE  
OF  
ENGLISH COINS  
IN THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME II.

(*WESSEX AND ENGLAND TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.*)

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## PREFACE

BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

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THIS volume of the Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum contains descriptions of the Coins of Wessex from Ecgbeorht to Eadwig, and of those of All England from Eadgar to the Norman Conquest. Taken in conjunction with the first volume, which dealt with the coinages of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, and Northumbria, it completes the description of all the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the National Collection.

In the lists of moneyers given in the first volume the names of those not represented in the National Collection were inserted. In the present volume this scheme has been further extended by including all known types of Coins, whether or not represented in the Museum series. The names of moneyers and the descriptions of the types of Coins not in the Museum are printed in italics.

As the Coins in the volume are all Silver Pennies (unless otherwise described), the weight only of each piece is given, and not the size or metal.

This volume has been compiled by Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Coins, and by Mr. Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., the author of the first volume. Mr. Keary is responsible for the Introduction, and Mr. Grueber for the description of the Coins, the Indexes, the Illustrations, and for seeing the work through the press.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins ARRANGE-  
MENT. continues and completes the description of the coins which were struck in this country between the Coming of the English and the Norman Conquest. As it was impossible to describe in one volume the whole number of pieces, issued during this period, which are contained in the National Collection, the arrangement adopted has been to distribute the coinage into certain classes corresponding to the different heptarchic kingdoms in which the coins were struck. The heptarchic kingdoms of which we possess coins are five: Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex. The coinages of the first four of these districts are described in Volume I. The coinage of Wessex has been reserved for the present volume, as it merges into that of All England. These last two series—or say, rather, this single series in its completeness—is of course more extensive than those of the other kingdoms put together; and if the first object kept in view had been the preservation of a uniformity in the size of the volumes, it would have been better to describe in Volume I. the coinage of Wessex down, say, to the reign of Eadgar, and to reserve the coinage of All England—and Eadgar's coins may fairly be so described—for the second Volume. But this arrangement would have involved breaking into a series which is really continuous; and the compilers of the Catalogue felt that that would be too great a sacrifice to make for the sake of a merely superficial uniformity. As it is, we see that the body of the present volume contains, with indexes, &c., 544 pages as compared with the 282 pages of Volume I., and the description of 4106 coins as compared with 2558 previously

described. Thus the whole collection of Anglo-Saxon coins in the British Museum, or, if the expression be preferred, of coins struck by the English previous to the Norman Conquest, numbers at the present moment 6664.

In the last volume the plan was adopted of enlarging the contents of the Catalogue somewhat beyond the limits suggested by its title and its immediate purpose, by inserting, in the lists of moneyers, names which are not represented in the National Collection. Of the present volume the scheme has been further extended to include all types of coins whether or not represented among the Museum coins. The comparative poverty of the National Collection in certain branches—as, for example, in the coins of Æthelred II., of which the Stockholm Museum possesses a much larger number than does the British Museum—rendered this extension of the plan of the Catalogue highly desirable if not absolutely necessary.

The period of history covered by the coinage described in this volume extends from the accession of Ecgbeorht of Wessex—the first king of Wessex who struck coins—to the Norman Conquest, or from A.D. 802 to A.D. 1066, a period of two centuries and a half. To speak, however, with strict accuracy we should date the beginning of the period from the battle of Ellandune, A.D. 825, for, as will presently be seen, it is not probable that Ecgbeorht struck any money before that event. To some extent the present period overlaps that covered by the first volume. It is necessary to assume that the reader of the present Introduction has read, or is in a position to read, the Introduction to and the body of the preceding volume; for it would be impossible to repeat at length either the history of the coinage or the description of certain series of coins there given. It is, again, not the part of the compilers of the Catalogue to enter into anything like a detailed history of England for the period under consideration. The only details to which we need descend are those which immediately affect the issue of the coinage. These will not be many. As a rule, the point at which the history of the currency touches political history is in the wider social aspects of the latter. It illustrates



the peaceful or disturbed state of the country by its excellence or its barbarism; the wealth of the country at any particular time by its quantity. Some of the coinages with which we have to deal are records of the recovery of England by the English kings; for we find Æthelstan and his successors striking at mint places which a short while before had been in the hands of the Danes. At another time the coinage of England, taken in connection with those of some neighbour countries, is a record of the *rapprochement* which had taken place between England and the Scandinavian countries of Europe. But even in such cases as these we must not look to the coins to give us exact dates or any of the minute details of history.

The reign of Ecgbeorht brings to a close the first great period in the history of the English, that of the long struggles between the heptarchic kingdoms of England. These struggles, as was pointed out in the last volume, were due chiefly, first to the rivalries of Northumbria and Mercia, secondly to the rivalries of Mercia and Wessex. Mercia rose for a second time to pre-eminence under Offa, with whom begins the continuous (penny) coinage of England: and it retained this pre-eminence under Coenwulf, Offa's son. In their reigns the kings of Kent and East Anglia were little better than viceroys to the kings of Mercia. Beorhtric, the king of Wessex, Offa's son-in-law, was in much the same position. Ecgbeorht, the legitimate prince, was driven from Wessex and took refuge at the Court of Charles the Great. It is probable that his exile dates from the marriage of Beorhtric to the daughter of Offa, and was continued till Beorhtric's death, that is for a period of thirteen years (A.D. 789-802).\*

We need not here stay to discuss the theories which have been enunciated of the imperial ambition which might have been fostered in Ecgbeorht's mind by his friendship with the first emperor of the New Western Empire. For there was in reality nothing essentially new in the policy of

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\* See *Dic. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Eghert.

Wessex under her new king. Ecgbeorht's policy was the policy of all the heptarchic kings who felt themselves sufficiently strong to entertain it. The position of Wessex, however, as an outpost of English conquest, obliged its king to concern himself much with the subjugation of his Celtic neighbours, the North Welsh of Wales proper and the West Welsh of Cornwall. This warfare in which Ecgbeorht was first engaged was the concern of Wessex, not in any sense a national English warfare. After his victories over the Celts (First harrying of the West Welsh, A.D. 815; victory of Camelford A.D. 825), the policy of Wessex required that Ecgbeorht should, if possible, assert his supremacy over Mercia, or he would once more sink into insignificance. Ecgbeorht's Welsh wars were so far from being 'national' wars, that Mercia had taken advantage of them to invade Wessex. But Mercia was no longer as great as it had been when Ecgbeorht fled to Francia. Ecgbeorht was favoured by the failure of the great line of Offa, by the rise of kings of inferior worth, and, as is probable, by a disputed succession. (Deposition of Ceolwulf, and accession of Beornwulf, not of Offa's line, A.D. 822 or 4. See Vol. I. p. lviii.)

Beornwulf was defeated by Ecgbeorht at the battle of Ellandune before spoken of. This victory established the supremacy of Wessex. The *Chronicle* continues, speaking of Ecgbeorht: 'He then sent Æthelwulf his son . . . with Eallstân his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a large force; and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames. And the Kentish people and those of Surrey, and the South Saxons and the East Saxons turned to him because they had been unjustly forced from his kinsmen.'\*

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\* *From his neapum.* *Mag* may mean only a neighbour. But the kinsmen here meant are probably the former kings of Wessex, such as Ine, of whom Ecgbeorht was a relation, not a descendant. There is perhaps a difficulty for this translation in referring the 'him' (*him toecirden*, 'turned to him') to Ecgbeorht. Mr. Earle translates *toecirden* as 'turned away from,' and refers the *him* to Baldred, rendering the whole passage, 'They drove Baldred the king over the Thames; and the Kentish men threw off their allegiance to him, as did the men of Surrey, Sussex, and Essex, on the ground that they had been originally unjustly subdued by his family.'

This event heralds the foundation of the West Saxon coinage. The addition of Essex to the kingdom of Wessex does not seem to have been maintained.

The year following the East Anglians too prayed the protection of Ecgbearht, and when Beornwulf the king of Mercia sought to punish them, they defeated and slew him. The same fate befell Beornwulf's successor Ludican. Ecgbearht obtained a sort of supremacy over the East Engle; and in A.D. 829 the Northumbrians even consented to acknowledge his over-lordship.

It is now that we first hear of the title of *Bretwalda* about which there has been so much discussion among historians. According to the *Chronicle* it is the same as the imperial title which Beda bestows upon some of the early heptarchic kings. Beda ascribes this *imperium* to certain kings, but in a fashion which appears so arbitrary that it is difficult to formulate any tenable theory as to what it could have signified, or what was the *bretwalda-dom* which the *Chronicle* says is the same thing. But concerning the latter I think we may assume that it was rather a bookish distinction than a real one. A title of pre-eminence which is not bestowed upon the famous and magnificent Offa could not have had any strict relation to the possession of real power. Still, an empty title is quite as often an object of ambition as real power, more especially among barbarous or half barbarous peoples; and in reading history we are apt to give too definite a meaning to such words as *submission*, *tribute*, *supremacy*. Concerning the real power of Ecgbearht in England the one thing of which we may be sure is that it did not extend beyond the Humber. The Northumbrians we are told met him at Dore (near Sheffield), or by the stream Dore,\* and made submission. The formal act, which had no real political significance, was, we may be sure, all that Ecgbearht required. The Northumbrian kings con-

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\* This Dore continued to be the northern boundary of Mercia. See *A.S. Chron.* (Earle) s. a. 942. The word is simply 'door,' used here for mountain pass. We may compare (with a difference) the name Ægisdyr (the River Eyder), 'Ægir's door.'

tinued to issue a coinage of their own, uninfluenced by that of southern England.

Over Mercia, for some time after the victory of Ellandune, the influence of Wessex, as distinguished from its direct rule, was very great. After their long rivalry, the kings of Mercia remained for some generations the allies of the Wessex kings, allied for the most part both in policy and in blood. It is probable, however, that the ancient rivalries of the two kingdoms would have revived, had not the Viking invasions given a wholly new complexion to English history.

Over Kent, including therewith Surrey and the decayed kingdom of Sussex, the power which the king of Wessex acquired after the battle of Ellandune was much greater; we have seen that as a result of the battle all this country, that is to say, all the territory south of the Thames, was definitely added to the possessions of the House of Cerdic. Wessex and Kent, however (the latter name henceforward includes Surrey and Sussex) continued to be separate kingdoms, each retaining no doubt its distinctive laws and customs; and generally they were governed by different members of the West Saxon House. When the head of the house was on the throne of Wessex, the eldest son or the heir designate was usually King of Kent. In one case the King of Kent was especially debarred from accession to the throne of Wessex; and in another instance we have the relations of the kingdoms reversed, the father reigning as King of Kent and the son as King of Wessex. But this inversion of the usual arrangement was the result of a rebellion.\*

The establishment then of the kings of Wessex in the supremacy in Heptarchie England is the first great event in English history covered by the period over which extend the coinages described in this volume. It is also the last event of importance previous to the Viking invasion of southern England.

The beginning of the West Saxon coinage must not be

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\* See below, p. xxv.



looked upon as brought about by the wide conquests of Ecgbeorht, so much as by the incidental fact that his conquests included Kent. The coinage of this king is in fact really a Kentish rather than a West Saxon coinage. This is shown almost conclusively by the names of moneyers on the coins of Ecgbeorht as compared with the names on the coins of his predecessors, the last kings of Kent, or of the Archbishops of Canterbury, his contemporaries; and again, by the types of Ecgbeorht's coins as compared with those of the same rulers. We must remember, further, that many of the coins of the kings of Mercia were probably likewise struck in Kent, and that when we find, as we do, the same moneyers' names occurring on the coins of a king of Mercia who reigned not long before the battle of Ellandune, and on the coins of Ecgbeorht, the probability is that these moneyers were Kentishmen who struck first for one master of their country, and then for the other.

Applying this test, we find that eight at least of Ecgbeorht's three-and-twenty moneyers, struck either for the kings of Mercia or Kent; in other words, that these men were probably coining in Kent before the battle of Ellandune. This is as many as the average of moneyers who continue in a new reign from the preceding one. Thus of Æthelwulf's thirty-eight moneyers a much smaller proportion, only about six, are survivals from the preceding reign. There is therefore a greater air of continuity from the coinage of Ecgbeorht's predecessors in Kent to that of Ecgbeorht himself, than there is from the coinage of Ecgbeorht to that of his son; so that on this ground alone it would be fair to assume that Ecgbeorht began to strike coins only as a king of Kent.

The same conclusion is enforced by a comparison of Ecgbeorht's types with those of his predecessors in Kent, as we shall presently have occasion to see.

The reader must be referred to the *Introduction* to the preceding volume for the history of the introduction of a coinage into this country, and of the intimate relations which long subsisted between the currencies issued on the two

sides of the English Channel. The conclusion to be drawn from the close relationship between the Frankish and English money, is that the coinage was then as much used for purposes of commerce between England and France as for the purposes of internal trade in this country. The close relationship between the English and the Frankish coinages ceases with Ecgbeorht's reign; and, as we shall have occasion to see in the latter part of this sketch, its place is before long taken by a relationship between the coinage of England and those of the Peoples of the North.

Wessex, on her side, we know, had not experienced the want of a currency before the time of Ecgbeorht; yet we cannot suppose that in other elements of civilization Wessex was behind her rival heptarchic kingdoms—with the exception perhaps of Northumbria. It possessed, for example, an admirable code of laws in those of Ine.

If we compare the laws of Ine with the earlier or contemporary Kentish laws (those of Æthelbearht or of Wiltred), we see that while in the latter the fines imposed are evidently reckoned in a current coinage, in the Wessex laws they are reckoned in the *solidus*, the usual money of account. The reckoning by the *solidus* of account is found, it need hardly be said, long before the introduction of an Anglo-Saxon coinage into this country (Vol. I. p. v.). We have, moreover, in the West Saxon laws the value of parts of cattle—parts of the ox, the eye, the horn, &c.—reckoned in the same money of account; and this makes it probable that the custom of cattle payments was still largely in use—though no doubt payment by weight of metal was the usual one.

As, previous to the accession of Ecgbeorht and in the earlier years of his reign, Wessex did not feel the need of a currency, it is quite possible that it continued to do without one till this king's death. Nay, we shall, as will presently appear, find one incident in the numismatic history of the West Saxon kings best explainable on the supposition that, till after the death of Ecgbeorht's grandson, Æthelbald, Kent still provided all the currency of the south. It would not, however, be safe to rely upon this isolated piece

of evidence, nor even to assert that Ecgbeorht did not strike money for Wessex.

If we attribute any of Ecgbeorht's coins to Wessex, it seems most reasonable to ascribe to it those with the legends SAX and SAXONIORVM (for SAXONUM),\* which we have placed last in the list of Ecgbeorht's types. For at any rate these types are original and owe nothing to the influence of coins struck in Kent before it was acquired by the West Saxons. This attribution is perhaps upon the whole the most reasonable.

If we compare the types of Ecgbeorht's coins with those of the coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, we find that (as has been already said) the large majority of the former are only copies. Thus:

Type ii. may be derived from the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia [A.D. 822-823 or 824]. Vol. I. p. 40, Pl. ix. 4.

Type iv. has also a prototype in the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia. *Ib.* p. 40, Pl. ix. 5.

Type vi. has its prototype in the coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia [A.D. 796-822], cf. *Ib.* p. 35, Pl. viii. 8.

Types vii. (reverse) xv. (obverse) are copied from coins of Baldred, king of Kent [A.D. 806-825]. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 11 (obv.). This, as we know, is the king whom Ecgbeorht drove out of Kent.



Types viii. and ix. (reverse) are from coins of Cuðred, king of Kent, the predecessor of Baldred [A.D. 796-806]. *Ib.* pp. 68, 69, Pl. xi. 3, 4 (reverses), 7 (obverse), and 6, 7 (reverses).

The obverses of Types xi. and xii., the reverses of xv., xvi. are all probably only developments of the type of the coins of Baldred. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 9 (reverse).




Type i. calls for special notice. Agreeably with the principle, which has been generally adopted in this catalogue, of placing the coins with the indications of a mint-name before those which have none, those pieces

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\* 'Saxoniorum' is a ridiculous form, probably due only to the ignorance of the moneyer or of the clerk who gave him his pattern. Freeman, in his life of Ælfred (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*), says that the title 'Rex Saxonum' was unknown before the time of Ælfred, and was not common afterwards. These coins, of course, show that the former statement is incorrect.

which seem to have upon them the monogram of the city of Canterbury are made the first type of the reign. The type is evidently one struck in Kent, and therefore, whatever may be thought of the other types, this one must have been issued subsequent to the battle of Ellandune. And though it is an original type it is far from improbable that it was one of the first coins struck in Ecgbeorht's reign; for this reason, that the monogram on the reverse () is without doubt copied from the Karolus-monogram  on the coinage of Charles the Great. Now Charlemagne died in A.D. 814, and the monogram was not again brought into use on the Frankish coinage until the days of Charlemagne's grandson, Charles the Bald, who came to the throne after the death of Ecgbeorht.\* The reverse of this Type i. of Ecgbeorht occurs also on the coins of Ceolnoð, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 833-870); see Vol. i., Pl. xiii. 7. But though the archiepiscopate of Ceolnoð begins before the death of Ecgbeorht, it extends long subsequent to it; so that there is nothing to negative the supposition that the archbishop's coin was copied from that of the West Saxon king. In truth, from the occurrence of this type in the Delgany hoard (see below, p. xxii.), we may feel pretty sure that it was in use before the accession of Ceolnoð. Ecgbeorht's intimate relations with Charlemagne give a certain interest to this example of one of the types of his coins derived from one of those of the western emperor, and to the possibility that this imitation of Frankish coins may have inaugurated

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\* This derivation of Ecgbeorht's  coins from the  (or ) coins of Charlemagne has an important bearing upon French numismatics. For it was at one time keenly disputed among French numismatists whether any of the coins which bear this 'Carolus' or 'Karolus' monogram were to be attributed to Charlemagne, or whether all should not rather be ascribed to Charles the Bald, who at the edict of Pitres, A.D. 864 (*Edictum Pistense*, c. II, Pertz, *Leges I.*, p. 490) re-established this type, and made it the sole legal one for his future issues. The fact that the type is found copied on the English coinage before the accession of Charles the Bald, and thirty years or more before the date of the edict of Pitres, is decisive of the controversy. But this argument has, so far as I know, never been employed by French numismatists.



his coinage; though the accidents of commercial relationship have on the whole much more to do with determining the types of coins than royal alliances or enmities. And this interest is the greater from the fact above alluded to, that close relationship between English and Frankish coins ceases with this or the following reign.

After the introduction of a coinage by Ecgbearht, which, it may be assumed we are now agreed, followed upon the final assertion of the supremacy of Wessex in the battle of Ellandune, there was no other event of great importance for the history of southern England or the history of its coinage until the invasion of the country by the Vikings. The preparations for this event had already begun. The first appearance of the Vikings was in the previous century; and so far as we can ascertain the first attack made by these northern pirates was upon the English coast. In the year 787, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, or 789, according to the true date, three ships of the pirates landed upon the southern coast, killed the port-reeve, Beaduheard, took some trifle of booty and sailed away again. In 793 the pirates appeared in quite a different quarter, on the Northumbrian coast, where they fell upon the holy island of Lindisfarne, and slaughtered the greater part of the monks of Cuthbert's foundation on that island. The saint revenged himself, the chronicler tells us; for the next year the pirate fleet was shipwrecked near Monkwearmouth and the crews were drowned or slain. The attacks next fell upon South Wales, and the Vikings, driven thence, came for the first time to Ireland (A.D. 795), which for the next half-century was to bear the principal brunt of their ravages.\*

From about this time onwards the pirates began to make settlements on the Irish coast. It went so far that in A.D. 832 'a great royal fleet'† of Vikings came to Ireland, under the leadership of a certain Turgesius or Thorgisl. This Thorgisl, after some years of fighting, founded a short-lived

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\* *Gwent. Chron.* s. a. 795 (Camb. Archaeol. Assoc.); *War of the Guedhil*, &c. (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 4-5; *Ann. Ult.* s. a. 794; *Four Mast.* s. a. 790.

† *War*, &c. (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 8-9; cf. Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*, p. 174 and note.



Scandinavian kingdom in the northern half of Ireland—in the division called Leth-Cuind or Conn's half. Thorgisl's kingdom lasted from A.D. 842 to A.D. 845. But there were besides many other settlements of Vikings on the island.

It is just before the coming of this great fleet of Thorgisl to Ireland that the Viking attacks upon England begin again; and there seems good reason to believe that these renewed attacks came, not directly from the Baltic or the North Sea, but from Ireland. The first attack was upon the island of Sheppey. A hoard of English coins—some of Mercian kings, some of kings of Kent and Archbishops of Canterbury, with a few of Ecgbeorht's coins—was discovered in Delgany, near Wicklow, in Ireland, in or about the year 1874. The latest date at which any of these coins could have been struck was A.D. 830; and it seems probable that all of them, if not actually struck in the county of Kent (which may very well have been the case with all), were at any rate current there. There seems no better explanation of all the circumstances attending this deposit, the date to which the latest coin of the hoard belongs, and the place (the east coast of Ireland) to which it has been carried, than to suppose that it was carried off to Ireland by the Vikings who attacked Sheppey in A.D. 835. For who else but these Vikings were at that period likely to have traversed the sea between the two countries? And though it is not certain, it is highly probable, that the pirates who carried their hoard over to the sister island, had come thence to England.\*

In A.D. 836 the crew of a Viking fleet of thirty-five sail defeated the English at Charmouth, and in 838 the Vikings allied themselves with the Celts of Cornwall for an attack upon the king of the West Saxons. The combined army was met and defeated by Ecgbeorht at 'Hengestdune' (Hengestone),† and that event put an end to the Viking

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\* See the paper by Mr. (now Sir John) Evans, "A hoard of coins found at Delgany in Ireland;" *Numb. Chron.* 1882, p. 61, *sqq.*

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 835 [= 838?].

attacks in England during the reign of Ecgbeorht, who died either in A.D. 838 or A.D. 839.\*

At the beginning of Æthelwulf's reign the Viking attacks Æthelwulf. were renewed. We find the Vikings in the south of England—defeated at Southampton and victorious at Portsmouth(840)†—and in the eastern shires, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, Kent, (841), ‡ and finally plundering both London and Rochester (842)§. Then for some years the attacks cease. On both sides of England the Northmen were more active than they were in this country. In Ireland they had, as we have seen, got so far as to establish a temporary Scandinavian kingdom; and, even after the breaking up of this in 845, their attacks continued to be almost incessant. And it is about the time of the first cessation of the Viking raids on the English coasts that much more serious and determined ones began on the towns and abbeys which lay along the chief rivers of France and Germany, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Elbe. The attacks on Ireland probably came from the Norsemen of the west coast of Norway; the attacks on France came from the Baltic countries (Denmark and South Norway). England lay between the two streams.

One attack on England, more serious than the preceding ones, has to be noticed. It occurred in A.D. 850 or 851,|| and was due to the successes of the Vikings upon the continent. The leader of the expedition was a Dane, Rorik by name, who for a time had held a fief of the empire. He had now adopted the life of a Viking, and at the head of his fleet of 350 sail he steered to the English coast, sailed inside the island of Thanet and up the Stour to Canterbury, and from Canterbury he and his fleet came up the Thames to attack

\* We have a charter of Ecgbeorht and Æthelwulf which seems to give us the exact date of Ecgbeorht's death. It is first written in 838, and is confirmed in 839; and at the latter date Æthelwulf says that this year is the first of his reign (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* I., pp. 318–321, No. 240). Still this last expression is not exact, and we cannot be absolutely certain between the dates 838 and 839.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 837.

‡ *Ib.* 838.

§ *Ib.* 839.

|| *Ann. Fuld.* 850; *Ann. Xant.* 850; *Ann. Bert.* 852; Keary, *Vikings, &c.*, p. 303, *sqq.* It will be seen that the chronology is confused for this period.

London, the chief city of the Mercian kingdom.\* Beorhtwulf, the king of Mercia, encountered the Vikings in a pitched battle and was utterly defeated. The victors plundered London and spread north of the Thames. Presently they again crossed the river and came once more into the territory of Æthelwulf, king of Wessex, or perhaps, to speak more accurately, of his son Æthelbald, king of Kent. The father and son collected an army to attack the Danes, and the latter suffered a defeat at Ockley, which is represented as a signal one, not in the English chronicles only, but in those of the Franks.† Howbeit in the same year we find the strangers wintering for the first time on English ground, namely, in the island of Thanet. And this event is much more important than their defeat at Ockley, and much more portentous for the future than any which had been recorded up to that time. It seems that the Vikings began about the same period to take up winter quarters in many of the districts which had been the scenes of their attacks;‡ and it is probable that all the different fleets or ‘armies’ began just now insensibly to extend their policy, and from being mere pirates gradually became in some sense an invading nation. We do not hear of the little army of Vikings ever being expelled from its settlement upon the edge of Kent, though we hear once at least of a desperate effort being made to storm its camp.§ Still, it is probable that there were periods in which the Vikings quite disappeared from English soil; and though a succession of raids and alternate defeats and victories of the English are reported in succeeding years (A.D. 853, 855, 860, 865), we have no important change in the situation to record until the great Viking invasion of England in the year 866.

The only event in this interval which needs recording here, for it may have had some influence on the coinage, is the rebellion of Æthelbald in A.D. 856. In this year

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s.a. 851 [A. D.-F.], 853 [B. C.].

† *A. S. Chron.* *ut sup.*; *Annales Bertiniani*, s.a. 850 (Pertz, vol. i. 445).

‡ Steenstrup, *Norannæerne*, I. p. 261; Keary, *o. c.* p. 306.

§ *A. S. Chron.* s.a. 853 [A. D. E.], 854 [B. C.]

Æthelwulf made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return through Francia espoused Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, king of West Francia. This was the second time that an English king had married a Frankish princess, the first occasion being that of the marriage of Æthelberht of Kent with Berhta, the daughter of Charibert king of Paris, which brought in its train the evangelization of the English. The marriage of Æthelwulf and Judith was solemnized at Verberie by the famous Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims.\* Charles made it a condition of the marriage that his daughter should be crowned queen and sit beside her consort,† an honour which the English law or custom forbade to the wife of the king.‡ Æthelwulf had several children by his former wife. The succession to the throne rested among the Teutonic people upon no fixed principle of primogeniture; and there are certainly to be found among them instances in which the superior rank of the mother gave a superior title to the throne—though this was rather among the heathen Teutons, in the case where the king had several contemporaneous wives.§ It is possible, therefore, that this elevation of Judith to the rank of a queen consort was (should she have children) a real menace to the rights of Æthelwulf's eldest son Æthelbald. At any rate it gave offence to a section of the chief men, bishops and ealdormen, of the kingdom; and on his return to his own country Æthelwulf found himself confronted by a rebellion, at the head of which stood his eldest son Æthelbald. Civil war was avoided by the moderation of the king who consented to a partition of the kingdom in a sense the reverse of that which usually obtained between the father and his eldest son. To Æthelbald was given the chief kingdom, Wessex, and

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\* *Annales Bert.* s. a. 857 (Pertz, vol. i. 450).

† Cf. Capit. Caroli II., *Coronatio Iudithae* (Pertz, *Loges.* I. 450).

‡ Asser, *De reb. gest. Ælfridi* (Wise), pp. 10–11; cf. Willelmi Malm., *G. R. A.*, II. § 113 (*E. H. S.*, pp. 168–9).

§ As in the case of Harald *Hárfagr* in Norway. Harald's chief wife, wife of highest rank, was Ragnhild, daughter of the king of Jutland, and their son, Erik Blóðöx, was, in virtue of his mother's rank, regarded as his father's heir. *Haralds Saga hins Hárfagra*, c. 21.



his father retained only the (usually) dependent kingdom of Kent.\*

Coins of  
Æthelwulf

For convenience of description and reference the plan adopted for the arrangement of the types of the coins of the earlier West Saxon kings has been as follows. The types when they display a head or bust are always placed before those which have none; and the coins with the indication of a mint-place precede the coins devoid of any such indication. Thus, in the earlier reigns, the coins with the name of Canterbury head the classes to which they belong. This is the arrangement adopted in the first volume, where any attempt to distribute the types into an historical sequence must have proceeded largely on guess-work. From the time of Ælfred an historical arrangement of the types seems possible, and from that period it has been attempted, though the principle of heading the coinage of each reign with the mint-coins has not been abandoned. It is in virtue of this system of arrangement that the coins Pl. II. 1-4 appear among the first of Æthelwulf's types. But it does not follow that they were among his earliest issues; and we might be tempted to explain the juxtaposition of the two names DORIBI and CANT by reading ÆTHELWULF REX CANT[Œ] and taking DORIBI (for DOROBERNIA) to be the name of the mint. This reading would be forced upon us if we had only the types Pl. II. 2, 4. But the existence of type Pl. II. 1 rather militates against the interpretation suggested. Should, however, this reading be the right one, we might suppose that these coins were struck by Æthelwulf subsequent to the repartition of the kingdom in A.D. 856. The rule over Kent as an under-king did not include the right of striking coins:† of that we may be pretty sure. But when Æthelwulf became once more

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\* Asser, p. 9. Asser says only that the eastern part of the kingdom was retained by Æthelwulf, while Æthelbald had the western, the more important division. The *Chronicle* makes no mention of the rebellion of Æthelbald, or the division of the kingdom. Æthelstan, the elder brother of Æthelbald, had previously to his death been king of Kent. He struck no coins. In fact, it is obvious that these under-kings had not the right of coinage.

† See last note.



towards the end of his reign king of Kent only, he may very well have continued to issue money for his separate kingdom.

Which was the last of Æthelwulf's types we may be reasonably sure. It was type xvii. (last type with the bust \*) which is retained upon the coinages of Æthelbald and Æthelbearht.

No satisfactory explanation can be offered of the extreme Æthelbald. rarity of Æthelbald's coins, of which only four specimens have ever been described, and only three are now known to exist.† An explanation (which has already been hinted at) would indeed be given by the supposition that the so-called West Saxon coinage was still—even at this late date—almost exclusively a Kentish coinage. For it does not seem certain that Æthelbald ever reigned as supreme or independent king in Kent. He was king of Wessex between A.D. 856 and the death of his father in 858; and after that date the kingdom of Kent appears to have passed to his brother Æthelbearht.‡ It seems difficult to believe that this explanation is the true one, and that Wessex had not at this date a regular currency of its own, as much as Kent had. And the acceptance of the contrary theory is made a little more difficult by the fact that Æthelbald's solitary type reproduces a type of his father's coinage and is continued in the coinage of his brother and successor.

Æthelbald's reign was a scandal to his contemporaries and to the chroniclers of a later time. He not only rebelled against his father, but on his father's death he married his stepmother, that Judith whom we saw married to Æthelwulf two years previously.§ Judith was still only sixteen, and perhaps can hardly be accounted responsible for the incestuous marriage. At Æthelbald's death (A.D. 860), she returned to her father's court, and after some adventures

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\* Pl. III. 6.

† The genuineness of the existing specimens is much questioned. They are all from the same die.

‡ We have a charter of Æthelbearht as king of Kent, dated A.D. 858. Kemble, *Codex*, no. 281. Cf. also Will. Malm. § 117 (*E. H. S.*, p. 171).

§ Asser, p. 13, Will. Malm. *l. c.*: *Annales Bert.* (Prudentius) 858.

of a more or less scandalous sort, became the wife of Baldwin *Bras-de-fer*, Count of Flanders, and through him the ancestress of Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror.\*

Æthelbearnht

No other event of importance for the history of the coinage of Wessex distinguishes Æthelbald's reign (A.D. 858-860), and none of great moment that of his next successor (A.D. 860-866). During the first the Viking raids cease altogether; in the second they are renewed. In 860 Weland, a leader who had established himself at the Somme, and who was in the act of concluding a treaty with Charles the Bold, finding his hands tied in Francia,† took the opportunity of sailing with two hundred ships to the Wessex coast and fell upon and plundered Winchester, the capital of Wessex; he was subsequently defeated by the united fyrds of Hampshire and Berkshire.‡ In the winter of 865 we read that the Vikings came to Thanet and wintered there:§ and this appearance of the Danes on the Kentish coast was more ominous than any of the preceding ones, for it was the precursor of a great expedition which took the form of a definite invasion of England, and which before it had come to an end had totally changed the history of this island.

Æthelred I.

In the spring of 866, the year of the accession of Æthelred, we find the men from Thanet ravaging the whole of Kent, at the moment they were treating with the English on the basis of a bribe to leave the country; and about the same time we find a huge fleet, which had been collected in Francia and Flanders, arriving on the East Anglian coast and establishing itself there; from which time the Viking invasion of England begins.

There are three great invasions by which England was afflicted during the period covered by the present volume. They form the three great epochs in her history during

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\* *Annales Bert.* (Hincmar), 862 3. She followed Baldwin about dressed as a man (*mutato habitu*). Charles did not give his consent to the marriage till the year 863.

† *Annales Bert.* 860 (Prudent.), 861 (Hincmar), and Keary, *o. c.* p. 350.

‡ *A. S. Chron. s. a.*

§ *A. S. Chron. s. a.* Hereafter the references to the Chronicle are not given, as they correspond nearly always to the correct year as given in the narrative.

these centuries; and her recovery from the first two, or the assimilation of the new elements which they introduced, constitute the most important part of the history of the intervening periods. The first of these invasions it will be convenient to speak of as the Viking invasion, the second is that of the Danes under Svend (Svegn) and Cnut, and the third is the Norman Conquest which brings our era to a close. All these three invasions were invasions by Scandinavians, but by Scandinavians in such different conditions of civilization and government that they must be reckoned almost as three different nations. For this reason, it would be wiser to speak of the first invasion of England, not as the invasion of the Danes but as that of the Vikings. When we examine the lists of moneyers' names for the districts which became subject to these Vikings, we have evidence that there must have been following their banners a very mixed nationality, by no means one of pure Scandinavians. In laws and customs, however, the new-comers were Scandinavians, nay Scandinavians of a very pure type—at any rate, of a type comparatively speaking primitive; and in this respect the Vikings stand contrasted with the Danish nationality, ruled by a single monarch, which was the chief agent in the second invasion of England; and in still more marked contrast to the Normans who were hardly any longer a Scandinavian folk, for they had adopted most of the laws and customs of their neighbours, the Franks. In the interval between the attack which we have now to chronicle, which began in A.D. 866, and the attacks which began a hundred years later (A.D. 980) and ended in the invasion of Svend and Cnut (A.D. 1003–1016), all the Scandinavian nations had undergone a great transformation.

We have some traces of the laws which governed the bodies of Vikings associated at this early period for the sake of plunder or settlement in England. As the ambition of the Vikings grew these bodies increased in size, until from being small armies, they became almost nations. But still the constitution of the larger and of the smaller bodies was the same; and the same likewise was their Constitution in the technical sense, the laws, that is, and the customs by

which their units were held together. In the former meaning of the word we have to note that the smaller and larger bodies were before everything else, armies, whether actively engaged in warfare or at rest. The invading Vikings of A.D. 860, and the subsequent years, are always spoken of as the Army (*se here*), occasionally as the Great Army (*se mycla here*). Sometimes the army divides up into two or more 'Armies,' and long after the first great era of conquest was over we find mention of a number of lesser armies—the Army of Northampton, or the Army of Bedford, &c., when the intention is simply to designate the Vikings settled in or about Northampton or Bedford. The only difference is that what was 'The Army,' has by this time split up into several armies. This latter use of the word continues (chiefly by custom and association) down to the time of the second era of invasion.

Again, with regard to the Constitution by which these earlier bodies were governed, we find that they constantly proclaim themselves Republics. 'We have no king, we are all equal.'<sup>\*</sup> Yet the title king is sometimes given to their leaders. Of one of these kings a Latin versifier says:—

\* Solo rex verbo sociis tamen imperitabat.†

The mere use or disuse of a title, such as the title of 'king,' is of small importance. What we may take to be the essence of the Constitution of these Vikings, that which made it republican in fact, if not in name, was that their leader had no rights over the soil, no superiority, or at any rate no dominant authority except for strictly military purposes.‡

We must bear in mind while we are speaking of the republican character of the Western Vikings (as the Norse Sagas call the settlers in the British Isles), the changes which just at this time are taking place in the constitution of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Everybody knows the story of the taunt of the maiden Gyda to Harald of Norway,

\* *Dudo, De Norm. Duc. i.*

† Abbo, *Bel. Par. Urbis*, i. 38; cf. Steenstrup, *o. c.* 277 *sqq.*

‡ But see the more lengthened treatment of the subject in Steenstrup, *loc.*



when he sought to make her his wife, a taunt which was supposed to have been the awakening of the ambition of Harald Fairhair.

‘She answered that she would never sacrifice her maidenhood and take for a husband a king who governed no more of a kingdom than a few *fylkir*.’\* “And it seems to me wonderful,” said she, “that there is no king here who has the will to unite Norway, and become its supreme king, as have done king Gorm in Denmark, and king Eirik at Upsala.”†

Before Harald had realized the policy thus sketched out for him, all of the petty kings of Norway who thought themselves strong enough to resist his encroachment, had entered into a confederacy, and—the feature in the case which more specially concerns us—had obtained the assistance of many of the Vikings of the West, *i.e.* of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The settlers in these islands, therefore, who were of the same class, and perhaps some of them the same individuals who took part in the great expedition of 866,‡ appear in the history of the Scandinavian nations as the representatives, in the countries of their origin, of a bygone or passing order of things, as the opponents of the extended sort of kingship which was the new order of the day in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

These considerations are enough to show that in many points beside the mere difference of date, the epoch of the Viking invasion of England in A.D. 866–878 must be distinguished from the Danish invasion of the end of the tenth, and the beginning of the eleventh centuries.

During the greater part of the reign of Æthelred I., the doings of the Great Army did not intimately concern the history of Wessex. In A.D. 867 the Army marched north, and as has been already described in the *Introduction* to the

\* Districts.

† *Haralds Saga hins Hárfagra*, c. 3. (Heimskringla, ed. Unger, p. 50.)

‡ The battle of Háfirsfjord, in which this confederation was defeated, and the supremacy of Harald assured, is usually dated about A.D. 870; and if that date be accepted, we cannot suppose that any members of ‘the Army’ of A.D. 866 took a part in it. But there are reasons for postponing the date of the battle till about thirty years later. See *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, II. 487. &c. Cf. also Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, I. 3.



previous volume, it took York, killed two rival kings of Northumbria, and subdued the greater part of that country. The next year the army marched into Mercia, and this act affected the West Saxon kingdom in so far as Mercia was either an acknowledged dependency, or a close ally of that state. Consequently Burgred the king (whose coins we observe are of types similar to those of the majority of Æthelred's coins) sent to seek the aid of his brother-in-law, the king of Wessex; and a Wessex army commanded by the two surviving sons of Æthelwulf, Æthelred the king, and the next in command, the *secundarius* Ælfred, marched to Burgred's assistance. The united English army found the invaders shut up in the stronghold of Nottingham. After a fruitless siege a compromise was effected, which brought no honour to any of the leaders of the English forces; a ransom was paid to induce the 'Army' to return again into Northumbria. This was in A.D. 868. For the next two years the doings of the Vikings were confined to the northern and midland countries, to Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia (Vol. I. *Introduction*, pp. li. lxi.), and then in A.D. 871 half of the Army crossed the Thames and began the invasion of Wessex. The invaders took camp at Reading, where they were protected by two streams, the Kennet and the Thames, and the war was for a time confined to attacks by the English upon foraging parties, and to sorties of the garrison. But at length the invaders thought themselves strong enough to march westward, and they were brought to an engagement with the English forces under the command of Æthelred and Ælfred, at the famous battle of Ashdown.\* The Danish forces consisted in reality of two armies, one commanded by two kings, Halfdan and Bægsæg, and the other by five earls, Asbjörn, Fræne, Harald, and the elder and the younger Sihtric. The only survivor of all these leaders was Halfdan, who effected his retreat, and once more shut himself up in Reading.

Ælfred

All these events in the invasion of Wessex passed during the earlier months of the year 871. Æthelred now died,

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\* Asser (Wisc.), p. 49.

and Ælfred the Great, then only twenty-two years old, ascended the throne. Some delay was caused by the ceremonial of accession, which had no doubt to be affirmed by the Witan (Æthelred had left an infant son), and by the funerals of the dead king. The English army was never summoned but for a short period at a time,\* and was no doubt disbanded during this interval. When Ælfred was again able to collect a force, he was confronted by an utterly changed condition of things in the country. The Danes had received reinforcements and marched westwards. Ælfred was obliged to abandon all the eastern side of his kingdom, and the next important engagement between the English and the Vikings took place at Wilton. This time victory fell to the Danes, but a hard-won victory. After this Ælfred purchased the departure of the invaders from his country.

It is of importance to take note of these money payments to the Danes, in view of the fact which we shall presently see, that many of the coins with the name 'Ælfred' were probably not really made under the auspices of that king, but are barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coins, manufactured either by the Danes themselves, or in districts which their invasions had disorganized. We cannot call these payments a danegeld. For as seems almost certain the danegeld, instead of being, as the earlier historians supposed, a sum gathered together as ransom and paid to the Danes, was in reality a tax (a sort of 'ship-money') imposed to raise money for the arming of a force—essentially a naval force—to protect the country against the Vikings.†

Halfdan, the leader of the Vikings, withdrew his forces from Wessex and retired to Mercia. Mercia got rid of the Vikings by paying a ransom, and they returned into Northumbria. Next year (A.D. 874) the army came back and deposed the Mercian king Burgred, and raised up in his stead a puppet of their own, Ceolwulf, an 'unwise king's thegn.'‡ 'And he swore oath and gave hostages that it

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\* Asser, p. 21 *sqq.*

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. p. 148 *sqq.*

‡ Asser, p. 26; *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 874: MS. A. omits the name of the thegn.

should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and that he himself would be ready, and all who would follow him at the army's need.'\*

But while Ceolwulf II. remained titular king of Mercia, it is very likely that Halfdan and his Vikings took possession of London. For we have an interesting coin, not in the National Collection, nor published in this catalogue, but described in Mr. Kenyon's edition of Hawkin's *Silver Coins of England*, p. 79, which is without doubt a coin of Halfdan struck at this period in London. The piece is given here.



## DESCRIPTION.

*Obv.* VLF (in ex.) DEVE XRX†  
Barbarous imitation of coin of  
Valentinian I., or of Magnus Maxi-  
mus as on Ælfred Type iv. (*reverse*),  
p. 34.

*Rev.* London monogram ason Ælfred  
Types vi., vii. (*reverse*), p. 35.

We see that this eccentric coin is in a certain way a link between a very rare piece of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, and one of Ælfred.

For two years 'the Army' remained in Mercian territory. Then it divided into two sections. One of these, under Halfdan, marched into Northumbria, and began definitely to settle in the country. The northern half of Northumbria was left under the rule of princes of the old English line. But they struck no coins, and probably their power was small. The southern half of Northumbria, the kingdom of York as it is now often called, the Vikings made their own kingdom, and Halfdan was the king of it, so far as they had any king. Thus the ancient kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira reappeared.†

\* 'Pæs heres Pearfe,' the oath of military service.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 876.

But the other half of the Army, whose leader now was Guthorm, or Guðrum, after settling for a short while at Cambridge, sailed out to sea and round to attack once more the kingdom of Wessex, the only one of the four English kingdoms which remained unsubmerged. For two years Wessex had to sustain the hardest struggle which it had yet known. Guthorm's army came first to Wareham. There it was besieged by Ælfred, and a fleet which came to relieve it was defeated by the fleet which Ælfred had taken advantage of the lull in the Viking attacks to build. (He had already gained one victory with it in A.D. 875.)\* The Viking Army was allowed to depart from Wareham on condition that it would quit the territory of the West Saxons. This concession, which appears unadvisable, may have been necessary. Still the result was that it brought to ruin the English defence. The Army went no further than Exeter. There it received reinforcement, and in A.D. 877 it marched to Chippenham. The resistance of the English seemed to break down on every hand. 'Many they drove over seas, and all the rest submitted to them save Ælfred the king.† The winter of 877-8 is the winter of Ælfred's entrenchment with a little band of devoted followers on the island of Æthelney (The Princes' Island), at the junction of the Tone and the Parret, about which and his hunted days of wandering, so much picturesque legend has gathered. The spring of 878 saw the revival of his hopes and of the courage of the English. An army secretly assembled under the shade of Selwood forest, and marched upon the Danes encamped in or about Chippenham, who were quite unprepared for its appearance. The armies of Ælfred and Guthorm encountered at Æthandune, probably upon the downs close above Westbury. This time the victory of the English was decisive. It was followed by the baptism of Guthorm and his followers at Wedmore, and by a partition of England, which added to the kingdom of Ælfred, roughly speaking, Mercia west of Watling Street and the River Lea, but gave over the rest of England north of the Thames, to

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\* Asser, p. 27.† *A. S. Chron.* s. a.



be inhabited and governed by the Viking invaders. It was not however till A.D. 880 that the army of Guthorm fairly settled in its new dominions.

The rest of the reign of Ælfred was devoted chiefly to the fruitful victories of peace.

During the years of peace that followed it is probable that Ælfred extended the shire system into Mercia; that he redacted and amended the laws both of the West Saxons and of the Mercians; above all, that he found the leisure to do more than any king before him, or perhaps any that followed him has done, to spread and encourage knowledge and learning among his people, and to repair as far as might be the ravages which a century of Viking attacks had made in the civilization of England.\*

That the new England which rose up out of the anarchy of the war, was different from the England which preceded it we may feel sure. Many of the characteristics of the early Teutonic civilization were unfitted to the changed condition of things. On every hand, not in England alone, the kingly power was becoming more defined. And in all these lands it rested more or less upon a standing army, such as it had been the effect of these wars to create. We may take it that the payments made to the Danes, the creation of a standing army, of a fleet, and the taxes which had to be contributed to these ends, are the main causes of the increase in the coinage which is characteristic of Ælfred's reign.†

One result of the war was that Wessex now finally and completely absorbed the countries south of the Thames. There was never again question of an under-king in Kent. Western Mercia took the place of Kent in this respect. She

\* The earlier Viking attacks on Northumbria had done not a little to destroy the comparatively high civilization of that country at the end of the eighth century. Compare the letter of Aleuin in Jaffé, *Bibl. Rer. Ger.* Vol. vi. p. 22.

† What Ælfred did in the direction of creating a standing army was to divide the Militia into two sections, and keep one half or the other always 'with the colours'. It is probable that in addition to this there was a permanent army for garrison duty. See *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 894. For Ælfred's ship-building, see *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 897.



became the dependent kingdom, not yet the integral portion of the domains of the House of Cerdic. Æthelred, the leading ealdorman of Mercia, and a man of the old blood royal, was made the lord or the ealdorman (but not, we observe, the king) of the Mercians, and he was married to Æthelflæd, the famous 'Lady of the Mercians,' the daughter of Ælfred and sister of Eadweard the Elder. But of course this under-lordship did not include the right to strike coins; so that if Æthelred issued money at any mint in his dominions, that coinage would bear the name of Ælfred, just as Eadgar's Mercian coinage (struck in the lifetime of Eadwig) would bear Eadwig's name. This does away with any external difficulty in the way of accepting the coins which read ORSNAFORDA as an Oxford coinage, if the internal difficulties in the way of changing an R into a K are not considered too great.\*

In the year 884 the Chronicle tells us that the army in East Anglia broke the peace, and at the same time a new Viking army—probably with the connivance of the East Anglians—made a landing in Kent. Ælfred had kept his fleet in good order, and when he had driven away the new comers, he made with his ships an attack on the East Anglian coast, which was only partially successful.† Two years later we find Ælfred rebuilding or refortifying London and giving it over to his son-in-law Æthelred. It may be at this time that the coins with the London monogram were struck. In that case we must consider Halfdan the originator of this important type in the coinage of Ælfred. This seems in fact the most reasonable conclusion. Finally, in A.D. 892–3, the English sustained the last serious attack from foreign Vikings which she was to know for many years. One Army

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\* All that has been said by J. R. Green ('Conquest of England,' p. 141), and others concerning the evidence afforded by these ORSNAFORDA coins, is founded on a misconception.

† Asser gives the impression that Ælfred's attack on East Anglia preceded the breaking of the peace. But this cannot have been the case: otherwise the expression *opprobriose fregit* would be too unreasonable. Even supposing (as Asser also implies) that Ælfred's naval attack was directed more against the English than against the Danes.

of continental Vikings came—probably from the Rhine—and another, headed by the famous Hasting, came from France. The Vikings from Northumbria and East Anglia joined their former brothers in-arms. We described in the last volume the coins probably struck by the Siefred, a Northumbrian leader, who at this time, or the year following, came with a fleet of 140 ships to Hasting's aid, and eventually sailed round to Exeter, whither Ælfred was obliged to carry the English fleet to besiege him; while Æthelred the ealdorman led an army against the invading force, which had marched right across England from the Thames to the Severn. These last were encountered and defeated at the battle of Buttington, in which Ælfred's son Eadweard, the future king, took part. With intervals this new war lasted till the year 897.\*

We see that Ælfred took occasion of his latest victories somewhat to extend his empire, and this circumstance is to be noted as the first evidence of a turn of the tide. In the succeeding reigns we see the tide running strongly towards a complete recovery of England by the English kings.

Ælfred's long and famous reign ended in A.D. 901.

Coinage of  
Ælfred.

We may assume that the greater number of Ælfred's coins were struck during the years of comparative tranquillity which followed the expulsion of the Danes from Wessex. But though this applies to the coins it does not appear to hold true of the *types*.

Type i. is the type of Æthelred I.'s coins, and was no doubt the type of the first issue of Ælfred.

Type ii. is that of Æthelred, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held his see between A.D. 870–889. Vol. I. p. 78, Pl. xiii. 9.

Type iii. is a variety of Type ii.

Type iv. is the curious and inexplicable type which occurs on the coin of Halfdan (VLFDENE) described above, and on a coin of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia (A.D. 874). It resembles certain sceatta types and types of early English gold coins (Vol. I. pp. 2, 3, Pl. i. 2) and is apparently derived from the solidi of Valentinian I. or of Magnus Maximus. Such a case of 'atavism' on the part of a coin-type seems almost inexplic-

\* See also *Introduction* to Vol. I. pp. xlx. liii.

able. The case is clearly an abnormal one, and too much stress must not be laid on it. This type is by the VLFDENE coin closely connected with the London monogram type which almost immediately follows.

Type v., like the previous type, is similar to the coinage of Ceolwulf II. issued in 874. (*See* Vol. I. Pl. x. 16).

We come next to the monogram types, Nos. vi.-xii. We have already described a coin with the London monogram, that of Halfdan, struck as it seems in A.D. 874. Probably this coin is the inauguration of the monogram type. The monogram upon the reverse of coins had been hitherto essentially a Frankish device. And not only is it *primâ facie* probable that the Vikings would be more familiar than the English with the Frankish currency of this date (so much of which had been paid as ransom into their pockets); but we have evidence in the Cuerdale coins (Vol. I. pp. xxix. 95, 204 *sqq.*) that the Vikings, in the earliest coins which they struck for their own use, were disposed to imitate the coinage of the Franks.\* This first London monogram, then, was introduced in A.D. 874. But Halfdan only remained a short time in London. It is highly probable that after his departure the Londoners continued to strike coins with this monogram but placed upon it the head and name of Ælfred. It seems hardly likely that the monogram type should have remained totally in abeyance after its introduction by Halfdan until the year Ælfred was fully and legally lord of London, though it might have done so. For during a part of this time London lay in a deplorable condition. In A.D. 886, as we have seen, Ælfred rebuilt the town and made Æthelred, lord of the Mercians, its governor. From the London monogram are derived the others, Lincoln and Roiseng? (Castle Rising?) These types for convenience sake are placed next; though chronologically type x. probably precedes some of them. Both the last mentioned places, if the reading of the last monogram be correct, were like London before A.D. 886,

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\* The Frankish king whose coins may be taken to have suggested the London and Lincoln monogram-types is Louis le Bègue (A.D. 861-879). Compare Gariel, *Monnaies Royales de France sous la Race Carlovingienne*, pl. 38.

outside the kingdom of Ælfred. Though therefore they bear the name of the king of Wessex they are almost more Viking coins than English ones.

Type xiii. is derived from the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia described in Vol. I. (see pp. 97-137, Pls. xvii.-xix.) the issue of which must have taken place before A.D. 905.

Types xiv. and xv. are the types which were copied by Guthorm-Æthelstan when he began to strike coins (Vol. I. pp. 95-6, Pl. xvi. 12).

Type xvi. with the reverse CNVT, as on the coins of Northumbria described in Vol. I. pp. 204-221, Pls. xxiv.-v., is in its obverse similar to Type xiv. Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria reigned from A.D. 877-894.

Type xvii. ('Dorobernia') is the same as that of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the see between A.D. 890 and 914. In fact, we have now arrived at the types which closely resemble some of those of Ælfred's successor Eadweard I.

Type xviii. is the 'Orsnaforda' type, which likewise resembles the earlier types of Eadweard the Elder; and

Type xix. is only a variety of Type xviii., made by introducing a design which is Frankish in origin and is to be found on the coinage of Siefred, king of Northumbria (Vol. I., pp. 223, nos. 1029-1032, Pl. xxvi. 5-7), who reigned from A.D. 894 to *circa* A.D. 898.

Type xx. the Gloucester coin stands rather apart from the other mints, and it may perhaps belong to an earlier part of Ælfred's reign than the other mint-types which follow, viz.:—

Types xxi. and xxiii. struck at Exeter, Winchester, and Bath; and

Type xxii., the *pieds-forts* or so-called 'offering pennies,' which read on the reverse ELI MO-, but have on the obverse the same legend, AELFRED REX SAXONVM, as have the coins of Type xxi. This legend, 'Ælfred rex Saxonum,' connects the last types of Ælfred with Type i. of Eadweard the Elder, which reads EADWEARD REX SAXONVM; and these coins of Eadweard too have on the reverse the three first letters, BAÐ, of the mint Baðan, as on Ælfred's coins of Type



xxiii. This reverse again is similar to that of Type xxi., which, however, has the three first letters of the mints, Exeter and Winchester, arranged in a different manner. Again, the moneyer Eli on the *pieds-forts* connects these coins with Ælfred's piece struck at Bath. It is obvious, therefore, that all these types belong to the latter years of Ælfred's reign.

It may, we think, be taken that all the types from Type xiii.-xxiii. were issued subsequently to what is known as the Peace of Wedmore. And albeit these only include a minority of Ælfred's types, the coins which belong to these types constituted without question a large majority of the issue of this reign. In the Museum Collection the later coins stand to the earlier in the proportion of 384 to 68.

The confusions of this time of invasion and internal warfare, and of a new departure in the history of England, are very well reflected on the coinages of Ælfred's reign; and it results from this that when we have, according to the best lights which we possess, determined the order of Ælfred's issues, we have by no means finished with the classes into which the coins are to be distributed. It seems almost as certain as it can be that all the coins bearing Ælfred's name were not struck under his authority or within his dominions. And we have now to examine again Ælfred's coins with the object of distinguishing two classes: (1) The true Wessex coinage, and (2) The more or less barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred.

We must look back for a moment to the previous volume to ascertain the different coinages which we know to have been struck outside the limits of Ælfred's kingdom during his reign. Of these there are three classes, two Christian and one heathen. The first are the coins which commemorate the martyred king Eadmund of East Anglia slain by the Danes in A.D. 870. Most of this coinage must have been struck somewhere between that year, 870, and the year 905. (See Vol. I. pp. xxix. 97-137.) Then there are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 878-890), the first Christian Danish king in England (*Ib.* p. 95). Finally, there is that curious series the penny coinage of Northumbria, of

which all the known examples formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard (*ib.* pp. 204-230). This is the series which more than any other issued in England deserves the name of a Viking coinage.

Beside coins of these series, which are what they profess to be, coins struck outside Ælfred's dominions, we have other series of more or less barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coinage, which were probably made in places under the rule of the Vikings and where society was a good deal disorganized. We have even a series of imitations of the St. Eadmund coins (Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxix., cf. Pl. xvii., no. 11; Pl. xviii., no. 10; Pl. xix., nos. 11, 13); then, we have imitations of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (Vol. I., p. 79, no. 66; p. 80, no. 76), and finally we have imitations of just the same character of Ælfred's coins (p. 41). The following numbers of Ælfred's coins may be designated as probably imitations, and therefore, though professedly Wessex coins, probably not struck either in Wessex or under the authority of Ælfred.

- p. 38, No. 2 (St. Eadmund).
- pp. 41-45, Nos. 28-74.
- p. 46, Nos. 81-83 (Lincoln).
- p. 48, No. 103.
- p. 49, No. 113 (London).
- pp. 53, 54, Nos. 148-154 (Oxford).
- p. 59, No. 189 (St. Eadmund).
- p. 79, Nos. 424-427.
- p. 82, Nos. 453, 454.

We see that we have a link between the coins of Ælfred and those of St. Eadmund (2), as well as between Ælfred's coins and those of Northumbria (454). It is in each case most probable that the coin was made in the district of the least celebrated type. In other words, the coins of the famous king of Wessex are likely to have spread farther than those commemorating St. Eadmund, or those struck by Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria; and therefore imitative coins which combine Ælfred's types with one or other of these two are likely to have been made in the country of the St. Eadmund coinage or in the country of Cnut.

It is just at this point that the confusions and varieties

in the names of the moneyers which appear upon the coins reach their maximum. A large number of the names upon the St. Eadmund series, for example, seem to defy analysis.

Puzzling, however, as these names are, there is one thing that comes out clearly with regard to them, that a large number cannot be English names. Directly we pass outside the region of Ælfred's kingdom these un-English names meet us face to face. But what is strange is that they do not appear to be so much Scandinavian names as Frankish ones.

The majority of the moneyers' names, which we marked as uncertain in the Index to Vol. I., belong to this St. Eadmund series. But still among those names about which we need entertain no reasonable doubt by far the greater number are certainly not Old English. We find such names as—

Abboe*	Eldecar?	Odulbert (Adalbert?)
Abbonel	Elismus	Odulf
Adalbert	Enodas§	Remigius
Adradas	Ergemond	Risleca (poss. Gisleca)
Ainmer	Fredemund	Robert
Albert	Gislefred	Snefren (Stefan?)
Alus (Adradas?)	Grim	Sten
Ansiger†	Gundbert	Stephan
Arus (Adradas?)	Hludovicus	Walter
Bado‡	Isiemund	Wandefred
Beringar	Johannes	Wigbald or Widbald
Beslin	Martinus	Wineger
Deinolt	Milo	
Domundan	Odomoner	

Of names which appear to be English we have only Ædinwine or Eadwine, Eadred, Eadwulf, Huscam (= Hussa?), Oswulf, Tedwine, Winedulf, and Wulfold. The remainder are corrupt and obscure. Both in the case of Guthorm's moneyers and of those who struck the St. Eadmund series most appear to have been not Danes but Franks. We have

\* Cf. Pertz, vol. i. p. 198, also the well-known Abbo, author of the poem, *Bella Parisiacæ Urbis*.

† Anskar or Ansgar, the Saint, Archbishop of Hamburg in the reign of Lewis the Pious, was of Danish origin. Cf., however, Förstemann, *Deutsch. Pers.*, pp. 105–6.

‡ Förstemann, *o. c.*, p. 196.

§ A moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan.

however, the names Grim, Sten (unless this be a contraction of Stefan \*), which are probably, and Gisleca and Odulf,† which are possibly Scandinavian. Among the Frankish moneyers above given we find Abbonel and Enodas striking also for Guthorm-Æthelstan, and another of Guthorm's moneyers, Berter, who has a Frankish name.

It is pretty certain that the St. Eadmund coinage was struck before A.D. 905. It probably belongs to a period when East Anglia, nominally a Danish kingdom, was in a quasi-anarchical condition, at any rate in this sense, that there was no single recognised ruler in the country. Such we must believe to have been its state after the death of Guthorm, and very likely before that event. For if we take the partition of *Ælfreds and Guthorms Frið* to be the partition of A.D. 886, we find about fifty years later that a great portion of this kingdom once Guthorm's, has been under the rule of five separate small republics known as the 'Five Burgs.'‡ It is quite possible, despite its pious character, and the fact that St. Eadmund was martyred by the Danes, that the St. Eadmund coinage began in the reign of Guthorm. For these Scandinavians were quick to change their creed, and often strangely zealous in their new faith: witness the case of Harold Blaatand of Denmark; who, though he was in the first instance a forced convert, had no sooner become so than he set to work at once to imperil and to lose his supremacy over Norway by trying to compel his vassal Earl Hakon to accept baptism.§

We can explain the occurrence of Frankish names upon the coins of East Anglia on one of three suppositions: either there were a great many Frankish soldiers in that portion of the Great Army, which, under Guthorm, settled in East Anglia and Mercia; or the army brought over with it a certain

\* *Eng. Hist. Rev.* v., p. 134.

† *Eut. et. Pertz.* vol. i., p. 93.

‡ The 'Five Burgs,' so called, are Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Stamford. The first was probably never within the kingdom of Guthorm; but the other four were. On the character of these miniature republics, see Steenstrup, *Normanæria*, iv. 40 *sqq.*

§ *Olaf's S. Tryggvass* (Heimskringla) c. 27 *sq.*



number of Frankish captives (thralls), and these having some skill in metal-work were employed to engrave dies and were at the same time authorized to place their names upon them; or finally, that the coins were issued by traders, and the majority of these in East Anglia at this time were men of Frankish descent.\*

As the English power extends to the north and east we find Frankish and Scandinavian names beginning to appear beside the English moneyers of the West Saxon kings. Thus in the coinage of Eadweard the Elder, we have—

Berngar (Beringar?)	Lanfer	Rinnard (Rinard)
Grimwald	Marbert	Sigot.
Gundbert	Pastor	Waltere
Iofermund	Pitit	Warimer

We also have the following names, which are probably Scandinavian—

Framwis	Irfara	Sigebrand
Frioðulf	Odo	Sigeferð
Frið	Rægenulf	

In the following reign, Æthelstan (A.D. 925–940), we have among new names—

Abba	Domences, Dominic	Mærtē
Baldric	Duriant	Paul
Baldwine	Giongbold	Stefanus
Barbe	Gislemer	
Burdēl or Burdēl		

of possible or probable Frankish origin, and—

Rægenald	Rægengrim	Purstan
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which may very well be Scandinavian.

And if we continue our inquiry into the succeeding reigns, Eadmund's and Eadred's, we still find a large number both of Frankish and Scandinavian names. In addition to eleven Frankish names from the preceding reign we find on Eadmund's coins—

Abenel	Efrard (Everard,
Agtard	Eberhard)
Bonsom †	Ercimbald,
Dudelet	Hadebald (?)

\* This is the theory adopted by Mr. York Powell, *English Hist. Rev.* v. pp. 134–5. But see below, p. ciii. *sqq.*

† This may be a corruption of 'bonus homo,' a pedantry for Godman.

And for Danish names we have—

Ærnulf or Arnulf	Rægnulf	Ulf
Earnan*	Randulf	Þeodulf
Ola	Reingrim	Þorulf or Þeorulf

Under Eadred only—

Engilbred	Norbert	Oðelric	Walter
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have a Frankish look—

Godin	Grim	Unbein
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may be Scandinavian, and so forth. Under Eadwig the Frankish names grow fewer, and by the time we reach the reign of Æthelred II. they have almost disappeared, but the Scandinavian names naturally continue in large numbers.

The various series of coins initiated during Ælfred's reign which we have been recently describing, the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan, Northumbrian coins from the Cuerdale Hoard, the imitations of the St. Eadmund coinage, of the coinages of Ælfred and Plegmund may be grouped together as the Viking coinage of England, and as such they are of considerable interest. It must be remembered that as yet scarcely any English coins had found their way to Scandinavia,† and certainly they had as yet produced no imitative coinage in the Scandinavian countries. And though, as we see in the case of the Delgany Find, it is probable that English coins had been carried over into Ireland by the Vikings of that country, they had produced no imitative coinage there either. It is possible, as was noticed in the *Introduction* to Vol. I., that the Swedes possessed a certain currency copied from the coins of Dorstat, which found their way to the north; but that is by no means certain. What is certain is that for the initiation of a lasting Scandinavian currency, Irish, Scandinavian, Norse or Swedish, we must go to a much later date, to the end of the tenth century, that is to say, to the era of the *second* Scandinavian invasion of England, that in which the Danes, now become the

\* A York moneyer.

† See *Nom. Chron.* 1882 (paper already cited on the Delgany Hoard) p. 84.

Danish nation, took a leading part. This earlier currency, this mixed collection of original and imitative types, stands apart from any other Scandinavian coinage, and is the only one which represents what we have ventured to speak of as the nationality of the Vikings.

If the coinage itself is, as we see that it is, mixed and chaotic, it represents sufficiently well the nation and the governments of that nation which issued it. It would not be wise to press the coinage for more information than can reasonably be drawn from it. Numismatists are too apt to make that mistake. We cannot tell by what authority these copies of Ælfred's coins were made. The St. Eadmund coins themselves, though they were issued under the auspices of Christians, were coined in a country subject to the Vikings and must have passed current among the latter: the barbarous imitations of the St. Eadmund coins seem to prove that they did so. The Cuerdale-Northumbrian coins again, with their rude workmanship and their imitations of Frankish types, stand quite apart from any other series that we know. Though they bear the names of kings Cnut and Siefred, we can hardly suppose that they were issued under royal authority in the sense in which the contemporary coinage of Ælfred was so.\* The only pieces out of all these extra-Wessex series which at all correspond to our ideas of an ordered and regular currency are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan. These are the only coins which can be said to imply a state of kingship among the Vikings at all corresponding to the kingship which obtained among the English.†

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\* The genuine coinage of Ælfred, that is.

† What is meant by this is that 'king' among these wandering Norsemen is like 'earl,' always a personal and not a territorial title. In England it was of course originally the same: but though Ælfred is still nominally 'king of the Angel-cyn,' he is in effect as much King of England, or of the part of England which he rules, as his successors Eadweard or Eadgar. It does not seem a too bold conjecture to suppose that Guthorm-Æthelstan, when he adopted Christianity, did so partly with a view to obtaining a more territorial kingdom than had been customary with the Vikings. And there can be little doubt that the settlement of Normandy and the vassalage of the Norman dukes is to be explained on the same principle. Hælfðan in Northumbria probably attempted the same thing. He is always spoken of as a tyrant,

It is impossible to do more than hint these various points in which the coinage of Ælfred's time may illustrate the history of the period; in the first place, because it is no part of our purpose to write that history at length, still less to dwell upon all its constitutional aspects; and in the second place, because it is not advisable to overstrain the evidence which can be derived from coins, as numismatists are somewhat apt to do. The history of this period for all the parts outside the kingdom of Ælfred is buried in obscurity, and the confusion of the coinage only reflects the state of confusion of the country.

Eadweard  
the Elder.

With the accession of Eadweard the Elder, in A.D. 901, we enter upon a simpler period of history and a simpler coinage.

According to the strictest laws of primogeniture, Eadweard was not the heir to the throne. That was Æthelwald,\* the son of Æthelred I., who not unnaturally was aggrieved at being passed over by the Witan, and who attempted to raise a rebellion. It is probable that this Æthelwald was a man of no worth or likelihood, whereas Eadweard had already showed his metal in more than one encounter with the Vikings. The course which Æthelwald pursued in his rebellion was an outrage on the patriotism and the religious feelings of his countrymen; and it leaves a taint upon his courage. When he found how little support he received at his first rising, he retreated to Wimborne and shut himself up in the city with a nun whom he had ravished from the cloister. He swore that he would die there; but instead secretly left the place and fled north to Northumbria, where he was welcomed by the Northumbrians as a king.† Guðred had probably been dead six or seven years. The people of the north were perhaps

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but then he had the Christians and the priests (the depositories of the law) against him. The story of the 'invention' of Guðred-Cnut (see Vol. I. p. lxxvii), shows the part the Christians played in changing the succession. But the history of Northumbria is buried in too much obscurity for us to say what manner of king Guðred-Cnut was.

\* 'Æthelbaldus,' Æthelweard.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 901; Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.), pp. 117-8.



glad to welcome a claimant from a family whose ideas of kingship were more determined than their own. The rival of Eadweard maintained himself for a time; but in A.D. 905 he and his Northumbrians were defeated by the English at Holme, in Norfolk, far, as we see, beyond the borders of Eadweard's kingdom.\* This was the first of a series of engagements which all mark the turn of the tide of victory against the English Vikings.

A like turn of the tide had occurred—it may be as well to note in passing—on the Continent also. The prelude of it is the defeat of the great Viking fleet and army which besieged Paris in A.D. 885–7.† And though subsequent and temporary successes followed that defeat, the next great event in the history of the continental Vikings, the settlement of Normandy in A.D. 912, must be looked upon (like the settlement of East Anglia in this country) rather as a register of defeat than a token of victory. In Germany the Vikings sustained a decisive defeat at the hands of Arnulf the Emperor—the successor of Charles the Fat—in A.D. 891.‡ (It was this defeat abroad which brought about the second Viking invasion of England during Ælfred's reign.) This victory of Arnulf's was a final one as regards the relief of Germany from serious Viking invasions. Let us note that two new elements of warfare became at this time conspicuous by the aid which they gave towards the Vikings' defeats—the increase in the 'cavalry arm'—the development of the heavy-armed man-at-arms of the mediæval type—and the development of military engineering, the building of forts and fortified bridges to hinder the advance of invading armies and invading fleets. In the defence of Paris, above spoken of, it is the fortification that plays the principal part. In Germany, too, at this period the building of forts was being actively carried on. And it is this element in warfare which is the most important one in England for the

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\* According to Florence he had been driven over sea and had returned, p. 118. Steenstrup has set right the chronology of this rebellion, *o. c.* III. 32 sq.

† Abbo, *Bel. Par. Urbis* (Pertz, vol. ii. pp. 776–805); *Annales Vedastini* 885–7 (Ib. i. 522–4); *Reginonis Chronicon* (Ib. i. 595–6), &c.

‡ *Annales Fuldenses*, s. a. 891.

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‡ *Annales Fuldenses*, s. a. 891.

period on which we are now embarked. This practice of fort-building was the main instrument in the extension of the power of the West Saxon kings over the Scandinavians settled south of the Humber.

After his victory over the Vikings at Holme we find Eadweard renewing his father's compact with the king of the East Engle. This king is not Guthorm-Æthelstan who died in A.D. 890,\* but another Guthorm called Eohricson (Eiriksson).

Whenever, upon his coins, Eadweard takes any title in addition to that of 'rex' it is simply 'Rex Saxonum,' as his father and great-grandfather had done before him. But in his charters Eadweard calls himself 'Angul-Saxonum Rex.' Before his death Eadweard had the opportunity of wholly incorporating Mercia with his dominions, and even in the lifetime of Æthelred, the ealdorman of Mercia, and of Eadweard's sister, Æthelflæd, the Lady of the Mercians, Eadweard was the king of this part of England. We may assume, and the types of the coins which bear it favour this assumption, that the rather restricted title 'Rex Saxonum' was only used by Eadweard at the beginning of his reign.† For Eadweard had very early in his reign the opportunity of extending his immediate rule over some of the Angles north of the Thames, over part of the country of East Mercia, which had previously belonged to Guthorm-Æthelstan. Each step whereby Eadweard gained his extension of territory we cannot trace—not, that is, until we enter upon the succeeding phase, the greatest in the recovery of England from the Vikings—the Building of the Burgs. At the date at which Eadweard begins building these frontier fortresses of his kingdom we find that his power has already extended some way into the old Viking country.

The building of fortresses in England was not inaugurated

\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. (C. 891).

† In Kemble, nos. 333, 335 (A.D. 901 and 903), the title Angol- (or Angul-) Saxonum Rex occurs; in no. 337 (A.D. 904) Eadweard called himself 'Rex Anglorum.' These are the only genuine charters given. Æthelred, of Mercia, and his wife Æthelflæd, call themselves in their only genuine charter (K. 330, A.D. 901). 'Monarchiam Merciorum tenentes, &c.'



by Eadweard but by his sister, Æthelflæd the Lady of the Mercians. We first read that in A.D. 907 Æthelflæd restored the town of Chester which had lain waste for some time. The town (it is probable) became a mint under Æthelstan. But we are not told that Æthelflæd fortified it.\* A.D. 911 is the probable date of the beginning of the work of building forts. Æthelflæd's first burg is said, in the Chronicle, to have been at Bremesburg, which Steenstrup places in Hertfordshire. Thorpe identifies the place with 'Brams-bury or Bramsby,' in Lincolnshire.† This identification is quite inadmissible; for it is impossible that at this date Æthelflæd's power could have extended into that country. If we accept Steenstrup's allocation we find her beginning near the boundary of her own and her brother's rule. Her second burg, 'Scergeat,' cannot be identified. After that we find her building upon quite the opposite side of her dominions at Bridgnorth, near the Welsh border, and therefore as much against her Welsh neighbours as against the Vikings.

The first burg which Eadweard built was upon the old line of division in the Ælfred-Guthorm peace, that is to say at Hertford on the Lea. But the country north of the Thames had formerly belonged to the Mercian half (Æthelflæd's half) of the West Saxon kingdom, so that it is clear that Eadweard's dominions had extended in this direction. The next burg was built further east, at Witham, half-way towards Colchester and in the country formerly assigned to Guthorm.

From this time forward the work of fortress-building went on apace. In A.D. 914-15 Æthelflæd further built Tamworth, Stafford, and Wedensborough,‡ in Staffordshire, Cherbury in Shropshire, Eddesbury and Runcorn in Cheshire, and Warwick. Then in A.D. 918 (?) Æthelflæd died. Her husband had predeceased her in A.D. 912, and they left only a daughter.§ It was unfitting that Mercia should any

\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 907 (cf. y<sup>r</sup>. 894); Fl. Wig. p. 120.

† See *A. S. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) Vol. I. Index s. v. Bremesburh.

‡ Wardborough? in Oxfordshire; see *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 915 and below p. cxix.

§ Æthelflæd's daughter, Ælfwyn, had been betrothed to Ragnald of York (the Ragnald, son of Ivar, whose biography is given in Vol. I p. lxix.) without

longer be separated from Wessex ; and Eadweard the Elder, not without some remonstrance, but without any active opposition, incorporated the Anglian state in his own kingdom.

The following is a table of all the burgs built by Æthelflæd and Eadweard. It is taken from Steenstrup's *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42.

BUILDER.	BURG.	SHIRE.	YEARS.	
			ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. [MSS. A-D.]	FLOER. WIGOR.
Æthelflæd	Bremesburg . . .	Hertfordshire	{(B. C.) 910 (D.) 909 .}	911
"	Scergeat . . .	"	(B. C.) 912 .	913
"	Bridgnorth . . .	Shropshire .	(B. C.) 912 .	913
Eadweard	Hertford (Northern Burg)	Hertfordshire	(A. B. C. D.) 913	913
"	Witham . . .	Essex . . .	(A. B. C. D.) 913	914
"	Hertford (Southern Burg)	Hertfordshire	(A. B. C. D.) 913	914
Æthelflæd	Tamworth . . .	Staffordshire.	(B. C. D.) 913	914
"	Stafford . . .	"	(B. C. D.) 913	914
"	Eddesbury . . .	Cheshire .	(B. C.) 914 .	915
"	Warwick . . .	Warwickshire	{(B. C.) 914 (D. 915 .)}	915
Eadweard	Buckingham . . .	{Buckingham- shire .}	(A. B. C. D.) 915	915
Æthelflæd	Cherbury . . .	Shropshire .	(B. C.) 915 .	916
"	Wedensborough . . .	Staffordshire	(B. C.) 915 .	916
"	Runcorn . . .	Cheshire .	(B. C.) 915 .	916
Eadweard	Bedford (Southern Burg)	Bedfordshire	(A.) 919 .	916
"	Maldon . . .	Essex . . .	(A.) 920 .	917
"	Cledemutha (Gladmouth ?)	South Wales	(C. D.) 921 .	
"	Towcester . . .	{Northamp- tonshire .}	(A.) 921 .	918
"	Waymere . . .	Hertfordshire	(A.) 921 .	918
"	Huntingdon . . .	{Huntingdon- shire .}	(A.) 921 .	918
"	Colchester . . .	Essex . . .	(A.) 921 .	918
"	Stamford (Southern Burg)	Lincolnshire	(A.) 922 .	919
"	{Nottingham (Northern Burg) . . .}	{Nottingham- shire .}	(A.) 922 .	919
"	Thelwall . . .	Cheshire .	(A.) 923 .	920
"	Manchester . . .	Lancashire .	(A.) 923 .	920
"	{Nottingham (Southern Burg) . . .}	{Nottingham- shire .}	(A.) 924 .	921
"	Bakewell . . .	Peakland .	(A.) 924 .	921

Eadweard's knowledge or consent. Apparently, therefore, there was a party in Mercia opposed to the claims of the West Saxon king, as indeed we should expect there to be.

Whenever a burg is completed we find that submission is made by the dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood. Æthelflæd's first burg was built subsequent to a victory which she had gained over the Danes at Tettenhall or Wednesfield.\* This at least appears to have been the case, though the connection between the two events is not clear. It is probable that the West Saxons and Mercians fought together against the Vikings, and that the battle took place in A.D. 911.† Whether therefore it was brought about by Æthelflæd's work, or was the cause thereof, must be left doubtful. When Eadweard had built his burg at Witham, we read that a good deal of the folk submitted to him, which were before subject to the Danes.‡

But it was not to be expected that these works would go on without opposition on the part of the 'Danes.' In A.D. 914 'the Army rode out from Northampton and from Leicester, and broke the peace, and slew many men.' This 'army' was eventually defeated. Except in the early account of the peace between Eadweard and Guthorm Eiriksson, we only now and then hear of kings being concerned in these risings. And we may conclude that a very large part of Danish England or Viking England was at this time under a republican form of government (see what is said above, p. xxx). Possibly we may divide Viking-England into three distinct divisions—East Anglia, where the proportion of Viking, or at any rate of Scandinavian blood was comparatively small, but which had been and probably was still a kingdom; Northumbria, where the people were anxious to have a king as a counterpoise to the English kingdom; and the middle region, parts of Cambridgeshire, of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, a great part of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, where the Danes were settled in large

\* Tettenhall in the Chronicle; Wednesfield in Æthelweard and Florence.

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iii. 13 *sqq.*, shows the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wednesfield. The site of the battle is in Staffordshire: but Danes from Hertfordshire may have taken part in it.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

numbers (this is the great region of 'bys' and 'thorpes'), but settled under a very loose form of government, divided into different 'armies' under different chiefs. One group of small republics was that known as the 'Five Burgs.'

We have in A.D. 915 an account of a new Viking raid. It was directed first against the Welsh. The invaders took prisoner the Bishop of Llandaff, and were eventually defeated by the men of Hereford and Gloucester. Eadweard's severest struggle with Vikings at home took place in A.D. 921. A great army was gathered together from the land of the Mercian Danes, and of the East Anglian Danes. These men sought on their side to raise fortifications: they built a fort at Tempsford in Bedfordshire, and from Tempsford they marched on Bedford. But this rising only led to further defeats of the Vikings. Tempsford was taken, and the 'king' [of that body of Vikings] slain. 'Thurferð and the holds, and the Army, which belonged to Northampton, north as far as Welland, the peasantry (*landleoda*) such as were left, submitted to King Eadweard, and sought his peace and protection; a great number of the folk, both in East Engle and in Essex, who had before been under the power of the Danes, submitted to him; and all the Army in East Engle swore oneness with him, that it would will what he willed.' 'And the army which belonged to Cambridge chose him to be lord and protector as he arede.'\*

We gather from these quotations, in what form Eadweard extended his power over England. The English folk in many places threw off the lordship of the Danes and became Eadweard's subjects once more: the Danish folk not singly, but in their constitutional bodies commended themselves to him; not thereby wholly abandoning their earlier form of constitution.

No doubt among themselves the Danish communities continued to be small republics within the state. These 'armies' rise again to the surface in the troubled years of Æthelred II. So do the Five Burgs, only now grown into the Seven Burgs, which notwithstanding seem to have been incorporated

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 921.



in the English kingdom in Eadweard's reign, or at the latest in that of his son Eadmund. We know too that all Viking England—all Danish England if that expression be preferred—continued to be governed by its own laws till it once more obtained a Scandinavian sovereign in Cnut. But for larger purposes of administration—for the furnishing of an army, for example, and the manning of a fleet—we may believe that England south of the Humber was now one.

Certain verses quoted in the Chronicle, speaking of Eadmund, Eadweard's son and second successor, assign to this king the especial credit of having subdued the Five Burgs. But that must, one thinks, have only been subsequent to a second revolt. For Æthelstan struck coins at two (or three) of these five towns.\* And, as we have said, the Five Burgs are still a sort of political unity long after the days of Eadmund.

In every respect the reign of Eadweard the Elder is one of reviving prosperity for the English, and this characteristic is sufficiently reflected in his coinage. Ælfred's later coinage (the Exeter and Winchester coins for example) are a great improvement upon his earlier ones; and these later types are continued in the earlier coins of Eadweard his son. But, presently Eadweard's coins undergo a further improvement. The busts upon them are sometimes beautifully modelled and engraved, and remind us of the best drawings on Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the period. The letters in the inscriptions are better made and more clearly cut than heretofore; and, in their reverse types, the coin-engravers launch out, as it were, into a series of elaborate

Coinage of  
Eadweard the  
Elder.

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\* The attribution of the coins of Æthelstan assigned to Chester was adopted subsequent to the publication of a paper on the mints of Chester and Leicester by Mr. Hyman Montagu (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. xi. p. 12 *sqq.*). Previously the coins were assigned to Leicester. The reader must be referred to the paper for the arguments by which Mr. Montagu sustains the attribution which has been followed in the catalogue. They are of great weight. But at the same time it must be acknowledged that the time when we first find an English king beginning to strike at Nottingham and Derby, is precisely the time when we should look for a Leicester coinage also. It may be, therefore that the supposed Chester coins are Leicester coins after all.

ornaments and designs (the hand of Providence,\* the representation of buildings, &c.), the like of which are not to be found either before or after—unless indeed we go far back to the peaceful and prosperous reign of Offa, king of Mercia, the reign which saw the first faint warnings of that great Viking invasion of which Eadweard in a certain sense saw the end.

It might even be fancied that the types of a building or a wall, such as those of the reverse of Pl. viii. 13 and 14, were commemorative of the building of the burghs, which had done so much to free England from the yoke of the foreigners.†

Æthelstan.

The Scandinavian populations in the British Islands, or even in the Scandinavian world generally, were at this moment entering upon a transition era which separates what may be called the First Viking Age from the Second Viking Age. When we read in the English Chronicle, as after an interval of forty years we do once more, the accounts of attacks upon England by various bodies of Scandinavians which begin almost directly after the accession of Æthelred II., we might fancy we had gone back two hundred years and were reading the history of the outbreak of the Viking era at the end of the eighth century. The names and expressions which we have been used to in the earlier age, 'the Danes,' 'the Army,' appear again in these accounts. But it would have been impossible for the Scandinavian people to remain stationary during these two hundred years; and, as a matter of fact, we know that they did not do so. Great changes had taken place among all the Scandinavian peoples since the moment at which

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\* This type of the 'hand of Providence' occurs on some imperial coins of the period (Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen*, pl. 24, 563). This fact is interesting in view of the relations of Eadweard's son (and daughter) to the German Emperor.

† Originally they were no doubt derived from the 'temple' type of Lewis the Pious. It is possible that this type (like the monogram type) was introduced by the Vikings, and that the coin of Æthelred I. which bears this type was struck by Viking invaders in East Anglia (cf. Vol. I. p. 94; Vol. II. p. 27). In any case the buildings on Eadweard's coins are only remotely connected with this parent type.

they first emerge into the light of history. We may place the ending of the First Viking Era about the year 912, which is the date of the treaty of St. Clair-en-Epte.\* At that date the extent of the conquests of the Scandinavians was practically complete. During the era which preceded it, out of the three parent Scandinavian countries had gradually been built up a vast congeries of states, a Greater Scandinavia. This Greater Scandinavia, with the older countries, included (counting from the East to the West) a huge district in the North and West of Russia extending from Kiev to Lake Ladoga. It included Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and a strip of land in North Germany (Mecklenburg), Northern England, Man, most of the Western Scottish Islands, the Orkneys and Shetlands. There were, further, large settlements in Ireland grouping themselves into what were known as the three kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. Then there were the Scandinavian Colonies, the Faroes and Iceland, to complete this great stretch of territories which were all inhabited by peoples closely allied in blood, in speech, and in customs. Here were ready to hand all the materials for forming a great northern empire; and at one time it was quite within the bounds of possibility that an empire might have been formed out of these elements. For not only had the northern states expanded in the way we have described, but the constitutions under which they were governed had been changing likewise. In the three older kingdoms at any rate monarchies had been established on a tolerably secure basis; and the establishment of these strong powers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark no doubt had an influence on other Scandinavian settlements. The earls of Orkney (Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness) were nominally vassals, for a portion of their territory, of the kings of Norway, for another part, of the kings of Scotland. But the earls of Orkney who appear upon the stage of history at this period were men of very strong character who made themselves into practically

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\* This date has been disputed by Mr. Howorth (*Archæologia*, xlv. 244 *sq.*). But not in our judgment on sufficient grounds.

independent sovereigns. We know less about the rulers of the Western islands and of Man, or again about the kings in Ireland. But we may feel sure that in these countries also the very nebulous groups of Vikings, which resembled the different 'Armies' which our English Chronicle speaks of as settled, at the beginning of the tenth century, in East Anglia and Mercia, were beginning to group themselves into stronger and better-governed states.

There is another way in which the second era of Scandinavian conquest in England stands contrasted with the first. When the Vikings first came to England, or to any of the other countries of Christian Europe, they came as an army rather than as a navy. In other words, the Viking ships were not originally designed to take part in naval engagements, but were only ships of transport. The earlier Vikings could not fight at sea, for the simple reason that the Christian powers had no fleets to oppose to them. Among the Christian powers the English were the first who set about the building of fleets. And in the earlier naval battles between the English under Æthelwulf, or under Ælfred, and their invaders, the former were generally victorious. During the period of the Second Viking Age all the Scandinavian powers had learned to fight at sea, and naval battles were their chief delight.\*

We have not yet arrived at the outbreak of the Second Viking Age, but so far as England is concerned at a transition era between the two. Among the English, as in other

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\* The era in which the word 'Viking' is found in commonest use, in the Sagas, &c., is during the latter part of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. 'Viking' signifies in this use neither more nor less than sea-rover, sea-adventurer. But this is not the etymological meaning of the word *vik-ing*. Etymologically it is either the man of the *rik* (bay) in the general sense, or else the man of *the Vik* (*the Bay par excellence*) i.e. the land on the northern side of the Skager-rak. This etymological meaning must be the earliest one; so that the change in meaning to the general sense which 'Viking' has in the Sagas, implies a change in the character of the Vikings themselves. These changes in meaning may be compared, in the first place (as a mere expansion), with the change in the meaning of the word 'Hellene'; in the second place (as a change from a proper to a general name), with such words as 'myrmidons,' the modern French 'suisse,' and so forth. See *Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary* (Vigfusson), s. v. 'Viking.'



countries, an instinctive tendency towards centralization and stronger government made itself felt. This tendency was strengthened by the vigour of the West Saxon kings who, during the two generations which follow Ælfred, expended all their energy in absorbing into their kingdom the Danes south of the Humber. All the lesser armies or the smaller republics, such as those five burghs, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby, lose their distinct individuality and became levelled away into a larger Dane-Law, a district subject to the English kings though governed according to Danish law and custom. The country north of the Humber, however, remained, and we may surmise became more homogeneous and stronger by the same process which was simplifying and strengthening both the English and the Scandinavian states. So that a good deal of the sense of nationality among the Northumbrians, even among the English of Northumbria, rallied round the Danish kings of that district, and we actually find an Archbishop of York, an Englishman, taking the part of these foreign kings against the kings of Southern England.

The Vikings of Northumberland came very near to submitting to Æthelflæd. But they would not submit to her brother Eadweard. There had been talk, as we saw, of marrying Æthelflæd's daughter to Ragnald, a Norse king of Northumbria. This Ragnald was a ruler whom the Northumbrians had imported from Ireland. And he was only the first of a series of Northumbrian kings who all belonged to the same house; collectively this house is known in the Chronicles as the Sons of Ivar ('Hy-Imhair' in Irish\*), and Ivar, the founder of the house, has been identified with Ivar, a son of the half mythical or wholly mythical Ragnar Lodbrog.† The biographies and the coinages of these kings of the house of Ivar were given in the last volume,‡ and it is not therefore necessary to repeat their history here. But what we have to note is that during the reigns of the

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\* Todd, *War of the Gaedhlin with the Gaill* (R. S.), pp. 268 *sqq.*

† The identification is probably mistaken. See Vol. I., Introduction, p. lxix.

‡ Vol. I. pp. liii., lxviii.-lxxii., 231-238.

three sons of Eadweard, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred, these kings do not at once disappear before the power of the West Saxon kings, as did no doubt the petty rulers in Mercia and East Anglia.

Æthelstan, about whose title to succession there was some doubt, was not at the beginning of his reign in a position to attempt the conquest of Northumbria from her new kings; the less so that (as we have said) the English Northumbrians showed that they had enough of the spirit of nationality or separatism left in them to make them ready sometimes to side with their heathen conquerors, rather than allow themselves to be incorporated in the West Saxon kingdom.

One of Æthelstan's first acts was to make peace with the present king of Northumbria, Sihtric Gale, and to give him his sister in marriage. Sihtric Gale died the next year, and Æthelstan was then able to take over the kingdom of York, and add it to his own kingdom. He may have done this as heir to King Sihtric, or as protector of his sister. The act was not in all respects a prudent one: for it produced the first great alliance of lesser British princes, directed against the power of the English king. Howel, king of the North Welsh,\* Constantine (III.), king of the Scots, and Eadred, king of Bamborough—*i.e.*, Bernicia, the portion of Northumbria which had still been left to the Anglian kings though as under-kings only—were the members of this coalition. But they were, the Chronicle says, subjugated by Æthelstan, and compelled to swear oaths and give hostages to him. Guthfrið [Godfred], king of Dublin, who was a relative of—according to William of Malmesbury he was the son of—Sihtric Gale,† tried to make good his claim to the kingdom of Northumbria. Æthelstan, however, drove him from the kingdom. Guthfrið went first to the king of the Scots; but he did not deem himself safe there from the power of Æthelstan, and so returned to Ireland. A little later another unsuccessful attempt on the Northumbrian kingdom was made by one Turferð. It was probably subsequent to these events that

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\* 'West Welsh' the Chronicle says, by a slip of the pen.

† Wil. Malm. *G. R. A.* (E. H. S.), p. 212.

Æthelstan assumed the title 'Rex totius Britanniae' which we see on his charters and his coins. (See below p. lxii.)

Then followed seven years of peace, the most glorious years which any king of Wessex had yet known. That the titles which Æthelstan assumed were not empty boasts, but that his position was recognised by foreign princes we know. We know that many foreign princes sought the hands of his sisters, the daughters of Eadweard the Elder. The most famous of these marriages was that of the Princess Eadgith (Eaditha), with the Emperor Otto I. Charles the Simple of France married Eadgifu (Eadgiva). This queen and her son Lewis, amidst the troubles which surrounded the late Carlings, sought asylum in England; it was from England that this Lewis was brought back to be crowned king of the West Franks. Whence he is known in history as *Ludovicus transmarinus*, or Louis d'Outremer. Eadhild (Ethilda) married Hugh the Great, the father of Hugh Capet; and Ealgifu (Ealgiva) married Louis, king of Provence, son of Boso, and nephew of Charles the Bald's second wife, Richildis. Æthelstan had thus intimate relations with nearly all the Christian princes of Western Europe.

Æthelstan's greatness was recognised by the northern powers. Harald of Norway, now nearing the end of his reign, sent an embassy to England.

There are many accounts of the relations of Æthelstan and Harald. The best known story, the one told in *Haralds Saga Hárfağra*, represents the intercourse of the kings as hardly friendly. But we may believe the stories of the practical jokes (for such they really were) which Æthelstan and Harald played upon each other are apocryphal. We must only accept the outcome of the legend that Æthelstan did really become godfather to Harald's son Hakon, who was called Hakon Æthelstans-fostri. Harald Fairhair had no cause to love the Norsemen who were the foes of Æthelstan; for they were the men, or the sons of the men, who had fought under the banner of Kjötvi and his allies at Hafirsfjord. So that friendship between Harald and Æthelstan was as natural as were the friendly relations of Harûn-el-Rashîd and Charlemagne. This relationship between England and Scandinavia is of interest; more especially in view of the

part which the English coinage played in inaugurating a Scandinavian currency.

In the reign of Æthelstan we have the earliest numismatic record of the conquests of his father in the coins struck by the son at certain mint-places in Mercia, viz. at Chester (?), Derby, Nottingham, and a record of his own conquests in the coins which he struck at York. Another feature of the coinage of Æthelstan is the appearance on it of the title REX TOTIUS BRITANNIÆ [REX TOT. BRIT.] of which we have just spoken. We find that this title appears on nearly all the coins with mint names; though in one instance, a coin of Derby, we have a reversion to the antique form *Rex Saxonum*.\* We have already said that the title *rex totius Britanniae* was probably first assumed after the submission at Eamôt (Emmet) of the Scottish and Welsh kings and of the Northumbrian Guthfrið.†

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\* Which never occurs on the charters of Æthelstan.

† On the probably genuine charters of Æthelstan in Kemble we find the king signing or described as follows:—

Charter no. 345 (date uncertain). Æðelstanus rex Anglorum, per omni-					trantis dexteram totius
					Britanniæ regni solio sub-
					limatus
„	347, A.D. 929	.	.	„	regnum totius Albionis deo
					auctore dispensans
„	348, „ „	.	.	„	rex Anglorum
„	353, „ 931	.	.	„	rex Anglorum, per omni-
					trantis dexteram totius
					Britanniæ regni solio sub-
					limatus
„	356 (date uncertain).			„	rex Anglorum et æque totius
					Albionis, . . . rex totius
					Brytanniæ
„	357, A.D. 931	.	.	„	totius Britanniæ basileus
„	362, „ 933	.	.	„	apice totius Albionis sublima-
					tus, . . . totius Britanniæ rex
„	363, „ „	.	.	„	rex et rector totius hujus
					Britanniæ insulæ, . . . rex
					totius Britanniæ
„	364, „ 934	.	.	„	rex Anglorum per omni-
					trantis dexteram totius
					Britanniæ regni solio sub-
					limatus
„	369, „ 937	.	.	„	rex monarchus totius Britan-
					niæ insulæ . . . rex totius
					Britanniæ



In A.D. 934 Constantine III., king of Scotland, rebelled against Æthelstan; and the English king sent a fleet and an army to invade his country. It was either just before or just after this event that Constantine married his daughter to Olaf Quaran, a Norse King of Dublin, and likewise, according to one tradition, the brother-in-law of Olaf Tryggvason, subsequently King of Norway.\* Three years after this harrying of Æthelstan's in Scotland, Olaf Quaran came back to Scotland bringing with him another Olaf, Olaf Godfredsson from Dublin. A new coalition was formed against Æthelstan. Owen of Cumberland joined it. The fleet of the allies sailed up the Humber and took York. Æthelstan must have been taken more or less by surprise. He craftily opened negotiations with the two Olafs. But in the interval he and his brother Eadmund hastened the muster of an army. At length the English troops encountered those of the allies at the battle of Brunanburg, and gained that memorable victory the fame of which lives in song.

From this time to his death (A.D. 940) the reign of Æthel- Eadmund. stan was undisturbed. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Eadmund, who was then only eighteen years of age. It was natural that when the firm hand of Æthelstan was withdrawn Danish England should think once more of revolt. The Northumbrians chose Olaf Quaran, the son-in-law of Constantine the Third, and one of the two Olafs who had fought at Brunanburg† (Vol. I., pp. lxx., lxxi.). We must remember that the last king of Bernicia had been driven forth, and there was now no ruler to represent the nationality of the Northumbrians. It is likely that since the time (A.D. 870) when Halfdan first 'gedælde' (divided) the Northumbrian land among his followers, not wholly dispersing the English, a *modus vivendi* had been established

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\* Vol. I. p. lxx; *Ólafs S. Tryggvas.* c. 33.

† 'Anlaf of Ireland' the Chronicle (D.) calls him. But this title is far from distinctive, as almost all the Olafs (Anlafs) who appear in history at this juncture came from Ireland. The Chronicle is extremely confusing at this point, and the different MSS. (D. E. F.) must be compared with each other and with the corresponding portions of the history of Simeon of Durham.

between the two races, and that the English even were not unwilling to welcome a Norse king from Ireland in default of a king of the old Bernician stock. For we find that the Archbishop of York, Wulfstan, allied himself with Olaf. The Danes of the east too—of East Anglia and of East Mercia—acknowledged him as king. It was for these republican ‘armies’ now a choice between Norse kingship or English.

Olaf marched first on Northampton; but this place he failed to take. At Tamworth he was more successful. The town was stormed with great slaughter on both sides. Eadmund upon his part had collected an army; he marched therewith to Leicester and nearly succeeded in capturing both Wulfstan and Olaf; but they escaped during the night.\* Eventually, through the mediation of the celebrated Odo, himself by descent a Dane,† who had been lately raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury,‡ a peace between the two armies was brought about. The contest had lasted for at least a year. The effect of the peace was to make of Northumbria a legally dependent but practically separate Norse kingdom. Olaf accepted baptism; and Eadmund stood sponsor for him, as Ælfred had done for Guthorm; or as the Emperor Lewis the Pious had done 116 years earlier for one of the first converted Danes mentioned in history.§ This event took place in A.D. 942. Olaf Quaran and his cousin Olaf Godfredsson, probably divided the Northumbrian kingdom between them.|| But Olaf Godfredsson apparently died in this same year 942; and Regnald, another son of Godfred, became the second king in Northumbria.

\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943.

† *Vita S. Oswaldi*, *Arch. Ebor.* (Raine, *Archbishops of York*, R. S.), p. 404.

‡ Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Angl.*, p. 14.

§ Einhard, *Annales* (Pertz, i. 212); Thegan, *Vita Lud. Pii* (Pertz, vol. ii. 597, *sq.*); Ermoldus Nigellus, *Carmina* l. iv. (*Ibid.* ii. pp. 501–516).

|| See Vol. I. pp. lxx.–lxxi. Olaf Quaran is supposed to have been the brother-in-law of a third Olaf, Olaf Tryggvason, the king of Norway (see preceding page and cf. *Corp. Poet. Boreale*, ii. 84), and the conversion of the Irish king may have been the determining cause of the conversion of his more distinguished brother-in-law. If so, this baptism of Olaf Quaran was an event of capital importance in the history of Scandinavia.

If, however, Eadmund was compelled to behold a Norse Northumbrian kingdom established upon a more or less legal footing at one end of his dominions, he gained an equivalent by adding to the latter the whole of eastern England. Simeon of Durham, indeed, says that Watling Street was the boundary between the English and Northumbrian kingdoms.\* But this is certainly a mistake, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the terms of the Ælfred-Guthorm peace. The *Chronicle* specially mentions that the Five Burgs were added by Eadmund to his kingdom.† What the exact meaning of this statement is it is not possible to determine. For on the one hand we find Æthelstan striking at at least two of these five towns, and possibly at three; on the other hand, we read of the burning of the seven 'burgs' (and these seven certainly included the earlier five) as much as seventy years later in the reign of Æthelred II.‡

Still, though we cannot define with precision, it does not seem that we have any authority to reject the general sense of the statement that Eadmund made, more completely than his predecessor had done, these Danish republics of East Mercia and East Anglia an integral part of the territory of the West Saxon kings. On the other hand there is no doubt that all Danish England, all the ancient Danelaga, continued to be governed by Danish law and ruled with a certain independence. Before Cnut came and divided all England up into earldoms, we find earls ruling in East Anglia and in Northumbria.

The kingdom of Olaf and Regnald in the north lasted only two years. In A.D. 944 Eadmund drove out both these kings. He gave part of their dominions to Malcolm, king of the Scots; no doubt with the object of forestalling any such hostile combination against the English as that which had threatened Æthelstan at Brunanburg. Two years after this Eadmund was murdered by Leofa at Pucklechurch.

\* Simeon Dunelm., *H. R.* ii. p. 94 (Rolls Series).

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1015.

Eadred.

He was succeeded by Eadred the third of the sons of Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 947 Eadred received at Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) an oath of allegiance from the Northumbrian Witan with Archbishop Wulfstan at its head. But in A.D. 948 the Northumbrians again revolted. This time they did not look for support to the Irish Norsemen, but elected as their king Erik Blóðöx, the son of Harald Háfagr. Erik had been expelled from the throne of Norway by his half-brother Hakon, known as Æthelstan's foster-son. Erik, who had carried with him into exile a large fleet and army, came to York, and was there received as king. Eadred marched an army into Northumbria, and as an act of vengeance, fearfully ravaged the country. Ripon Cathedral was among the buildings burnt by the English army. Eventually the Northumbrians made peace with Eadred, and Erik was driven out. But before long the Northumbrians once more took Olaf Quaran for their king, and then Erik for a second time.\* Eadred died in A.D. 955.

Undoubtedly during the last two reigns we find a certain recrudescence of the power of the Norse kings in Northumbria. And in many ways the coins struck by the princes who reigned alongside of Eadmund and Eadred are evidences of this. The coins struck by the kings of the House of Ivar are very different from those struck by the mysterious Cnut (Guðred-Cnut) and Siefred of the Northumbrian kingdom during Ælfred's reign. They are not barbarous fabrications such as those earlier Danish-Northumbrian coins; but are modelled upon the contemporary coins of the Wessex kings, Æthelstan, Eadmund, or Eadred, from which in many instances they are clearly copied (cf. Vol. i. Pl. xxviii. 4 [Ragnald] xxix. 4 [Olaf Quaran] with Vol. ii. Pl. ix. 1, 3, 7-12, 14 [Æthelstan]; Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 5 [Olaf], with Vol. ii. Pl. xi. 9 [Eadmund]; and Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 8-11 [Olaf and Eric], with Vol. ii. Pl. x. 5, 6 [Æthelstan] xi. 2-8 [Eadmund], and xii. 2-6 [Eadred]).

Again, how much power Eadmund and Eadred possessed in Northumbria during the periods in which they were nomin-

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\* See Vol. i. pp. lxxi.-ii.



ally kings of that country it would not be easy to determine. Against the representations of the historians is to be weighed the fact that Eadmund struck but one coin with the name of the York mint and Eadred none. But then neither of these princes affected very much the placing of mint names upon their coins. Æthelstan's York moneyers are Adelbert, Æðelred, Arnulf, Ecberht (?) Heldalt, Rægenald or Regnald, Rotberht and Siuard (Siward); and of these eight names, four, viz., Arnulf, Ecberht (spelled Eegbriht), Rægenald or Rægenold, and Rotbert (Rødberht), occur on the coins of Eadmund without mint names; two of the names, Arnulf and Rægenald, are, though not rare, sufficiently so to be fairly characteristic, and Rotbert is somewhat rarer. We may assume therefore that the coins struck by these moneyers, even when the pieces bear no mint-name, were struck at York. Arnulf and Rotbert occur again on the coins of Eadred. We have to add Eadmund's known York moneyer Ingelgar, who struck for Eadred also. This might in itself be taken as evidence of a continuous currency at the city of York. But on the other hand we have good reason for believing from a comparison of different writers that, as is said in Vol. i., Olaf Quaran reigned at York from A.D. 941-944, and again from A.D. 949-952, while Erik Blóðöx probably reigned from A.D. 948-949, and from A.D. 952-954. These dates are arrived at after a careful comparison of different authorities; for the evidence in regard to dates and periods is very conflicting at this point. It would be difficult to believe that Olaf with an array of eight moneyers and eighteen types, or Erik with his five moneyers and eight types, could have held the kingdom of York for a short period only. Let us further note that Olaf's and Erik's lists of moneyers have several names in common (Ascolu-Aeulf, Farman, Ingelgar, Radulf). Eadmund has two of these moneyers, Farman and Ingelgar (the latter his known York moneyer). Of Erik's moneyers Hunred strikes also for Eadred.

It may be noted, by the way, that the occurrence of these names, Ingelgar, Farman, and Hunred, on coins of the Norse and English kings of York alike seems to dispose conclusively of the theory that the moneyers were

not local people, but men who travelled in the service of the king.

By the expulsion of Erik shortly before the death of Eadred, England gained definite and final possession of the Northumbrian kingdom, and under Eadwig a considerable York coinage is once more found.

Put more concisely, the facts with regard to the coinage at York are:—

Under Æthelstan there is a considerable coinage at that town.

Under Eadmund and Eadred it almost disappears.

It reappears under Eadwig.

Then again—

Under Eadmund and Eadred we have a considerable Norse coinage at York.

Under Æthelstan and under Eadwig we have practically none.

If then we are to assume a continued extension of the power of the English kings during the reigns of the sons of Eadweard the Elder, we must suppose that during the reigns of his two younger sons the English rule was extended especially towards eastern England, among the Danes of the Five Burgs, of the rest of Eastern Mercia, and of East Anglia. This is of course more or less in accord with what the chroniclers tell us, for they represent the conquest of the Five Burgs as the principal achievement of Eadmund's reign. Eadred's great achievement was the subjection of the Northumbrian kingdom, though the effects of the achievement were felt not in his reign, but in those of his nephews.

Eadwig.

We may consider that England's practical immunity from Viking troubles dates from the accession of Eadwig, not from that of Eadgar the Peaceful. This was a sort of anti-cyclone between two storms, and it lasted for twenty-five or twenty-six years.

It was of evil augury for the future that England made this period of calm the occasion for bitter intestine quarrels, which at one time practically went the length of civil war. With the ecclesiastical disputes of this period we have

nothing directly to do ; as it is impossible to see any way in which they could have affected the coinage. Their only interest for us is the degree in which they weakened England and prepared the way for the disasters which overtook the next generation. The first effect of the unpopularity of Eadwig was the separation of Mercia from Wessex, which took place in A.D. 957, two years after Eadwig's succession. We may, I think, assume that Eadgar who now obtained the rule of Mercia, ruled as under-king to his brother, just as the former kings of Kent, when they were brothers or sons of the king of Wessex, ruled as under-kings to the king of Wessex ; or as Æthelbald, even though king of Wessex, ruled as under-king to his father the king of Kent.\* We may assume, for instance, that the five moneyers who struck for Bedford under Eadwig did not all strike between A.D. 955 and 957. For though three of them were moneyers of Eadred (Baldwine, Boiga, Grim), the same three also struck under Eadgar. No doubt the effective rule belonged to the younger brother ; and to him belongs the credit if, during Eadwig's reign, the Norsemen made no attempt, even partially successful, to wrest Northumbria from the English kings.

Eadwig died in A.D. 959, and then followed the reign of Eadgar. Eadgar, the fifteen most glorious years in the history of the kings of the house of Cerdic.

During this reign the English and the Norsemen found fields for struggle outside the boundaries of the English kingdom. A disputed succession in the kingdom of North Wales invited the interference of English and of Norse troops. Eadgar espoused the side of Howel against his uncle Jago. The latter was assisted by troops sent by Maccus, the king of Man. Howel was successful ; he paid allegiance to Eadgar as his over-king ; nay, it seems that Maccus was himself compelled to do the same. Cumberland again—a larger country than the modern county—which had been over-run by Norsemen from Ireland and had long before been freed by Eadmund and granted as a fief to

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\* *I.e.*, that if he struck coins for Wessex he placed his father's name upon them.

Malcolm I. of Scotland (or Alban \*), was confirmed to another Malcolm by Eadgar.† These three princes, Howel, Maccus, and Malcolm, were three of the eight under-kings who gave token of their subjection by rowing Eadgar upon the river Dee. The remaining princes were Kenneth, king of Scotland, Dufnall, king of Strathelyde, Juchill, 'king of Westmoreland' (it is difficult to understand a king of Westmoreland by the side of a king of Cumberland and also a king of Strathelyde), and Sieferð or Siefred and Jacob who are also spoken of as kings of Wales. Is it possible that this Jacob is the same as Jago, and that the uncle and nephew had found some sort of *modus vivendi* in North Wales? This celebrated row upon the river Dee—or say universal homage to Eadgar, as 'basileus totius Britanniae,' took place in A.D. 973, two years before Eadgar's death.

Coinage of  
Eadgar.

Of the coinage of Eadgar we have only to note that in the excellence of design and execution, in the number of the pieces struck, and in the number of the moneyers employed to strike them, it fairly well carries out the impression of magnificence and prosperity which the chroniclers attribute to this reign. We have also to note that there is now a considerable increase in the number of mint-places recorded on the coins. There exist coins of Eadgar struck at Bath, Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester (?), Chichester, Derby, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford (?), Huntingdon, Ilchester, Ipswich, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, London, Lymne, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, Shaftesbury, Southampton, Stafford, Stamford, Tempsford (?), Thetford, Totness, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchelsea, Winchester, and York.

Eadweard II. The short reign of Eadweard the Martyr (A.D. 975–979) intervenes, and then we come to the reign of England's great disasters, that of Æthelred II. As generally happens in history, Æthelred's character has borne the chief part of the blame for the misfortunes which fell upon England during his long reign. Æthelred's *sobriquet* of Unready does

\* Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. p. 362.

† Malcolm I., son of Donald, was slain in 954.



not of course, as everybody knows, bear its modern signification, but means the Counsellor. Freeman gives it rather a technical meaning of one who acted without advice of the Witan. But it is by no means just to lay the chief blame for all the misfortunes of England upon its ruler. The truth is, we see, during the whole of this reign, evidences of a most extraordinary degeneracy in the English people, for which it is impossible adequately to account; we see treachery on all sides among the nobility, and very frequently cowardice among the people. It may be conjectured that the English really had very much deteriorated during the foregoing generations. The country was like a human body which has been overfed on too nourishing or too stimulating food. It had not yet absorbed the large foreign element which had settled in the country. It is probable that the religion of the people had altered very much for the worse. This is only to be expected when we remember how very rapid and superficial had been the conversion of the Vikings. The efforts of Dunstan and Odo to reform the clergy were rendered necessary by the scandalous condition into which church discipline had fallen; and no doubt the corruption of the clergy only reflected the corruption of the people.

In trying to understand the history of this new era we must never lose sight of the fact that there were two lines of cleavage among the inhabitants of England at this moment: one a distinction of blood, and the other of religion. The party which represented the secular party of the previous reigns, the party opposed to Dunstan would be the people among those of English birth who were, when the time came, the least bitterly opposed to the half-heathen Svend in his claim to the throne of England; while of course among the two nationalities who lived side by side in England at this moment, the descendants of the Vikings in the East and North, would be far more favourable to Svend than the English in the South and West.\*

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\* Note in this connection an expression used in a verse in the *A. S. Chronicle* (s. a. 1011) in speaking of Ælfheah the martyr—

Was Æa rapling, se Æe ær was heafod  
 Angelkynnes and Cristendomes.

Superficially, as we have already said, the points of likeness between the beginning of this second Viking age and the beginning of the first one, are almost absurdly striking. It is curious, moreover, that the second age begins almost exactly two hundred years after the first. We read how the first age was preceded by a supernatural warning—a rain of blood which Alcuin saw descending upon the minster at York. Just before the beginning of the second age, that is to say on the accession of Æthelred, a bloody cloud was remarked in the sky. Probably it was only an aurora borealis; but still it was accepted by the people of the times as a warning of some coming terror; and the very next year ravages on the coast began, just like those that (to read the accounts in the *Chronicle*) began in England towards the end of the eighth century.

It is probable again that the first invaders in Æthelred's reign came either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and we know that that holds true of the first invaders in Ecgbeorht's time. Down to Eadgar's time there had been considerable fighting in the outlying parts of Great Britain between the English troops and the Vikings of the islands, and the relations between the English and the Norse islanders were becoming strained. Maccus, the Norse king of Man, took, as we saw, one side in the quarrel over the succession in North Wales, and Eadgar took another.

But these and other points of resemblance in the first and the second era of Scandinavian invasion are chiefly superficial. We have already pointed out how many points of difference there were between the two classes of invaders; this one among the rest, that this second army of Vikings came in well-armed fleets ready to fight both by sea and land.

In A.D. 980 we read that a naval force ravaged Southampton; another ravaged Chester, and Thanet also was attacked. The next year there was another fleet on the south coast; Padstow was harried and the fleet likewise attacked Wales. In A.D. 982 three ships came to Dorchester; and afterwards they sailed round to London, which was partially burnt. There were other attacks in 983 and 986; and in 989 Watchet was ravaged. This year, too, is memorable for the death of

Dunstan. All these attacks were like the attacks which opened out the first Viking period, merely plundering expeditions, and without any great significance; but the Northern powers in general were, as we have already said, in a far better organized condition for making great conquests than they had been two hundred years before, and it is quite certain that both Denmark and Norway had their eyes upon England, which was already half Danish, and which was much the richest country of any which lay at all near the great belt of Scandinavian States which we described upon an earlier page.

In A.D. 991 a fleet came to the east coast and attacked Ipswich; this fleet, it seems, was under the command of three leaders, Olaf, Justin, and Guthmund. The Olaf was the famous Olaf Tryggvason, who four years later was to make himself king of Norway. There is a long and fabulous history relating to this Olaf's birth, and to his early bringing up in Russia; but we really know nothing definite about him before his appearance at this moment upon the stage of history. It is very likely that he came from the Western Vikings, either from Ireland or from the Isles; his first wife, we saw, is said to have been a sister of Olaf, king of Dublin. This year, 991, is memorable not only for the appearance of Olaf, but for the battle of Maldon, in which the English ealdorman Brihtnoth strenuously but vainly endeavoured to resist the invaders, the memory whereof has been preserved in a fine Anglo-Saxon poem. After this defeat, the English paid their first bribe (10,000 pounds of silver) to the Northmen.

In A.D. 992 Æthelred gathered a great fleet at London intending to revenge the Maldon defeat and to drive the invaders from the Eastern Counties. But he was betrayed by one of his ealdorman, Ælfric, and the enemy had time to escape.

In A.D. 993, Bamborough, the Bernician capital, was stormed; the army then sailed up the Humber and plundered Lindsay in Lincolnshire. This was probably a Danish army, for now a new Scandinavian foe had appeared in the field—the most powerful of all—Svend, king of Denmark.

We have said that the troubles of this age are a good deal complicated by being a series of struggles, not merely between the English and Danes, but between heathens or half-heathens and Christians, or again between the high church or monastic party, the party of Dunstan, and the secular party: all these different interests acted and counteracted. Svend may be reckoned the nearest approach to a representative of heathenism. His father, Harald Blaataud, had been converted by force by the Emperor Otto I., but he had apparently taken to his new faith and become a rather zealous Christian; for he did his best to make Hakon, earl of Norway, his vassal, follow him in his change of faith. Hakon resisted, and the result was that Norway substantially threw off its vassalage to Denmark and that Hakon became practically an independent king. Svend, Harald's son, who was often in rebellion against his father, apostatized. He had now again become nominally Christian, but his friendship with the earls of the family of Hakon and his subsequent opposition to Olaf Tryggvason, when he became the reformer of Norway, show that his interests were rather with the heathen party than with the Christian. Olaf when he came with Svend to the English coast was still a heathen, but according to the story in Olaf's Saga after he had plundered in England this year, he sailed to the Scilly Isles, where he met a very reverent hermit who converted him by a display of his prophetic powers. It was due to his change of faith that in the year 995 Olaf showed himself willing to come to terms with Æthelred and to receive confirmation at the hands of the English archbishop.

From this time England had two or three years' peace. In A.D. 995 an opening arose to Olaf Tryggvason to secure the crown of Norway. Hakon, the old earl and champion of heathenism in that country, had made himself odious by his crimes, and now when Olaf arrived in Norway he found that Hakon had already been hunted into hiding by his bonders, and that everybody was ready to receive him as the representative of Harald's line. From that time to his death (A.D. 1000), Olaf was fully occupied in spreading Christianity



by force in Norway and Iceland, and in preparing himself to encounter the growing hostility of his two Scandinavian neighbour states, Sweden and Denmark. The Western Vikings seem during part of the same period (A.D. 995-7) to have been much occupied in Wales; and Svend was probably engaged during these years in an invasion of Saxon and Slavonic Germany.

Though Æthelred has received the most part of the blame for the feebleness of the English resistance, it was hard for him to find any among his thanes or ealdormen who were to be trusted. A sentence of the Saxon chronicler must suffice us to explain the state of affairs, or rather to show that no satisfactory explanation is possible. Whenever a force was gathered against the invaders—

‘ponne wearð þær æfre, purh sum þing, fleam ástiht.

there was ever through *some thing* flight determined on.’\*

When the king did take active measures it is difficult to see what purpose they had, unless they were merely dictated by desire for revenge on those who were most open to attack. His idea seems to have been to revenge himself for the incursions of foreign fleets by the massacre of the Norsemen or the Danes settled in his own country. Between A.D. 995 and 1000, England was left almost at peace. One fleet came in 998 to the Isle of Wight, another in 999 to Kent. They were bribed to withdraw. Æthelred took this occasion for a strange display of energy. Though he had failed to meet the fleets that assailed him, he now set to work to attack the Norsemen settled in or hard by his territories. We read that in the year 1000 he ravaged Cumberland and attacked the Isle of Man. Cumberland was at that time very largely inhabited by Norsemen who had come over either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and it is quite possible that the men of Cumberland had furnished some contingents to the invaders of England. But that the foreign fleets, least of all those that had come from Norway and Denmark, could be seriously injured by

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\* *A. S. Chron. s. a. 998.*

the harrying of the Norsemen in Cumberland was an absurd notion. One authority states that Æthelred likewise sent a fleet to attack the dominions of the duke of Normandy. Acts such as these quite serve to explain the still more foolish and criminal act of two years later, the celebrated massacre of Saint Brice. The order given was that on Saint Brice's day all the Danish men in England were to be slain.\* It is of course impossible to suppose that Æthelred contemplated a massacre of all the people of Danish blood settled in England, many of whom were, as Odo the Archbishop had been, champions, not of Christianity only, but of the high ecclesiastical party. Others such as Ulfketil, the earl of East Anglia, were among the most capable defenders of England against the invaders. But there can be no doubt that this slaughter of Saint Brice was, as it is always called, a massacre, and perpetrated upon men who were settled peaceably in this country and had no reason to expect attack. They may have been comparatively recent comers, but they had been allowed to settle themselves and become subjects of the English king.

The epoch of these two attacks—the attack upon the Danes in Cumberland, and the massacre of Saint Brice—was a very important one in the history of the Scandinavian nations. The year 1000 was the year of the great coalition made between the three Northern leaders, Svend, king of Denmark, Olaf, king of Sweden, and Erik, the son of Hakon, former earl of Norway. The coalition was directed against Olaf Tryggvason. Sigvald, the leader of the Jomsburg Vikings, a very celebrated little republic of fighting men situated at the mouth of the Oder, was drawn into the alliance and was induced to betray Olaf Tryggvason into the hands of his enemies. The three allied potentates lay in wait for Olaf as the former was returning from a friendly voyage to the Slav king who ruled in the country of the Oder, and as he and Sigvald were sailing in company past the island of Rügen. The battle which ensued—the battle of Svold—is

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\* Hét ofslean ealla þá Denisean men þe on Anglewynne wæron.—*A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1002, **B. C. D.**

one of the most celebrated in Scandinavian history. In it Olaf Tryggvason fell, and his death was followed by the partition of Norway, the southern part of which went to Svend, the western part to Earl Erik, while a strip was taken from the east and incorporated in the kingdom of Sweden. It was natural that the king of Denmark should have been a good deal occupied with these events and with the settlement of his rule in Norway. But when the news of the massacre of Saint Brice came from England it found the king of Denmark more powerful than he had ever been, and fully prepared to undertake in a more thorough fashion than he had yet done the invasion of England. According to the Northern Sagas he had always intended not merely to ravage the country, but to make himself master of it, and to drive Æthelred from the throne. He is said to have taken an oath to do this at his succession over the Bragi cup; but now for the first time he saw himself in a position to put his purpose in execution, while the Massacre of Saint Brice had given him a sufficient pretext for so doing.

In the year of the massacre, it should be noticed, Æthelred had married Emma (Ælfgifu, the English called her, after Æthelred's first wife), the sister of Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy; by this act a new influence was imported into English politics. We shall have hereafter to notice the gradual spread in England of the Norman influence, which was, as we shall see, the counterpoise to the spread in this country of Danish influence, or of Scandinavian influence generally. It is curious that in the first year of definite Scandinavian invasion we find these two influences brought into connection in the betrayal of Exeter to Svend's army by a certain Count Hugo, a Norseman, who had been, through the influence of Emma, made the governor of that city.

It was in A.D. 1003 that Svend returned to England to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen. He began with the siege of Exeter, which was betrayed to him by the above-mentioned Count Hugo. In A.D. 1004 Svend turned his fleet against the eastern counties, burning Norwich and Thetford. This was the country under the rule of an earl or ealdorman of Danish descent, Ulfketil or Ulfkel Snilling,

as he is called in the Northern Sagas,\* who was son-in-law of Æthelred. Ulfketil was one of the most capable and devoted defenders of the English against the Danes; and this year he succeeded in beating back the enemy from East Anglia. In A.D. 1006 a very severe attack was made. The fleet came first to Sandwich. They then settled themselves in Wight and harried everywhere in Hampshire and Berkshire. Eventually 36,000 pounds of silver had to be paid to them. If Svend was willing to retire with these bribes, his intention of conquering England for himself could not have been very fixed.

Æthelred once more and for the last time made determined efforts to collect forces to repel the invaders. A law promulgated in A.D. 1008 levied a universal land-tax for the support of a fleet. The law is the forerunner of certain taxes instituted by Cnut and Harthacnut for the support of a standing fleet and army which constitute the real danegeld known to English law, a tax which takes an important place in the compilation of 'Domesday.' At the time of the levy of Charles I.'s ship-money these laws were quoted as a precedent. We must take these laws into account as among the concurrent causes of the large coinage of Æthelred's and Cnut's reigns, along with the heavy payments made to the invaders—the danegelds of our history books. We have already said more than once that taxes and tributes more than internal commerce are the origin of large issues of coins at the period about which we write.

All the efforts of the English king were rendered abortive by the mutual jealousies and the acts of treachery of the thanes and caldormen who surrounded him. Fresh Danish attacks followed in the years 1009 and 1010; and in the latter year Æthelred paid a fine of 48,000 pounds of silver, the heaviest ransom that had yet been exacted.

The year 1012 saw the martyrdom by the Danes of

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\* *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, cc. 13 & 23 (Unger, *Heimskringla*). In the earlier passage Olaf the Saint is said to have taken the English side in a battle fought by the Danes and English on Hringmara-heath (Hringmaraheiði) in Ulfketil Snilling's land. In chapter 23 we are told that Ulfketil was killed by Erik, earl of Norway. See p. lxxx.



Archbishop Ælfheah (Elphegus), which was the typical martyrdom of this second invasion as that of Eadmund was of the first. The two 'passions' were much the same in origin and circumstance; each victim sacrificed himself to save his people or his flock from further sufferings at the hands of the conquerors.

Finally, in A.D. 1013, Svend sailed for England with the largest fleet which had yet been seen upon our coasts—and now the definite and decisive conquest of England was undertaken. The Danish king received the submission of all England north of Watling Street, and a little later on of all England except London. From London king Æthelred sent his wife, Emma, and her two children, Ælfred and Eadweard, to Normandy to place them under the protection of Emma's brother, Duke Richard the Fearless. In January of the year following (1014) Æthelred himself followed, abandoning his crown to the Dane.

But Svend himself died the next month. It was said that he desecrated the shrine of St. Eadmund, the martyr of the first Viking invasion, in whose honour so many coins were struck; and that the dead saint from his tomb struck king Svend with a mortal illness to which he almost immediately succumbed.

Then Æthelred was recalled by the English party, by the Witan and by the Londoners. He was brought back from Normandy by a Norse fleet belonging to Olaf Haraldsson, or Olaf the Saint, who had already borne arms against Svend; and this fact is interesting, for it is the beginning of the long enmity between Olaf and Cnut. On the other side, Svend's son Cnut the Great (Canute) was proclaimed king by the Danish fleet and army. But as a new king there were necessarily difficulties in his way. There was a pretender in Norway as well as in England. For a time therefore Æthelred seemed to carry all before him. He was supported by a stronger personality than his own—that of his heroic son, Eadmund Ironside. Cnut returned to England in A.D. 1015. He came in an immense fleet, part of which was furnished by his brother-in-law, Olaf, king of Sweden, known in history as Olaf Skötkonung. This Olaf

had been one of the three powers allied against Olaf Tryggvason at the battle of Svold; another of the allies, Erik, the Norwegian earl—celebrated already as a victor in two of the most famous engagements of the Scandinavian world—joined Cnut with his contingent. ‘He,’ says the *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, ‘was present at the taking of the castle of London, where he slew Ulfkel Snilling’—Ulfketil the East Anglian earl, Æthelred’s most doughty champion.

Eadmund  
Ironsides.

London was not in fact taken during the lifetime of Æthelred, but he himself scarcely ventured outside of its fortifications, and there he died in A.D. 1016. His son, Eadmund, well called Ironside, was universally chosen as Æthelred’s successor by the English party. He did all that it was possible for a man to do to vindicate his rights. He fought against the Dane with doubtful results at Pen Selwood by Gillingham, at Shoiston, and he relieved London which the Danish fleet was investing. But at last he suffered a severe defeat at Assandune (Essington), a defeat brought about by the desertion of one of his thanes, Eadric Striona, who had acted in a similarly treacherous manner on several occasions.

Cnut, says the Chronicle, there won him all the English people (*þær ahte Cnut sige & gefeht him ealle Engla þeoda*). Still the Danish king thought it wiser to come to a compromise with Eadmund, and at the treaty of Olney, England was divided in much the same way that it had been divided by Ælfred after the peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. Cnut took the whole of the country north of Watling Street and the Lea. Later on in the same year Eadmund was murdered—according to the Norse writers by the aforementioned Eadric Striona [‘Henry’ Striona].\* And Cnut the king took all the English empire.† Eadmund Ironside struck no coins and can hardly be reckoned to have really reigned in England.

Coinage of  
Æthelred II.

In reviewing the coinage of Æthelred II., it must be owned that in appearance it does not by any means tally

\* ‘Heinrekr Strjona,’ *Ólafs S. hins Helga*, c. 24.

† *A. S. Chron.* (A) s. a. 1017, Hér on þissum gearo feng Cnut cyning tó eallon Angelecyntes ryce.

with the picture of terror and suffering which the chroniclers draw for us during this reign. It has already been said that a large currency is not at this historical period an evidence of commercial prosperity to the degree that it is with us at the present moment. For coins were used much more for the payment of dues, taxes, or tributes than for the ordinary purpose of currency. It is evident that a large—nay the larger—number of coins coined by Æthelred II. were used for the payment of ransom to the invaders. For at this day larger hoards of his coins have been found in the Scandinavian countries than in our own; and, as we have said above, the National Museum at Stockholm is richer in this series than our own National Collection.\* But at the same time it is hardly possible that such an immense number of coins could have been made unless there was a good deal of wealth in the country; and a good many things lead us to believe that in spite of the disorders in which England was plunged during all this reign, the wealth of the country was increasing. Professor Thorold Rogers has noted that the same thing took place during the Wars of the Roses.† It is not only that Æthelred's coins far exceed in number those of any previous reign; that might be an accident of discovery; but that there were in this reign more minting places than there ever were before, and a much greater number of people employed in striking coins.

At any rate there can hardly be a doubt that the wealth of England had grown enormously during the century which followed the death of Ælfred, and still more rapidly during the years subsequent to the accession of Eadgar. The wealth of England made a great impression upon the Scandinavian states of the north.‡ And the effect of the English wealth and the English currencies was more felt during Æthelred's reign than any other.

It is for this reason that in the history of the Numismatics

\* Compare the catalogue by B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglo-Sachsiska Mynt i Svenska k. Myntkåb.*

† *History of Prices*, Introduction to Vol. iv.

‡ *Ólaf's S. hins Helga*, c. 139 (*Heimskringla*).

of Northern Europe, Æthelred's reign is the most important of all during the period over which our inquiry extends. Owing to the fact of his heavy payments to the Norse and Danish invaders, Æthelred's coinage became known over the whole Scandinavian world, and evidently constituted a regular currency among the Norsemen in Ireland; to a somewhat less extent among the Norsemen of the Scottish islands and of Man; to a greater extent again in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. And as in the early years of the eleventh century, the kings of these three last countries began to bethink them of issuing coinages of their own, they one and all modelled them upon the types of Æthelred's coins. Or, to speak with greater accuracy, in almost every instance they modelled their first issues upon one of two types of Æthelred. These types are our nos. iii. and iv. The earliest Scandinavian coins struck in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway respectively were issued by Svend, by Olaf Skötkonung, and by Earl Hakon Eriksson.\*

It is curious that in this way we find the coinage of Æthelred II. symbolizing, after a certain fashion, the wide empire which was enjoyed by his successor on the English throne, Cnut the Great. And this fact, the fact of the contrast presented by the wide spread of Æthelred's coins among the Northern people, with the strict limitation of his power of which these very people were the instruments, should be a warning to us as to what conclusions we draw from the study of coins.

The only new types of importance introduced in this reign are those with the Agnus Dei and the Dove.

Cnut.

The accession of Cnut forms a supreme moment in our history. We have more than once spoken of the Greater Scandinavia in Europe, that vast chain of Scandinavian states which stretched across the north from Russia to Iceland. England, which was now half Scandinavian in blood, stood almost within that huge arc. And if, out of this congeries of separate states, anything of the nature of a Scandinavian empire were to be created, it was before all things desirable that England should be drawn into it.

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\* Cf. *Num. Chron.* 3rd Series, Vol. vii. p. 233.



The creation of such an empire Cnut effected. But as soon as he had completed the conquest of England he became an English king much more than a Danish. England became in reality the central state and the seat of government of Cnut's empire, which included this country, Denmark and Norway. The kings in Scotland, not the lowland king of Scots only, but two highland kings, likewise acknowledged his supremacy. That he had any power in Ireland seems doubtful. Coins with the name of Cnut were indeed struck in Dublin; but so also were coins with the name of Æthelred. The latter certainly could not have been struck by Æthelred himself: they were only imitative coins, the predecessors of a regular Dano-Irish coinage. In the same way we have no reason to assume that Cnut's coins with Dublin mint-marks prove that he had any actual rule in Ireland. Still his power was so great that but for one fatal flaw in the Scandinavian system of government, there seems no reason why his empire should not have been extended over the whole Scandinavian world, with the exception possibly of the Swedish states, *i.e.* Sweden proper and Scandinavian Russia, or Greater Sweden as it was called. For Cnut, as ruler of Norway, possessed Iceland and the lesser colony of the Faroes which were dependencies of Norway.

Cnut began his reign in this country harshly by putting to death several of the chief men in England who had previously opposed him or whose power he feared. Among those who were executed was Eadric Striona who, as the Chronicle says, suffered deservedly enough.\* Cnut likewise levied an enormous tax of 72,000 pounds of silver for England at large, and 15,000 pounds for London alone; an incidental proof of the high position in the country which the chief city of England had attained, of which there are many other proofs in the history of this time, and to which again the large London coinages of Æthelred and Cnut bear witness.

Taxes of this kind were no doubt heavily felt by the

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1017. The chronicler however only attributes base treachery to Eadric, not the murder of Eadmund.

English; but they were necessary to the imperial aspirations which Cnut cherished. He introduced the traditions of the Vikings and of the Scandinavian nations into English politics by constituting for the first time a standing army and a standing fleet. Neither was very large. The Standing Fleet consisted actually of forty vessels; the standing army was the crew which manned it.\* At other times they formed a body-guard round the king. These men who were the far-off descendants of the *Comitatus* of the Prince in the days of Tacitus's Germani †—went by the name of *huscarls*. The designation was well understood in the north. No doubt most of the members of this small standing army were Scandinavians, and they would serve the secondary purpose of guarding the king against plots or violence on the English side. We read of one of the most famous Earls of Orkney, that he had been commander of Cnut's *huscarls*.

In A.D. 1017–18 there was a meeting of the Witenagemot held at Oxford, which may be taken to mark the cessation of the severities consequent upon the conquest. At this assembly it was decreed that the laws of Eadgar should be observed: we may understand by this expression the laws which were in force during Eadgar's reign. Both Danes and English united in this decree, which foreshadowed the principles upon which Cnut intended to govern his newly-acquired kingdom. The reign of Cnut was as regards

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\* Saxo, p. 524 (Müller) says that Cnut's standing army was 6000 strong (60 ships, 100 armed men on each). If the fleet was of 40 vessels, 4000 would be the number of troops.

† Mr. William Hunt says (*Dic. Nat. Biog. s.v. Canute*) 'the *huscarls* have been frequently compared with the *comitatus*. Their strictly stipendiary character, however, seems to make the comparison invalid.' But it must be remembered that in days before a regular currency existed, the *comitatus* could hardly have a strictly stipendiary character; and so far as concerns the Scandinavian and English people we may believe that the companions of the king did in very early days receive payment in the precious metals, *i.e.* in the armlets or necklets which constituted a sort of currency. The words *hringbrjotr*, *beággifa*, &c., which are less epithets than synonyms for *prince*, mean, it would seem, essentially the giver of rings (money) to the household soldiers (*comites*, *thegns*, or what not); in other words, the entertainer of a large standing force—*cui plurimi comites*, as Tacitus says, *G. c. 13*.

Britain almost a repetition of the reign of Eadgar. His conduct showed that he did not hold the throne as a conqueror, but as the lawfully elected king of the whole people. It is a marked contrast to the policy adopted by William of Normandy half a century later. The majority of Cnut's troops were sent back to Denmark: and he only reserved forty ships, the crews of which constituted, as has been said, his famous army of huscarls.

The terms of this agreement of Oxford were to a certain extent embodied in a series of statutes identical with or similar to those which bear the name of Cnut in the collection of Anglo-Saxon laws. We may assume that the coins with the legend 'Pax' (PACX) have some reference to the agreement at Oxford, or to the promulgation of Cnut's laws, and to the theory that the peace of Eadgar had been re-established.

We remember that the peace of Eadgar's time was by his descendants first broken through ecclesiastical disputes. In Church matters Cnut was a complete contrast to his father. It is quite possible that the story of St. Eadmund's miraculous vengeance is a contemporary legend. At any rate we find Cnut richly endowing the shrine which his father had desecrated. And on every side the Danish king was a liberal endower of churches and monasteries, not in this country and in his native Denmark only, but even on the Continent. No course could have been wiser from a mere worldly point of view; though we have no reason to suppose that Cnut was actuated chiefly by worldly motives. The founders of the second German Imperial house—or say the first truly German Imperial house—the Brunos and Liudolfs, dukes of Saxony, from whom were sprung Henry the Fowler and the emperors of his line, had been famous for their liberality to the Church. If Cnut desired that his power and wealth should be recognized by the continental princes, and that he should take his due place among the European powers, he could find no better way of bringing himself to their notice than by allying himself as he did by marriage with the German Imperial family, by endowing abbeys in France, and by making a pilgrimage to Rome.

With regard to his own government Cnut adopted a system not unlike that adopted by the emperors in Germany. He divided all his domains into great earldoms. Wessex was one earldom; it was governed by the celebrated Godwine. Mercia was another; its first earl was Eadric Striona, who, we saw, soon met the reward of all his treachery, being put to death at Christmas, A.D. 1017. East Anglia—under Thurkill, a Norseman who had at one time been a comrade of Olaf (the Saint) of Norway—formed a third; Northumbria—under Erik Hakonsson of the House of Hlade, the king's brother-in-law—formed a fourth; Norway, when Olaf had been driven from the throne, was entrusted at first to Hakon the son of Erik, whose house had given so many rulers to the country; but afterwards it was made into a kingdom, and Cnut's son Svend was made king of it. Denmark, when Cnut succeeded to that country, was ruled by Earl Ulf, the brother-in-law of Cnut, and likewise, through his sister Gyda, the brother-in-law of our Earl Godwine. Later on Ulf entered into a sort of conspiracy to make Harthacnut, Cnut's son, king of Denmark; and though Cnut seems to have consented to leave his son in possession of regal powers, his share in this conspiracy cost Earl Ulf his life.

Never therefore, during her history, were the prospects of England brighter than they were during this reign. Though England had been conquered by the Dane she was really the centre of his Danish empire; and if that empire could have been extended to include all the Scandinavian countries, she would still have remained so. The superior wealth of the country, the greater antiquity of its habitation, and the density of its population, its position in the centre of the great arc—say rather great *cusp*—of which we have often spoken, its proximity to the Continent, all tended to secure it a foremost position. But what more than anything else ruined these hopes, as they almost always ruined the hopes of extended Scandinavian rule, were the customs of inheritance which obtained among the northern nations. That which proved fatal to Danish power in this country, was the same cause which weakened the edifice of power which Harald Hárfagr erected in Norway, the custom



of inheritance which divided the estate equally among the sons of the deceased. Thus one of Cnut's children succeeded in England, another in Denmark, and a third in Norway.

The result was not in strict accordance with the intentions of Cnut. Harthacnut was the son of his wife of highest rank, in fact, his only legitimate son. Besides this, it had been agreed between Emma and Cnut on their marriage, that if she had any son he was to follow his father in England; and Harthacnut was the son of Cnut and Emma. Cnut had two sons by his first wife or mistress Ælfgifu,\* Svend (Sveinn) and Harold; Svend he always designed to succeed to the kingdom of Norway, and Harthacnut during his lifetime became, as we saw, king of Denmark; probably he was intended to reign both as king of Denmark and king of England, so as to keep intact the greater portion of Cnut's empire. It does not seem that any place was assigned to Harold.

From what we know of the two brothers, Harold appears to have had the stronger character; they were equally unscrupulous. Harold found a party of Danes ready to support his claim to the throne on the death of his father, and, as Harthacnut was absent from the country, all the advantage was on his side. He was however opposed by Earl Godwine and the more English part of the population. If Harthacnut had at once come from Denmark to assert his claim, a civil war might have arisen; but as he still stayed away his party became reconciled to Harold.

Harold's principal and most disgraceful act was the measure he took to get rid of one of his rivals, one of the children of Emma and Æthelred II. Ælfred, the Ætheling, was enticed over to England and murdered, many people said by the connivance of Godwine. In the series of events which followed Cnut's death, we see the fatal process of decay which seems among the Scandinavians always to follow a prosperous reign and a period of extended empire. However great they were in other things, these people seem to

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\* Called Alfifa in the Icelandic Sagas, cf. *Ólafs saga hins Helga*, c. 252 (Heimskringla).

have lacked some political instinct, the want of which prevented them from taking their proper place in history. Harold and his brother were inferior to their father in character, and Harold was much less popular in England than Cnut, so that the eyes of the English turned towards Eadweard (Edward the Confessor) the son of Æthelred. It was just the same in Norway, where the third brother Svend was unable to retain his hold on the kingdom. Soon after Cnut's death the chief Norse lendemen and the people generally reverted to their loyalty to the old line, and sent to Russia to recall the son of Olaf, Magnus the Good. Svend made but feeble resistance. In the course of a few years we find the tables turned between Norway and Denmark. While Harold was reigning in England, Harthacnut's power had very much decreased in his own kingdom, and Magnus succeeded in recovering a great part of the territory which had been taken from Norway and attached to Denmark. He might have carried his conquests farther, but an agreement was come to between Magnus and Harthacnut, whereby it was decided that the survivor of the two kings should be the inheritor of both.

Harthacnut.

Harthacnut's two years' reign (A.D. 1040-1042) as king of England presents but few events which bear directly on his coinage. The most important was the levy of an extortionate danegeld to provide pay for the crews who manned the ships which accompanied the king from Denmark. The levying of this tax led to serious riots throughout the country, but more especially at Worcester, where a general massacre of the huscarls took place. The city paid heavily for this act of rebellion. The king came in person with his army of Danes, put the inhabitants to the sword, burnt their city, and ravaged the neighbouring country.

By such acts the Danish princes became more and more hateful to this country; and England, as Norway a few years previously, was anxious to revert to her old line of kings. After Harthacnut's death a new claimant to the throne of Denmark, of much greater abilities than the last king, appeared in the person of Svend Estrid's son, a son of Earl Ulf and a nephew of Cnut by his sister Estrid, or Ástríð.

The coinage of the period of Danish rule from Cnut to Harthacnut shows in its general appearance a continuity with that of the previous reign. In especial the likeness of the two series in the formation of the inscriptions and in the reverse types is to be noticed. For in these respects the coinage of Æthelred is distinguished somewhat—not perhaps from that of his brother Eadweard—but certainly from the coinage of Eadgar his father. The double cross on the reverse first becomes common under Æthelred II. (Cf. Pl. xv. 1, 3-5, 7, 10, 11; Pl. xvi. 2, 7, 11, 12). This type has a certain fiscal significance; for the double cross was made to facilitate the cutting up of the coin into halfpence and farthings. This type of reverse becomes still more usual under Cnut and his immediate successors (cf. Pl. xvii.-xxi. *passim*). It was not afterwards abandoned; and, as we should see if we continued our inquiries into the later English coinage, it long survived the Norman Conquest.

Coinage of  
the Danish  
kings.

The whole appearance of the coinage of Æthelred II., as compared with that of the previous reign signifies an increase in fiscality, that is to say, in the use of a circulating medium, consistent with what was said above of the possibly increased wealth and trade of the country, even during the severest days of Danish invasion. Unquestionably the whole history of our Anglo-Saxon coinage points to the fact that if our Northern conquerors were great despoilers, they were likewise great founders of trade and commerce. In all these features the coinage of the kings of the Danish line is but a continuation of that of Æthelred II.

But in minuter points there are some changes. Especially we must note the introduction by Cnut of two varieties of obverse type: (1) the head wearing a pointed helmet, and (2) the head wearing a crown. The representation of the pointed helmet is interesting. It is the same helmet which we frequently see upon the Bayeux Tapestry. But historically this type has no special significance. With the crowned head it is different. It may have been a purely original device. But it may with equal likelihood have been copied from a similar type to be found on the coinage of the

Emperors in Germany about the same period.\* It is to be noted that on the Continent a wider and wider divergence in type and general character between the coinage of France and Germany was at this time declaring itself. Though both series were descended from the earlier Carolingian denarii, the types of different varieties of this coinage were becoming appropriated to the two divisions of northern Europe, the German-speaking and French-speaking territories. We have seen (long before) one type of Carling coinage—the monogram type—suggesting a type to Ecgbeorht. Another Carling type, the temple, suggested a rare type of Æthelwulf, and perhaps was afterwards copied by some king in East Anglia. But before the period at which we have now arrived the direct influence of the Carling coinage is quite lost sight of in the English currency. Not so, however, its indirect influence through that of Germany. If we accept the theory that the crowned bust of Cnut was copied from the crowned bust on some coins of the German emperors, this would be the strongest example of the influence of the German coinage on that of England.

This is in such complete accord with the political history of England at this moment that there does not seem to be any valid reason for doubting that Cnut, who framed his Scandinavian empire so much upon the pattern of the empire of the German emperors, who had his earls of Norway, of Denmark, of Northumbria, of Mercia, of East Anglia, and of Wessex, as the German emperors had their dukes of Saxony, of Lotharingia, of Franconia, of Swabia, and so forth, deliberately adopted the crowned bust upon his coins in imitation of the crowned bust of the German emperors.

Under Cnut the number of mints does not diminish; and most of those cities and burghs which exercised the right of mintage under Æthelred continue to do so in this reign. Of the new mints which appear we shall speak under a

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\* Cf. Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen der sächs. u. fränk. Kaiserzeit*, Pl. 15, 341. [Otto III., 983–1002].



special heading.\* We have referred above to the coins of Cnut which bear the mint name of Dublin.

The exact chronological arrangement of the types of Cnut is rendered not difficult by paying a due regard (1) to the types of the preceding and succeeding reigns, and (2) to what may be called transition types, those which combine a new obverse with an old reverse, or *vice versâ*. Types i.-iii. correspond closely with those which occur on the coins of Æthelred. It may therefore be concluded that these comprise the first issues of Cnut. They could not however have been struck before the death of Eadmund Ironside and Cnut's accession to the western portion of the kingdom. For the mints at which coins of these types were struck are Bath, London, Norwich, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and York. Coins of these types must have been issued in very small numbers, as they are all rare. The National Collection only possesses one specimen of type i.; and that so indistinct as to make the mint place illegible. Of types ii.-vii. it possesses no specimens. Types viii.-x. were evidently coined in large numbers, as numerous specimens of all are known. Of these types nos. v.-x. are all closely allied, and contain the two forms of the royal bust spoken of above, the king wearing a pointed helmet or a crown. While the idea of the crowned bust was, as has been said, probably suggested by the coinage of the emperors, the crown itself is no doubt the exact form of one worn by the king. We find him wearing a similar crown with three fleurs-de-lis in a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. This manuscript records the dedication of the abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, and there Cnut is represented presenting a golden cross to the abbey.† Types xi.-xvi. were probably issued during the second half of the reign, and they are nearly as common as those which immediately precede them; whilst types xvi.-xx., which occur also on coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut, are found in very small numbers, and may reasonably be assigned to quite the end of the reign. We have referred above to the inscription PACX

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\* See below p. cviii. *sqq.*

† B. M. Stowe, 960.

which occurs on the coins of Cnut. Type xvi., on which the king is shown holding the Danebrog or Danish national standard, is perhaps the most interesting of all the types of Cnut. A similar representation is that which occurs on Northumbrian coins of Sihtric and Anlaf [Olaf]. (See Vol. I., Pl. xxviii. 3 and 5, and Pl. xxix. 1.)

The types of Harold I. follow in the like order. Nos. i.-iv. are but repetitions of the later types of Cnut; and nos. v. and vi. we find again occurring during the reign of Harthacnut. It is a curious fact that of all the types of this last king published by Hildebrand, only nos. i. and ii. are represented in the National Collection, and the dearth of his coins of other types is general. They have never been found in this country. That they are English we need not question, as they bear on them the mint names of London, Norwich, and York. The general scarceness of the coins of Harthacnut is of course primarily due to the shortness of his reign; but the fact that his coins are more common in the Scandinavian countries than here, shows that the English treasury was drained to support the army and fleet which Harthacnut had to maintain in Denmark against the ambitious designs of Magnus the Good.

When Harthacnut died, a portion of the English, or rather of the Danish population of England, desired to keep the Dano-English empire still united by offering the crown to Svend Estrid's son. But it may be doubted if Svend was at that time strong enough to accept it. Magnus of Norway had laid claim to the succession in Denmark, guaranteed by his treaty with Harthacnut, and for some time he continued to assert his claims. Meanwhile the more English party, headed by Earl Godwine, decided to offer the crown to Edward, Æthelred's son, then an exile at the court of the Norman duke. Earl Godwine acts in these negotiations the part of General Monk at the Restoration of Charles II. After Edward's restoration the earl of Wessex retained a position of much greater power than Monk was ever able to attain. The history of England from this time forward is almost more the history of the house of Godwine than of the house of Cerdic.

But at the same time a new element was beginning to enter into English history, namely the introduction of Norman influence; as Freeman says, the Norman Conquest really began in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The reign of Edward the Confessor is of great importance in the history of England on this account alone. But it is a curious fact that no trace of the Norman influence is to be detected in the coinage of this reign. The coinage of Normandy, under the contemporaries of Edward—Robert or William—is undistinguishable in its general character from the other French coinages, royal or feudal. The coinage of Edward the Confessor, on the other hand, is continuous with that of the previous reign; and where it does show originality in types these changes are certainly not due to the influence of any French coinage. What is stranger still—though this matter lies outside the subject of the present volume—the Norman coinage in this country has no sharp line of demarcation from the Anglo-Saxon coinage, and it owes nothing whatever to the coinage of the dukes of Normandy. It is probable that for a while William himself continued to strike two distinct classes of coins—for his English subjects and for his Normans in Normandy. After that the coinage of Normandy ceases for a century and more.

It is not necessary therefore to trace at great length the growth of the Norman influence in England before the Conquest. We know that during the earlier years of Edward the Confessor's reign there took place a continuous influx of Normans into this country, and that the new comers gradually absorbed more and more the offices of State. Up to the year 1051 the history of this country is the history of the decline of the power of Godwine and of his house and the rise of the power of the Normans with Robert of Jumièges, who in A.D. 1050 became Archbishop of Canterbury, at their head. In A.D. 1051 took place the banishment of Godwine. This was followed, however, in the next year by a counter-revolution; and English influence was once more supreme. This state of things continued not only till the death of Godwine in A.D. 1053,

but, under his heir Harold, during all the remainder of the reign of Edward, which was indeed as much the reign of Harold as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Harold II.

Harold II.'s reign, which sees the end of this reaction towards the Scandinavian side of English politics, is marked by the same tokens of weakness which sooner or later manifest themselves in the government of other Scandinavian countries. The different earls whom Cnut had appointed to govern under him in England,—the earls of Wessex, of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria,—had during the weaker reigns of Cnut's sons once more split England into a series of smaller States, and the triumph of the Dano-English party meant the revival of the power of these earls. Wherefore as soon as Harold had overcome the rivalry of the Normans he had still to encounter the rivalry of the other earls in England, some of whom were members of his own family.

Let us note how the same sort of thing had been going on in other Scandinavian countries, how that Magnus, who had once all but succeeded in extending his empire over Denmark, had since found a rival in his uncle, St. Olaf's half brother, Harold Sigurdsson or Harald Hardrada (Harðráðr). When Harald returned from his long residence in the Greek empire, he claimed half the kingdom of Norway. Magnus divided his kingdom with Harald, and they reigned together on comparatively good terms till Magnus' death in A.D. 1048, when Harald Hardrada became sole king of Norway. The English Harold did not settle matters so amicably with his kinsmen. The most serious of all the disputes and rivalries which had arisen among Edward's earls was that between Tostig, our Harold's brother, and the earls of Northumbria and Mercia, Morkere and Eadwine. Harold, we know, eventually sided with these earls against his brother, and Tostig was banished.\*

There were two external forces threatening England. Magnus had once extended his claim as heir of Harthacnut, not only to Denmark but to England. So far as

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1054-5. Wil. Malm. *G.R.A.* § 200. (E. H. S.)



England was concerned he had gone no farther than to make some naval preparations and to send an embassy to Edward the Confessor to assert his rights.\* Harald Hardrada, who was more adventurous than Magnus, and had probably a larger army of mercenary troops at his command, entertained, from the moment of his accession, the thought of asserting in a more active manner his claims to the throne of England. This was one danger by which the power of Harold Godwinson was threatened. On the other side of this country lay the territory of William, duke of Normandy, who, claiming to be the heir designate of Edward the Confessor, and the favoured of the Pope, was a more serious rival than Hardrada, and had stronger claims than his. When Tostig was driven from this country, he had thus a choice between these two powers, both of which were threatening England. He turned first to William of Normandy and obtained a fleet from him, with which he harried the south coast of England, but was eventually driven off. Then he turned, with far more memorable results, to the other claimant, Harald Hardrada.†

It is extraordinary to see how in this brief space the position of England in northern Europe had been entirely changed. Under Cnut, as has been pointed out, though she was a conquered country, England was in reality the greatest of all Scandinavian states, and stood in a position to become the seat of empire over them all; now that she had been shaken, as it were, from her moorings, and the other Scandinavian countries had drifted into separate policies of their own, she lay a prey for two rival claimants, the duke of Normandy in the south, the king of Norway in the north. The results of the prosecution of these two claims is well known. The fact that England was ruled at this time by one of her most capable sovereigns only brings the inherent weakness of her

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1046 (D). *Magnús S. Goða* (Heimskr. ed Unger), cc. 37-39.

† *Haralds S. Harðráða*, c. 82.

position into greater relief. Before the death of Edward the Confessor and the coronation of Harold, Duke William had begun his preparation for an invasion of England; for he knew that he could not acquire the crown by peaceable means only. At the same moment Tostig succeeded in persuading Harald Hardrada to undertake the invasion of the same country from the north. The Norse army arrived in Yorkshire, and sailed up the Humber. Harald Hardrada received hostages from all the northern provinces. He had only just done this, when there appeared upon the field an army which the English Harold commanded. Then followed the battle of Stamford Bridge, in which Tostig and Harald Hardrada were decisively defeated, and both were slain. Meanwhile the Duke of Normandy, having completed his preparations, set sail for England; and by the time that Harold had brought his fatigued army back to the south, William had effected a landing. Then followed the battle of Hastings, which brings our period of history to a close.

Coinage of  
Edward the  
Confessor and  
Harold II.

We have the same criteria for determining the sequence of Edward the Confessor's coinages, viz. the survival of types from the previous reign, the occurrence of transition types, and the survival of one type into the succeeding reign, which were our guides through the coinages of the Danish kings. We may assume that the types with a beardless bust are the earliest of Edward's types. Not probably because the king, who was in his fortieth year when recalled to ascend the throne of his ancestors, and about sixteen years older than the half-brother who preceded him on it, was ever without a beard. We have in the anonymous *Vita Ædwardi Regis*, a contemporary description of Edward: 'Hominis persona erat decentissima, discretæ proceritatis, capillis et barba canitie insignis lactea, facie plena et cute rosea;'\* and on the

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\* MSS. Harl. 526. Publ. in *Lives of Edward the Confessor*. ed. Luard (Rolls Series), p. 396. *Barba* might of course stand for moustache, were Edward ever represented, like Harold Godwine's son, with a moustache only.

Bayeux Tapestry, the king is always represented with a full beard, and is indeed the only figure who wears one. Harold and Duke William alike wear their hair after the Norman fashion; that is to say, they shave all but the moustache. It seems on the whole reasonable to suppose that the beardless bust of Edward the Confessor is a mere survival of the type of the previous reign.

The majority of the reverse types with the beardless bust occur also in previous reigns; they are the small cross pattée, the short cross voided beneath quadrilateral ornament, and the PACX type (types i.-iv.). The types with beardless bust which are new are the cross with expanding limbs, and the short cross with limbs terminating in three crescents (types v. and vi.). This last type is the connecting link between those with the beardless and with the bearded bust (type vii., &c.). The most remarkable of the new types of this reign are (1) types ix. and x., known as the sovereign types, which show the king upon a throne; (2) the types with a facing bust (xiii. and xiv.). The obverse of the sovereign type, which represents the king seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, is probably adopted from late Roman coins. The martlets in the angles of the cross, on the reverse of type ix., are commonly called the arms of the Confessor. The facing bust appears now for the first time on coins of the English kings; but it is a type destined to survive all the others. This type likewise may be derived from Byzantine coins; possibly, however, it comes from the German coinage. Type xvii. with the reverse type PAX between two lines connects the coinage of Edward with that of Harold II., who adopts this type only. Whether this was mere chance, because it was one of the latest, if not the last type of his predecessor, or whether it was adopted designedly, we need scarcely discuss. Harold knew when he accepted the crown of England that he was beset by enemies on all sides, and his greatest desire therefore might well be for peace—a desire which, unfortunately for him, was not realized. Or we may suppose that he meant by adherence to this type what Cnut meant when he first adopted it, that the ancient laws of the country, the laws of

Eadgar, would be maintained in their integrity, and the peace between Englishmen and Norsemen reign as heretofore.

#### MONEYERS.

The names of the moneyers contained in the present volume complete the list of these officials up to the time of the Conquest; and the whole list furnishes us with a larger contribution towards an *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* than is given by any other series of documents, not even excepting the Charters. But there are some special difficulties in the way of making use of these names on the Anglo-Saxon coins which it is necessary to point out here.

In the first place, we are not dealing with the writing of lettered men—men lettered, that is, up to the standard of their age—as we are in the case of the charters. For it must be remembered that the names of the witnesses to the charters were always written by the clerk who drew up the document. The duty of the witness was not to sign the instrument, but to attest it by placing his finger on the cross in front of his name; just as we to-day deliver as ‘our act and deed’ a transfer of land or of shares by placing a finger on the wafer which is attached to the document. The result is that we do not see any great discrepancies in the spelling of the names on the charters: an ‘Ælfhere dux’ or an ‘Æðelwold episcopus,’ whose name appears on some half-a-dozen different charters of about the same date, has that name spelt generally in the same way on each. Exactly how the signatures upon the coins were made it is impossible to say. We possess no information as to the manner in which the various mints throughout the country were provided with dies for striking coins. In later times, at all events from Henry II. downwards, the supplying of dies appears to have rested with the Exchequer, even in the case of those which were used at the London mint. Should this system have been in force before the Norman Conquest, we can then well account for a great similarity of workmanship and minute resemblances which sometimes characterize coins of the same type albeit struck at different mints. This strong similarity might also



have been brought about by the sending of workmen provided with patterns to the various towns.

But even if the types were supplied in this manner, there can be little doubt that the process by which the names of the moneyers were finally transferred to the dies was in the hands of unlettered people, who were capable of almost any kind of mistake in copying an inscription placed before them. It does not affect the question whether these engravers were placing their own names upon the pieces or not; because, even if they were doing so, we must suppose them incapable of signing their own names, and ignorant of the value of the letters which expressed them. If, as is most probable, the great earls and thanes would have been unable to sign their names below a charter, it is not likely that an obscure coin-engraver in Norwich or Exeter would have been able to sign his name upon a coin. It follows therefore that the first class of errors in the proper names would arise from the mistakes which the engravers made in copying the inscriptions, through mere ignorance of the phonetic value of the signs set before them.

A further and subsidiary group of errors would arise in the mechanical process by which the inscriptions were copied and preserved. We have not now to do with men wielding a pen and writing upon parchment; but with engravers making use of one or two tools to punch in letters upon a coin-die. It would seem that they had two implements, or two classes of implements, to work with. One class we might liken to a blunt chisel on a very small scale—or even a screw-driver; the other class was of the nature of a gouge. The one implement makes the straight line in the letters, which is generally we notice rather wedge-shaped, showing how the cut has broadened out at the end of the stroke; the other implement made the curves. In the formation of each letter the engraver uses one or other of his tools several times. Thus in the commonest form of **A** for example he uses it four times (**A**); in **B** he uses it thrice (**B**). Here, then, we have another and a subsidiary cause of error. It is so easy for a man who understands very little of the use of the signs he

is engraving to leave out or to misplace one of the three or four strokes which make up his letter; or to use the wrong implement, the straight one instead of the curved one or *vice versâ*; or even to alter a letter by the mere alteration of the angle at which he holds his tool. Thus B may become P; R may become F; D may become P, which might then be either P or W. The slightest stroke will change L into C. The faintest shake of the hand may transfer C into F. A and H constantly interchange; so in fact do H and M; still more frequently do H and N. In this last instance we have another source of error, the confusion between the Runic H [=N] and the Roman N: it would appear that this confusion long survived the disuse of the body of the Runic alphabet. The smallest stroke gives us C in place of C. (See for examples of the changes of A into H and N, pp. 398 *sqq.* of the coins of Edward the Confessor.)

These errors of the engraver give us by far the largest number of mis-spellings with which we have to deal. Familiarity with the inscriptions gives the numismatist a certain *flair* for these mistakes. But he must always allow a very large margin for errors of this kind.

It has been necessary to dwell at some length on this point, on account of some of the criticisms which were made upon the first volume by writers who are not themselves accustomed to the handling of coins; and of the evidence which these criticisms afforded of how far the considerations which we have detailed above were liable to be overlooked by such writers. These critics supposed that there was no difficulty in deciding what name the moneyer had *intended* to write—as would have been the case had we been dealing with a clerk writing upon parchment—and that therefore the right reading of the name upon the coin was far more a question of philology than of epigraphy. This is by no means the case. The epigraphical considerations must first be weighed; the etymological come after. If, for example, we find a number of coins in one reign, or in a succession of reigns signed by a moneyer 'Earduulf,' and only one or two signed 'Eaduulf,' it is more probable that the engraver has in one or two instances left out the R than

that a new moneyer has appeared who only signs one or two coins. This epigraphic question is not affected by the consideration that Eardwulf and Eadwulf are perfectly distinct names. The same argument would apply to such names as 'Eadmund' and 'Eadhun'; seeing that H is throughout these coinages constantly used for M, and that the last letter of a moneyer's name is very frequently omitted.

CYTELM would naturally stand for Cytel Monetarius; and the name Cytel is very common in this coinage. But if we had a number of pieces in one reign struck by Lytelman and this form CYTELM only occurred once, it would be more probable that the engraver of the coin had made the slight, it might be almost infinitesimal, error of changing L into C than that a new moneyer Cytel had appeared in this reign. Any number more of such changes might be instanced which, slight in themselves, would convert one moneyer into another. And though both the names might in themselves be perfectly natural, we should yet have to consider (after the manner of Hume) where the fallibility of the human instrument was most likely to manifest itself. All attempts to decide such questions upon *primâ facie* considerations of philology are therefore to be deprecated.

The reader of this catalogue may here be warned against a possible source of error which is inseparable from any printed catalogue of coins. In the present volume about a hundred different alphabetic forms are used, including as many as twelve A's, not fewer G's, seven D's, seven or eight Ð's, seven R's, seven S's—this is of course speaking only of the single letters; when we include the compound letters the number of types used in the following pages is increased very largely. But it is impossible to give all the intermediate forms which actually occur. Take, for example, the two letters C and F. We have among our types one intermediate form Ꝣ which is neither one nor the other. But as a matter of fact there may be infinite variations in the way the two horizontal strokes are attached to the perpendicular stroke. It is extremely hard for the cataloguer to decide

to which of two normal forms he is to relegate any particular intermediate one. The same applies to the gradations between H and N. We have one intermediate form H; but the gradations of the middle stroke are really infinite. M varies indefinitely between that form and Π, and sometimes merges into H, at other times into N. P and D have the same number of intermediate forms; and B and D, B and R, V and Y, are very difficult to distinguish.

To set against these difficulties we have the advantage derived from the repetition of the same name a number of times upon the coins. For each variety of coin in the catalogue implies that a different die has been used for the piece, and therefore that the engraver has had a fresh opportunity of correcting his error. And, as has been said before, familiarity with the kind of mistakes that engravers commit allows us to strike an average between many different kinds of spelling and to approximate to the original form which the engraver has probably had before him.

As a matter of fact it is only with regard to quite the minority of names that we are left in any serious doubt. We may get a considerable variety in the spelling of a quite recognizable name, such as Burnwald, Byrnwald, Birnwald, Brynwald, &c. But on the whole the names range themselves into easily recognized forms. During the earlier portion of our history, both in this volume and in the previous one, the moneyers' names are of normal Anglo-Saxon character. That is to say, they are either monosyllabic, such as Brid, Dun(n), Man(n); dissyllabic, ending in A, such as Bosa, Buda, Diga, Ella, Hussa, Ifa, Lulla, Oba, Tata, Toega, Tuma, Wina, &c.; or else ending in one or other of the characteristic old English terminations, such as -beald (bald), -berht (bryht), -brord, -el, -frið (ferð), -gar, -geard, -hæd, -heah, -heard (hard), -helm, -here, -hun, -ing, -lac, -laf, -mod, -mund, -noð, -red, -rie, -sige, -stan, -wald (weald, wold), -weard, -wig, -wine, -wulf (ulf), with a few rarer terminations, -hyse, -uc (Duduc, Lulluc). Precisely the same is the case with the names attached to the charters of the same era. No doubt there are some peculiar names, but by comparison very few.



We might expect to find here, as in the charters, a certain number of Latin and biblical names. But as a matter of fact we hardly find any among the moneyers of the earlier period. Presumably these names were borne chiefly by ecclesiastics, and the moneyers were all laymen. When we come to Ælfred's reign we have among the moneyers a Samson, a Simon, and a Stefanus. There is nothing in these names to suggest that the bearers of them were not Englishmen.

But as we have already seen it is different when we get to some of the 'Viking' coinages which are contemporary with the coinage of Ælfred. In these we find two varieties of un-English names, some which appear to be Frankish, and others which are certainly Scandinavian. The former are at first the most frequent, but later on the latter become the commonest. It is not easy, amid all the varieties of spelling to which the moneyers' names are subject, to distinguish with certainty between English and Scandinavian names. But we see that certain very characteristic and quite unmistakable prefixes and suffixes are to be found on the coins of the later period: such prefixes as Arn-, Nor-, Od-, Ulf-; such terminals as -cytel, -fara (Irfara), -fugel, -leda. Ulf as a suffix cannot be distinguished from uulf, the proper Anglo-Saxon form—for the two forms are constant throughout the coinage (as on charters likewise). Dreng again is undoubtedly Scandinavian; so, we may believe, is Winer, which is probably the O. N. *vinr*, slightly Englished. Oda again is Scandinavian. Some of the Scandinavian names are particularly interesting, such as Sumerleda, Winterleda, Sumerfugel, Winterfugel. Those forms with 'winter' (instead of 'vetr') appear to be hybrids, or forms slightly corrupted by English influence.

Fastolf is a good Scandinavian name, which has, further, no small interest for us both historical and literary. It is especially interesting to find Fastolfs at this date striking at Thetford and at Lincoln,—quite in the country, that is, of the well-known Caistor family, the family of the Sir John Fastolf of the Paston letters, the prototype (however really unlike him) of the far more famous Sir John Falstaff.

Concerning the exact status of the moneyers, something

was said in the Introduction to the first volume; though not much more can be said than that we are left without precise information on the subject. As was noticed in the first volume, the extract from the laws of Æthelstan there given seems to point the moneyer out as the actual fabricator of the coin. At any rate he must have been at the smithy to superintend its fabrication. For if the coin was debased, he was to be punished by having his hand cut off and stuck up 'over the mint-smithy.' The story which Eadmer relates of how Dunstan insisted on the punishment of three false moneyers who were his villeins (*qui in potestate viri erant\**) shows that as a class they were men who were more or less in a servile condition. This would not, however, prevent them from being men of some wealth; and it is likely that at the end of our period the right of coining was farmed out to the moneyers. This at least is implied in one or two passages in 'Domesday.'† It appears from all these entries that the moneyers received dies, and it is implied in most that they had to go somewhere (generally to London) to get them. If, therefore, the *monetarius* usually paid a sum down for the right of coining, he was without doubt a person whose position enabled him to put money in circulation. He would be in something of the position of the tradesmen who issued copper tokens when a copper coinage was scarce at the beginning of the present century; or still more like the earliest issuers of a token copper coinage in England, such as John, Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I.

The inscriptions on the reverses of the coins throw no light upon the position of the moneyer. These inscriptions

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\* Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunstani*, c. 27, p. 202, Ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.). The punishment inflicted was that decreed in the law of Æthelstan, the loss of a hand.

† E.g. concerning the town of Worcester: 'In civitate Wireceestre habebat Rex Edwardus hanc consuetudinem. Quando moneta vertebatur quisque monetarius dabat xx solidos ad Lundoniam pro cuneis monetæ accipiendis.' And of Hereford in like manner we read: "Septem monetarii erant in civitate. Unus ex his erat monetarius episcopi. Quando moneta renovatur dabat quisque eorum xviii solidos pro cuneis recipiendis et ex eo die quo redibant usque ad unum mensem dabat quisque eorum regi xx solidos: et similiter habebat episcopus de suo monetario xx solidos.' The entries for Dorchester, Bridport, and Wareham are similar to that for Worcester.

are, it is known, at first the name of the moneyer only, such as DUDD, LULLA, &c. Then a portion of the word 'Monetarius' is added BIORNFRED MONETA, &c. Finally the mint place appears, and we have at first ELI BAÐ, BOIGA MONET DEORABI, CENARD M-ON EXE. These forms give place to the universal one with the name of the moneyer followed by ON (in), and then the name of the town.

It has been disputed whether the monetarius was or was not sometimes an itinerary moneyer travelling in the service of the king. There may have been a few moneyers of this kind, but the evidence of the coins is opposed to the belief that there were many.\*

We must note that, though the earlier English coins contain a certain number of different contractions such as MON., MONET., &c., almost from the very beginning of the coinage the form MONETA becomes the usual one after the name of the moneyer. Later on it becomes—till the appearance of the mint-names—almost the stereotyped form. In some cases, notably for example in the case of the type introduced by Æthelwulf (no. xvii.), and continued by his successors and on the contemporary coinage of Mercia,† it is obvious that this word 'Moneta' is no necessary contraction, the exact number of the letters in the inscription being carefully arranged beforehand. The question therefore arises whether at this time 'moneta' could really have in the eyes of the coin-engravers stood for 'monetarius.' If it did so, why should they have voluntarily

\* Mr. Ernest Willett gives some statistics with regard to the moneyers of Edward the Confessor, represented in a large hoard found in the City—

'In the account of the City Hoard, Table V. (*Num. Chron.*, vol. xvi., p. 375) occur 220 different moneyers' names, and an examination of the list will show that 155, or nearly three-fourths, occur in one town only. Of the remaining 65, 32 occur in only two towns, and 11 in but three, reducing the number of widely distributed names down to 22, or just one-tenth of the whole. Of these one, Leofwine, occurs in 19 towns, Godwine in 16, Elfwine in 13, Godric in 12. The rest are distributed as under: four occur in 7 towns, four in 6, three in 5, and eleven in 4.'—*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., p. 33.

These facts are certainly opposed to the notion of peripatetic moneyers.

† See pp. 21, 23 sqq. of the present volume, and Vol. I., pp. 75, 76. Compare also Ælfred, type i.

assisted at this unnatural abbreviation? It is quite possible that the form 'moneta' at first was a contraction, but that afterwards it became a substantive word. In the latter use it could only have signified 'money,' 'coin.' And in that use of the word a legend such as TORHTVLF MONETA (p. 21) could only signify Torhtulf's money. It is not necessary to suppose that the engravers or the users of the coin were sticklers for grammatical accuracy. It would be enough for either to understand that 'moneta' meant money, and for them to see the name of some moneyer before it to interpret the legend in the sense we are supposing. And the supposition that they did so interpret the word 'moneta,' receives confirmation by an observable tendency in the later coinage to put the name of the moneyer in the genitive. Under Æthelstan we get the form Paules, on which it would not be wise to insist as it may very well have been intended for Paulus. But such forms as Amyndes (Amundes), Durandes, Gotæ, Regðeres, Sigares, Wihtes all under Eadmund; Agtardes, Boigaes, Crimes, Inguces (Ingulfs?), Oðelrices under Eadred; and Cnapees,\* Dunnes, Fredices under Eadwig, are in the possessive case. It seems impossible to explain the occurrence of even of only these dozen or so of possessive cases better than on the supposition that when they were engraved, at all events 'moneta' had come to stand in popular repute for 'coin,' 'money' only. But if this were the case, it rather implies that the 'monetarius,' or person who signs the coin, was the issuer thereof, in the same sense, that is, that Lord Harrington was the issuer of the copper token coinage in the reign of James I.

#### TYPES.

The coins described in the present volume present no varieties of type to compare in interest with some of the types described in the previous volume. We have no such series as the sceattas or as the coins of Offa, king of Mercia.

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\* Boigaes, Cnapees, are of course ungrammatical forms, comparable to the ungrammatical perfect and past participles (shooted, catched, etc.) which uneducated people use to-day. It is possible that the OBAN on p. 215 is really ODAN for ODA (see no. 77. same page). This is a regular English possessive case.



The majority of the coins present on the obverse a bust, on the reverse some religious symbol. The varieties of these reverse types are moreover not numerous. We have first in frequency some variety of the cross, the cross pattée, the cross crosslet, and the cross moline; then we have A and  $\omega$  combined, and the  $\text{P}$  or  $\text{P}$ . Very often these symbols appear on both sides of the coin. There are a certain proportion of coins which bear inscriptions in place of types on one or both sides. These are most frequent in the reign of Ælfred. The coins of Eadweard the Elder stand out conspicuously by the variety of designs that they show, floral patterns, the hand of Providence, and various forms of buildings—one device seems to be that of a church, possibly the minster church of St. Peter at York.

Until the reign of Edward the Confessor the bust when it appears is always in profile. It is a traceable descendant from the bust on Roman coins, as for example on the *solidi* of Honorius or Arcadius, and at first following its prototypes is always a filleted bust and is beardless. Under Æthelstan we get in one type a crown or the suggestion of one, and this appears once more in the coinage of Eadgar. The coins of Æthelred II. show us for the first time the king wearing a helmet. It is a round helmet, and sometimes seems to have a spiked crown outside it. Under Cnut appears the pointed helmet such as we see on the Bayeux Tapestry, and for the first time a conspicuous crown similar to the crown on the coins of the German emperors. But of the types of the later kings we have already spoken at sufficient length.

During this period the busts on the obverse begin to show often unmistakable signs of attempted portraiture. The busts of Ecgbeorht, Æthelwulf, Æthelbearht, and Æthelred I., are purely conventional. Ælfred's coins show some attempt at portraiture which becomes much more apparent in the coins of Eadweard the Elder, Pl. vii. 8 and 9, of Æthelstan, Pl. ix. 13, and Pl. x. 2, 3 and 10, of Eadmund, Pl. xi. 10, and of Eadgar, Pl. xiii. 9. The workmanship of many of these coins is highly artistic. The beauty of the work is still more striking when we take into

consideration the extremely low relief of the engraving. With the accession of Æthelred II. the art of the engraver conspicuously declines, and we lose all traces of portraiture for a time, the bust being again quite conventional, but we find a revival of the latter at any rate on the coins of Edward the Confessor, whose beard is as conspicuous and as much of a personal distinction on the coins as it is in the Bayeux Tapestry.

The whole of the coinage described in the present volume is distinguished in its general character by its independence of the coinage of the Continent. The dissimilarity is greatest between the coinages of the two nearest countries, England and France. We have seen one type of Ecgbearht copied from the monogram type of the Carling *denarius*; another type, the 'temple' type, imitated on a few rare coins of Æthelred I.\* We have seen that the crowned bust of 'Cnut' may have been suggested by the crowned bust of the German emperors. The crowned bust, facing, of Edward the Confessor may have come from a like source. But in almost every other case where we find an approach between the coinage of England and that of any continental people, it is an instance of copying from England, and not of the reverse process.

## MINTS.

The rapid growth of mint-places, and their importance as showing the increasing domination of the kings of Wessex, have already been noticed. Of the laws which regulated the constitution and the working of the mints, we know little or nothing. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle affords us absolutely no information on these points.† The laws of Æthelstan, however, are a little more explicit. In the first volume reference was made to the enactments of the Synod held at Greatley‡ in Huntingdonshire, in A.D. 928, when it was ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout

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\* Pl. iv., nos. 5, 6.

† The Charter in which Eadgar gives one moneyer of Stamford to the abbey of Medeshamsted (Peterborough) is of doubtful authenticity (see *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 968, and Kemble, 575).

‡ Schmid, *Gesetze der A.S.* pp. 138-9.

the whole realm, and that no one should coin save in a town. Each burg was entitled to have one moneyer: but certain places, on account of their importance, were to have two or more moneyers. Thus, Canterbury was to have seven—four for the king, two for the bishop, and one for the abbot; Colchester three—two for the king, and one for the bishop; London eight; Winchester six; Lewes two; Hamtune [Southampton] two; Wareham two; Shaftesbury two; Hastings and Chichester, though specially mentioned, were to have one moneyer each. Many of the burgs availed themselves of this privilege granted by Æthelstan: yet we have no coins struck during that reign of even some of the places specially mentioned in the edict of Greatley; such as Chichester, Colchester, Hastings, and Lewes. It does not follow, of course, that these places did not strike coins at that time: all that we can say is that none are at present known. A find of Anglo-Saxon and Oriental coins in Skye in 1891\* has brought to light the new mint of Wardborough, one of the burgs founded by Æthelflæd. This is of importance, as future finds will very probably increase the number of mints during the reign of Æthelstan, and thus show that the privilege of coinage was of wider extent than at present it can be proved to be. During the successive reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of Æthelred II. there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage. There is no doubt that the frequent and heavy payments caused by the Danish invasions was one great cause of the growth of the mints. The fines and taxes had to be paid in coin, and this could not have been done had the number of mints remained restricted. It was the easiest and readiest way of levying a tax. Religious houses as well as very small towns and even villages must have had to share in the burdens; and this would in some way account for many mints only existing for a very short time. Among such places may be mentioned Bedwin, Brewton, Darenth, Otford, Sidbury, Welmesford, Weybridge, Witham, &c.

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\* Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. 1891-92, Vol. xxvi. p. 225.

The mint towns mentioned in Domesday form but a very small portion of such as were actually coining money during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the making of the Great Survey.

The identification of the various mints is rendered difficult from the fact that as a rule only the three or four initial letters of the names are given in the inscription. London is often written in full, LVNDENE; sometimes LVNDONI, LVNDONIA. Lincoln is sometimes found written LINCOLNE, but we also have the form LINCOLLA. We have DEORBY, GIPESPIC, ÆOTFORD, and in two instances DEORBI, ÆOTFORDE. For Salisbury we have the forms SERBY and SERBI, which are enough to show that the whole inscription would have been SEREBYRIG or SEREBIRIG.

These forms are no doubt, properly speaking, those of the oblique case. But it is equally certain that (like the Celtic Kil- in place names, which is also an oblique case) this is the form of the word which survived the longest, and that from this termination 'byrig' in Æglesbyrig, Cadanbyrig, and the rest, the modern forms Aylesbury, Cadbury, &c., are derived. The Latin writers nearly always use this form, and we have in them frequently such phrases as 'quod Glastingabyrig nuncupatur,' 'quod Sceftesbyrig nuncupatur,' 'qui Searesbirig nominatur.'

It is evident from the passages in Domesday cited on a previous page\* that the establishment of a large number of local mints was a source of considerable revenue to the king, which was augmented by the frequent changes of the types of the coins. The entry under Worcester which directly mentions the reception of the dies at London is important; it probably shows that the practice of issuing them from the Exchequer existed during the reign of William I. To what extent this custom prevailed we do not know. In later reigns it was general. But in these later reigns the position of the moneyer would be greatly changed. He was no longer the actual maker of the die on which his name occurred, but he became only the officer in

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\* P. civ.



charge of the mint, and as such was responsible for the true standard of weight and fineness of the coins issued by him.

The mints described below are either doubtful or else have been identified for the first time in the course of preparing the present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins.

Ashdown (*Æsðedune* or *Æscedun*) in the parish of Blewberry, co. Berks, now usually called Aston-Upthorp, is first mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 648, when Coenwealh, king of the West Saxons, gave 3000 hides of land there to his kinsman Cuthred. It was probably the scene of the famous victory of *Æthelred* and *Ælfred* over the Danes in A.D. 870. In A.D. 1006 it was occupied for a while by the Danes. Why a mint should have been established at this place we have no evidence to show. The only known coins attributed to this mint were struck during the reign of *Æthelred II.*\*

Bedwin (*Bedewind* or *Bedewine*) in the union of Hungerford, Wilts, is better known as Great Bedwin, to distinguish it from the smaller place of that name. There is an ancient camp in the immediate neighbourhood. In A.D. 675 it was the scene of a battle between *Wulfhere*, king of Mercia, and *Æscwine*, king of Wessex. *Ælfred* gave land there to his elder son, *Eadweard*.† *Edward the Confessor* signed a charter there‡; and a grant of land at that place was made to the monks of the church at Abingdon. At the Great Survey ‘the king held it, as also did *Edward the Confessor*: it was never assessed or hided.’ The only coins of this mint in the National Collection were issued during the reign of *Edward the Confessor*.§

Brewton or Brutun (*Briutune*) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was distinguished as the site of a monastery founded by *Algar*, earl of Cornwall, circ. A.D. 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order.|| It was for a time annexed to the abbey of St. Martin of Trouarn in Normandy. The manor was a royal one before the Conquest, and was held by *William I.*, who granted it to *William de Mohun*, in whose

\* *Hildebrand, Angl. Mynt.*, p. 37.

† *Birch, Cart. Sax.*, 553 (*Alfred's Will*).

‡ “*Istud factum est ad villam nomine Bedewinde in camera regis.*” *Kemble*,

possession it was at the time of the Great Survey. The coins of this place were issued in the reign of Cnut. It is probable that the mint belonged to the abbot of the monastery.

Bridgnorth (Brydiga, Bricge, or Brigge) in Shropshire, a burg built by Æthelflæd in A.D. 912.\* There appears to be no further record of this place till after the Conquest, when the castle and land there were held by Robert de Belesme, son and successor of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Cadbury (Cadanburh or Cadeberie) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was the site of a Roman camp or city, as many Roman antiquities, coins, &c., have been found there. We have however no records of this place during the Anglo-Saxon period. At the time of the Survey it was held by Turstan Fitz Rolf, a Norman, who also resided there. Alwold held the manor during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it was assessed to the geld of twelve hides.† South Cadbury (Sud-Cadeberie), close by, was also held by Alwold, and later on by Turstan. The coins of this place belong to the reigns of Æthelred II. and Cnut. (See p. 258, and Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 41 & 207.) Though there seems no reason why Cadbury should have a mint, there can be little doubt of this attribution, as on the coins of Æthelred II. the name of the place is given in full, 'Cadanbyrig.'

Castle Rising (Roiseng or Risinges) in the Lynn division of the Freebridge Hundred, Norfolk. The evidence of this place having been a mint during the Anglo-Saxon period has been discussed by Mr. H. Montagu.‡ It is based on the doubtful reading of the monogram on the reverse of the coin of Ælfred (no. 155, p. 54). Mr. Kenyon read the monogram CROINDEN for Croydon; Mr. Haigh read it ROISENG or ROISENGER for Castle Rising(?). With this latter reading we are more inclined to agree, and the coin is ascribed to Castle Rising in this catalogue. Castle Rising was a place

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\* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 912.

† *Domesday.*

‡ *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, ix. 335.

of considerable importance from a strategical point of view. It stands on the Wash and in a district frequently attacked by the Danes. No other coins which can be assigned to this place occur till the reign of Stephen, when the mint appears to have been revived for a short period.

Corbridge (Corabridge) in the union of Hexham, Northumberland, was a Roman settlement, and during the Anglo-Saxon period the site of a monastery. There exist however no records of this place earlier than A.D. 1138. The only coin which has been ascribed to this mint reads on the reverse OIERHD MO. COR.\* It was struck by Æthelred II. The attribution is, therefore, very doubtful.

Darenth (Darentune, Darentan, Derent, or Tarent) in the union of Dartford in Kent, derives its name from the river Darent. In A.D. 934 Æthelstan gave a grant of land at Darenth to Ælfwald.† In Domesday it appears as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is only one coin known which can be attributed to Darenth. It was issued during the reign of Æthelstan, and is in the possession of Mr. H. Montagu. It is of type v., and reads on the reverse BEORHTVLF DARENT . VRB. In the catalogue it is erroneously given to Dartmouth (see list of moneys, *Beorhtulf*, p. 101).

Dereham, East (Deorham or Dyrham), in the union of Mitford and Launditch, Norfolk, was the site of a nunnery of Benedictines founded by Anna, king of the East Angles, in A.D. 650 for Withburga, his youngest daughter, whom he made prioress. The nunnery was subsequently destroyed by the Danes; but the remains of Withburga were disinterred and translated circ. A.D. 974 to Ely, to which see the manor of Dereham was given by Edward the Confessor.‡ The only coins which can be attributed to this mint belong to the reign of this king.§

Dorchester (Dorceastre or Dorecestre). There were two Dorchesters in Anglo-Saxon times, both places of great importance, and either likely to have possessed a

\* Hildebrand, *Ang. Munt.* p. 17.

† Kemble, 907.

‡ Kemble, 364.

§ P. 356, nos. 200-202.

mint. It remains to determine whether the DOR on the coins is Dorchester in Oxfordshire or Dorchester in Dorsetshire.

Dorchester in the union of Wallingford in Oxfordshire was an ancient British and Roman settlement. In A.D. 654 an episcopal see was established there, and Birinus was its first bishop. It ceased to be a see from A.D. 705-870, in which year Leicester having fallen into the hands of the Danes, Dorchester was made the seat of the united bishopric of Dorchester, Leicester, and Lindsey. It continued to be a see until A.D. 1085, when it was transferred to Lincoln.\* In ancient charters this place is styled *villa episcopalis*. There is no mention of Dorchester in Oxfordshire having received the right of coinage or of a mint.

Dorchester in Dorsetshire was also a British and Roman settlement. The first mention of it is in a charter of Ecgbeorht, A.D. 833,† containing a grant of lands at Wennland to three sisters, Beornwyn, Alfred, and Uualenburch. The town is there styled *villa regalis*. In Domesday it is again spoken of as a royal demesne. As, moreover, we are expressly informed in Domesday that in this Dorchester there were [in the reign of Edward the Confessor] two mint-masters, each of whom paid to the king one mark in silver and twenty shillings upon a recoinage, it is evident that Dorchester in Dorsetshire was the mint place during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Geodaburh or Joðaburh. This place is identified with Jedburgh by Hildebrand.‡ Raine and Dixon identify in like manner Juðanburh with Jedburgh (Archbishops of York, vol. i., p. 116; cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 952; also Toller and Bosworth, *A. S. Diet.*, s.v. Juðanburh). It would seem, however, that the usual names for Jedburgh were Gedword, Geddewerde, Gedewurth, &c. It cannot, therefore, be said that this identification is other than doubtful. Jedburgh is not a likely site for the event mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 952.

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\* Parker, *Hist. of Dorchester*, pp. 19-22.

† Kemble, 232.

‡ *Ang. Mynt*, p. 497.



Hamtune (Southampton or Northampton). Both places, Southampton and Northampton, are called in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and at this period simply 'Hamtune.'

Southampton, as the chief port in the west, was a place of considerable importance even in Roman times. It was occasionally the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and it suffered much from the incursions of the Danes. Frequent mention is made of this town in the charters of Edward the Confessor, and from Domesday we learn that it possessed two moneyers. The Hamtune mentioned in the Edict of Greatley above referred to\* is also undoubtedly Southampton; for all the other towns mentioned in the edict are in the ancient dominions of the kings of Wessex.

Northampton was captured by the Danes in A.D. 917 and served as their head-quarters circ. A.D. 921. In this year, being defeated by Eadweard the Elder, the Danes evacuated Northampton and for nearly a century the town remained undisturbed. The year 1010 witnessed another invasion by the Danes, during which Northampton was burnt to the ground; and in A.D. 1064, during the rising against Tostig, it was plundered and the inhabitants outraged. During the reign of Henry II. it received the right of coinage. But the balance of probability is that Southampton alone enjoyed this right in the Anglo-Saxon period. The 'Hamtune' mint was in active operation from the time of Æthelstan to the Conquest, though coins of all the reigns are not represented in the National Collection.

Horndon (Horninduna, Hornyngdone, or Torninduna) in Essex is divided into three parishes, a division which appears to have existed since the time of Edward the Confessor. (1) East Horndon was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Aluin, one of the king's thegns. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, also had twenty acres there. (2) West Horndon, otherwise called Little Horndon, was held by two freemen during the same reign. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Edward son of Algot. (3) Horndon on the Hill was in the reign of Edward the Confessor

held by Uulric a freeman, probably the same who held East Horndon; but Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and his under-tenant Garner held it at the time of the Survey.\* The only coins of this mint were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Jedburgh, see Geoðaburh.

Lowik or Luffwick (Luneic, Lufwyk, or Lulwic) in Northamptonshire. Of the early history of this place scarcely anything is known. From Domesday it appears that the manor there was divided between the Bishop of Constance and the crown; as Edwin and Algar held one virgate of the former and Sibold one virgate and a half of the latter. The attribution of the coin reading LVVEIC (no. 20, p. 195) to this place is therefore very doubtful.

Lymne (Liman, Limna, or Limene) in Kent. This is the Portus Lemanus of the Romans, one of their most important harbours. The harbour fell into decay at an early period of the Saxon occupation, and Hythe sprang up to take its place. In the early part of the eleventh century the lands at Lymne were divided up into several manors. The most important of these was that of Aldington, which became part of the estates of Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 1032. In Domesday it is entered under the general title of *terra militum archiepiscopi*, i.e. 'land held of the Archbishop by knight's service.' Coins of this mint range from Eadgar to Edward the Confessor.

Maldon in Essex and Malmesbury in Wiltshire. The similarity in the spelling of the names of these two places makes it, when we have only the initial letters to guide us, almost impossible to distinguish between the coins of the two mints.

Maldon is found as Mældune, Mealduna, Mealdune, Meldune, and Meldunum; and Malmesbury as Mailduifesburh, Malmesbiriensis, Mealmesburh (Mealmesbyrig), Mealdemesburh, and Meldunum. Both places were of considerable importance during the Anglo-Saxon period. The first mention of Maldon

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\* Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i. pp. 207-216; Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 250.

is in the *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, when Eadweard the Elder came with some of his forces into Essex at Mældune, and encamped there whilst a town was building and fortifying at Wiðam (q. v.). Again in A.D. 920 the same king came to Mældune and rebuilt and fortified the town. In the next year Maldon was unsuccessfully besieged by a joint army of East Angles or of Vikings from over the sea, and was again besieged and captured in A.D. 993. At the Great Survey Maldon formed part of the royal domain, as the king had in it one house, and pasture for 100 sheep, and also 180 houses, which the burgesses held of him.

The first mention of the town of Malmesbury during the Anglo-Saxon period is of the burning of the burg by the Danes, circ. A.D. 878. The town was afterwards consumed by another fire and rebuilt by Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 1015 (*A. S. Chron.*) after the murder of the thanes, Sigeferth and Morkere at Oxford, the king ordered that Sigeferth's widow should be taken to Malmesbury. The town owed its origin as well as its name to the celebrated abbey founded in the seventh century by Maildulf, an Irish monk, and is made illustrious by the writings of William of Malmesbury.

Newark (Newarcha or Newerke) in Northamptonshire was an ancient chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. There exists some doubt whether the coin attributed to this town (see no. 13, p. 160) may not have been struck at Newark in Nottinghamshire, in which city a castle is said to have been built by Ecgbeorht. This manor was subsequently held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and in Domesday Godiva, his Countess, appears as paying the danegeld for it.

Newport (Niweporte), in the hundred of South Bradfield, Shropshire, is situated near Watling Street. There appear to be no records of its early history. Sir John Evans identifies this mint with Newport in Cornwall, the Celtic name of which was Lanstephadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church.\*

Northampton, see Hamtune.

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\* *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. v., p. 257.

Otford (OŠnford, Ottanforda, &c.), in the hundred of Codsheath, Kent, was the scene of the victory obtained in A.D. 773\* by Offa of Mercia over Eallmund of Kent (cf. Vol. I., p. xlv.), and also of the battle in A.D. 1016 in which Eadmund Ironside defeated the Danes. Offa gave the manor of Otford to the Church of Canterbury, and at the Great Survey it was assigned to the Archbishop, and continued to form part of the possessions of the see till long subsequent to the Conquest.† There are no coins of this mint in the National Collection. A penny of Æthelred II., reading LEIFÐOÐ . MO . OÐN, is described by Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 130. It is of type iv. *var. a.*

Richborough (Riceyburh) in Kent is the Portus Rutupiae of the Romans. Traces of Roman work are discoverable in the ruins of the castle. There are in fact no evidences of Saxon occupation. Such occupation, however, might very well have taken place, and yet have left no durable traces either in buildings or in walls. It is therefore with considerable doubt that the coins with the legend RIC (see pp. 289, 422) have been attributed to this place. There is no mention of Richborough either in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or in Domesday.

Sidbury (Siðesteburh or Sideburh), a parish near Sidmouth, Devonshire. This manor was granted to the see of Exeter by Edward the Confessor during the episcopacy of Leofric, and it was in the possession of that see at the time of the Great Survey. The attribution of the coins described at p. 234 and p. 292 (Æthelred II. and Cnut) is doubtful.

Sidmouth (Sidmes, Sedemunde, or Sedemude), a seaport in Devonshire. The most ancient name appears to have been Sidemen. Numerous Roman antiquities and coins have been found there. At the time of the Conquest, Gyda, mother of Harold II., was in possession of the manor of Sidmouth; but shortly after the Conquest and prior to the Great Survey it was bestowed by William on the monastery of St. Michael 'in periculo maris,' Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The

\* *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 773.

† Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, vol. i., p. 322.



only coin attributed to this place has the mint name SIDMES.\*

Southampton, see Hamtune.

Tempsford (Tæmeseforda or Temesanford), in the union of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, was fortified by the Danes in A.D. 921. Later on in the same year it was taken by Eadweard the Elder, 'who beset the burg and fought against it and slew the King, and Earl Toglos and Earl Mannu, his son and his brother, and all those who were there within.' The city appears to have remained undisturbed till A.D. 1010, when the Danes took it and reduced it to ashes. The coins attributed to this mint (pp. 173-174) were struck before the place was burnt by the Danes.

Tonbridge (Tonebricg, Tonebrug, &c.) in Kent. Of this place there are no records before the Conquest. There was an ancient castle there which is supposed to have been built before that time. In Domesday the only reference to Tonbridge is in speaking of Richard de Tonbridge, *alias* Fitz Gilbert, who held the manor there and was also possessed of land in various other parts of Kent. The attribution of the coins of Æthelred II., ascribed to Tonbridge by Hildebrand, is doubtful.†

Totleigh or Totley (Totleah or Totele) in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, Derbyshire. Of this place there appear to be no early records. The coin of Cnut, which is ascribed to Totleigh, reads TOTEL.‡

Wardborough (Weardburh) in the union of Wallingford, Oxfordshire. We have scarcely any records of this now small and unimportant place. In *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, we find that Æthelhlæd, lady of the Mercians, built 'in the next year after midwinter that (burg) at Cyricbyrig (Cherbury) and that at Weardbyrig,§ and that same year before midwinter that at Runcofa (Runcorn).' Land at Wardborough was granted by Eadmund to Wulfrie A.D. 944.|| Of this

\* Hildebrand, *Ang. Myt.* p. 137.

† *Ib.* p. 149, 3828 9.

‡ *Ib.* p. 304, 3566.

§ Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42, identifies this place with Wednesborough in Staffordshire (see above p. lii)

|| Kemble, 1148.

mint only one coin is known. It is of Æthelstan, type v. p. 103, and bears on the reverse the inscription BYRHTELM MOT PEARDBV. This coin formed part of the Skye hoard found in 1891, and the presence in the same hoard of coins struck at Oxford renders its attribution to Wardborough beyond question.

Warmington (Wermington), in the hundred of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, formed part of the possessions of the see of Peterborough, during the Anglo-Saxon period; though the documents which profess to record the grants of it are, as in the case of Welmesford (q.v.), not of the date which they profess to be.\* At the time of the Survey the abbey of Peterborough still held seven hides and a half at Warmington. Coins attributed to this mint read PORI or PORIME, &c. They were struck during the reigns of Æthelred II., Cnut, and Harold I.†

Welmesford, Walmesford or Wansford (Welmesforda), in the union of Stamford, Northamptonshire, was also an ancient possession of the see of Peterborough. The passage interpolated in *A. S. Chron.* (E.) s. a. 657 records the supposed grant of the manor to the abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, at Medeshamstede, i.e. Peterborough, by Wulfhere, son of Penda, king of Mercia; and a spurious charter in Kemble (575) is supposed to confirm the grant. Welmesford is not mentioned in Domesday; but appears to have been part of the knight's fees which Anketil de St. Medard held of the abbey. The attribution to Welmesford of the coin of Cnut with mint name PELMIAE (no. 556, p. 296) is open to doubt.

Weybridge (Weybricca, Weybrugge, or Wibricg) is in the union of Chertsey, Surrey. Two hides of the manor of Weybridge were granted by Æthelstan to the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 13 Dec. 933.‡ This grant was confirmed by Edward the Confessor in A.D. 1062.§ At the Great Survey the abbey still possessed two hides of land at Wey-

\* Cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 963; and Kemble, *Cod. Dipl. Sax.*, 575.

† Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 165, 314, 375.

‡ Kemble, 363.

§ *Id.* 812.

bridge, and Alured held them in the time of Edward the Confessor, and after his death. The coins having the mint name  $\text{pIB}$  or  $\text{pIBR}$ , struck during the reign of Cnut,\* can only be doubtfully ascribed to Weybridge.

Winchcombe (Wincelcumb) in Gloucestershire was a place of residence of the Mercian kings. Offa of Mercia founded a nunnery there in A.D. 787. Two years later Coenulf of Mercia laid the foundation of a Benedictine abbey dedicated to St. Mary, which took the place of the nunnery. Coenulf was buried there in A.D. 822. The monastery suffered severely during the Danish ravages and was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Eadgar, when Oswald, bishop of Worcester, rebuilt it, and it was reconsecrated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm.† The only coin which can be attributed to this place is that of Cnut, no. 597, p. 299.

Witham (Wiðam) in Essex. This burg was built by Eadweard the Elder in A.D. 913.‡ There are no further records of it till the compilation of Domesday, from which we learn that it belonged to Earl Harold (Godwine's son) during the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of the Great Survey, Peter the Sheriff kept it in the king's hands, and it was some time part of the estate of Eustace, Earl of Bouillon, who married Goda, sister of William I. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and Stephen gave it to the Knights Templars.§ A coin reading  $\text{pIDA}$ , struck during the reign of Harthacnut|| is attributed to this mint.

In completing, as we do in this volume, the description of the whole series of coins struck between the time when the English first began to strike money and the Norman Conquest, it may be well to review in a few words the contents of the two volumes together, and sum up very briefly

SUMMARY.

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\* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 307.

† Rudder, *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, pp. 825-26.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

§ Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i., p. 216.

|| Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 408.

the chief points of historical and artistic interest which the whole series of Early English coinage has to offer.

English coinage began, as we saw, with the series of imitations of the money current among the Franks of the earlier Merovingian dynasty and of their neighbours the Frisians. We saw also reason to conjecture that, at the time at which this first English money was made, some Roman silver and gold coins and a very large number of small Roman copper coins were still current in this country. The first series of English coins consisted of a few gold and a very considerable number of silver pieces (*sceattas*), which were no doubt chiefly current in the districts nearest to the French coast. But they evidently spread through middle England as far as Northumbria, for we have coins of this series with the name of Mercian and Northumbrian kings. In Northumbria it is probable that the *sceattas* did not displace the chief currency of the district, which still consisted in the small copper Roman coinage of which we have before spoken, and the result of the introduction of the *sceattas* was that these coins assimilated themselves in appearance to the small Roman coins. The Northumbrian coinage, called the *Styca* series, changes from a silver to a copper one, and this *Styca* series endures until the conquest of Northumbria by the Danes in the year 868.

South of the Humber, the history of the English coinage is affected by the changes which took place in the coinage of Francia. In the latter country the house of Heristal introduced, before the end of the eighth century, a new type of silver coin by the coinage of what was called the *new denarius*; and this money was speedily imitated in England in the penny coinage of Offa (probably struck in Kent) as also in the penny coinages of the kings of Kent, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and a few of the kings of East Anglia. Between the battle of Ellandune in A.D. 825, and the death of Burgred in A.D. 874, we watch the other South Humbric coinages disappear and that of Wessex alone survive. As we have pointed out, the early so-called Wessex coins were probably at first struck only in Kent.

The two classes of coins, then, which mark the beginning



of an English coinage—the sceattas of the seventh and eighth centuries and the pennies which succeeded them—were both derived, so far as regards their general appearance and fabric, from similar (Merovingian and Carolingian) coinages on the Continent. But from the very beginning of the English coinage a great originality is shown in the details of the fabrication, such as in the choice of the types, in the forms of the letters in the inscription, &c. In truth the originality is even more conspicuous on the earliest coins,—in the sceattas, for example, and on the first coins issued by Offa, than it is on the later pieces. Still on the whole we may say that in respect of type and general appearance the English currency throughout is markedly independent of influences coming from the Continent. The continental coinage develops into two distinct branches, the French and the German. The English coinage stands apart from both as a distinct series. All these facts argue a very considerable wealth and remarkable commercial activity in this country.

The incursions of the Vikings and the first coins struck by a Scandinavian people during the latter half of the ninth century form the next important feature in the history of the English coinage.

One of these different series of Scandinavian coinages is imitated rather from the Frankish coinage than from the English. (See Vol. I. pp. 204-229, and Pl. xxiv.-xxvii.) All the other coins which were struck by or under the influence of Scandinavian conquerors in England, are no more than debased imitations of the current coinage of the country. It is at this time that the names of the moneyers upon coins begin to show a curious infusion of foreign elements, and not Scandinavian elements only, among the population of England. In Ælfred's reign we have to note the beginning of the practice of adding the names of mint-places upon the coins, the only mint-places which had before his reign been mentioned on any coins being London (Vol. I. pp. 10-11) and Canterbury (Vol. I. p. 41 and Vol. II. pp. 6, 13-14). The chief interest to be found in the mint-names on the coins begins during the reign of Æthelstan.

For in the whole series of coins from this reign down to the reign of Eadgar we have continuous evidence of the recovery by the kings of Wessex of the country from the hands of the Danes. With the exception of three reigns, those of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint-places recorded by the coins goes on continually increasing to the time of Æthelred II.

After the reign of Eadgar we notice a certain change in the appearance of the coins. The dies appear to have been made more roughly than heretofore, and we may infer that a greater number of coins than previously were struck from the same die. It is difficult to describe in words this change in the appearance of the English coins; but the general effect of it on the eye and mind is to suggest that after the death of Eadgar, or at any rate after the accession of Æthelred II., the number of pieces issued was considerably greater than at any previous time, and that the more purely commercial character of the coinage was exclusively kept in view, while a striving after art in the manufacture of the dies almost disappeared. Indeed the amount of money coined in the reign of Æthelred II. must have been enormous. The payments which are recorded to have been made at various times in this reign and the next—10,000 lbs. of silver, 16,000 lbs., 45,000 lbs., 87,000 lbs.—imply an enormous currency, even though we admit that these large sums could not all have been paid in specie. That such payments in any form should have been possible despite all the misfortunes of England implies that her commercial prosperity had been continually on the increase.

In the reign of Æthelred II. we have further that important event in the history of the English coinage, in some respects the most important event of all, the initiative which it gave to the creation of a Scandinavian coinage—currencies initiated by the Danes in Ireland and in Scotland and other currencies for Denmark, for Sweden, and for Norway. As we have already said, the coinage of Æthelred and its imitations symbolize the wide rule of Cnut, who might have built up a lasting Scandinavian Empire if Cnut had had worthy successors, or if the Scandinavian customs of

inheritance could have been broken through. Undoubtedly this enormous currency of Æthelred's coinage, and of imitations of it throughout all Scandinavian lands, must have led to an increase in trade between England and other northern countries and paved the way for intercourse of all kinds. We know how much the English chronicles are concerned with Norwegian and Danish history at this time, and how much the Icelandic Sagas have to tell us about English history.

Some further tokens of the power and the ambition of Cnut are given by the adoption upon the coinage of a crowned bust, probably copied from the bust on the Imperial German coins; and one or two instances which occur at this time of the copying of German types upon the English money, or the converse, suggest that our relations were (through Denmark and Frisia) rather more with the German Empire than with France. The whole state of affairs changed when Edward the Confessor mounted the throne, and Norman influences began to be felt in this country.

This history of the spread of English coinages in the North marks the end of the influence of English coinage before the Conquest. As we have said, the influence of the new power—the Norman—though it began to be felt during the reign of Edward the Confessor, is not reflected so far as we can gather upon the coinage. Perhaps in one case we may see a reflection of it in the so-called 'Sovereign type' of Edward the Confessor, which is the first appearance of what we may call a coat-of-arms upon coins.

Thus far as regards the historical interest of the English coinage. Its artistic interest is, of course, very much smaller; but still it is not without artistic interest. In the earliest series of all, the sceatta series, we have a number and variety of designs which in proportion to the extent of the issue is perhaps without precedent in any other coinage of the world. The designs on the sceattas are not themselves for the most part artistically beautiful, but in any history of the development of ornament they ought to take a conspicuous place. They present, as was shown in the first volume, some striking examples of the degradation of

types, and through degradation of the evolution of fresh types. In the first volume a good deal of space was allotted to tracing the origin, the development, &c., of these designs.

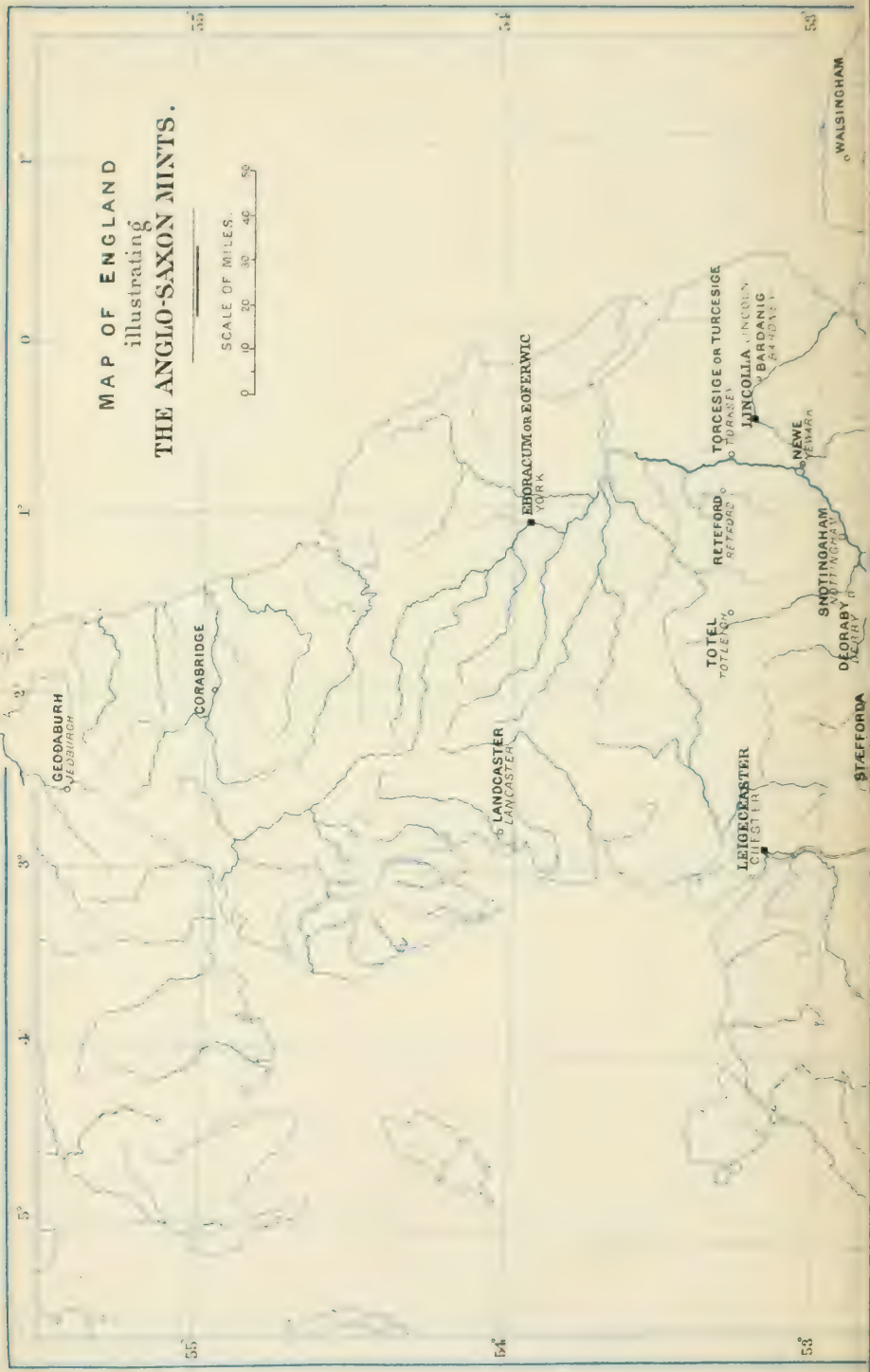
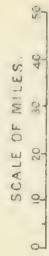
Then, again, the coins of Offa are in a way monuments of artistic excellence; and in the history of Anglo-Saxon art, and of its development out of Celtic art, these coin-types deserve a place alongside of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. After Offa's reign we continue from time to time to have coins which are artistically beautiful. Some heads on the money of Eadweard the Elder afford the best examples perhaps of the kind of work of which we are speaking; these, again, could not be neglected in any history of Anglo-Saxon art. But after this time, or at any rate after the reign of Eadgar, as we have just stated, the English coinage ceases to have any artistic merit, and an artistic coinage does not again appear in England until the reign of Edward I. of the Angevin or Plantagenet line.

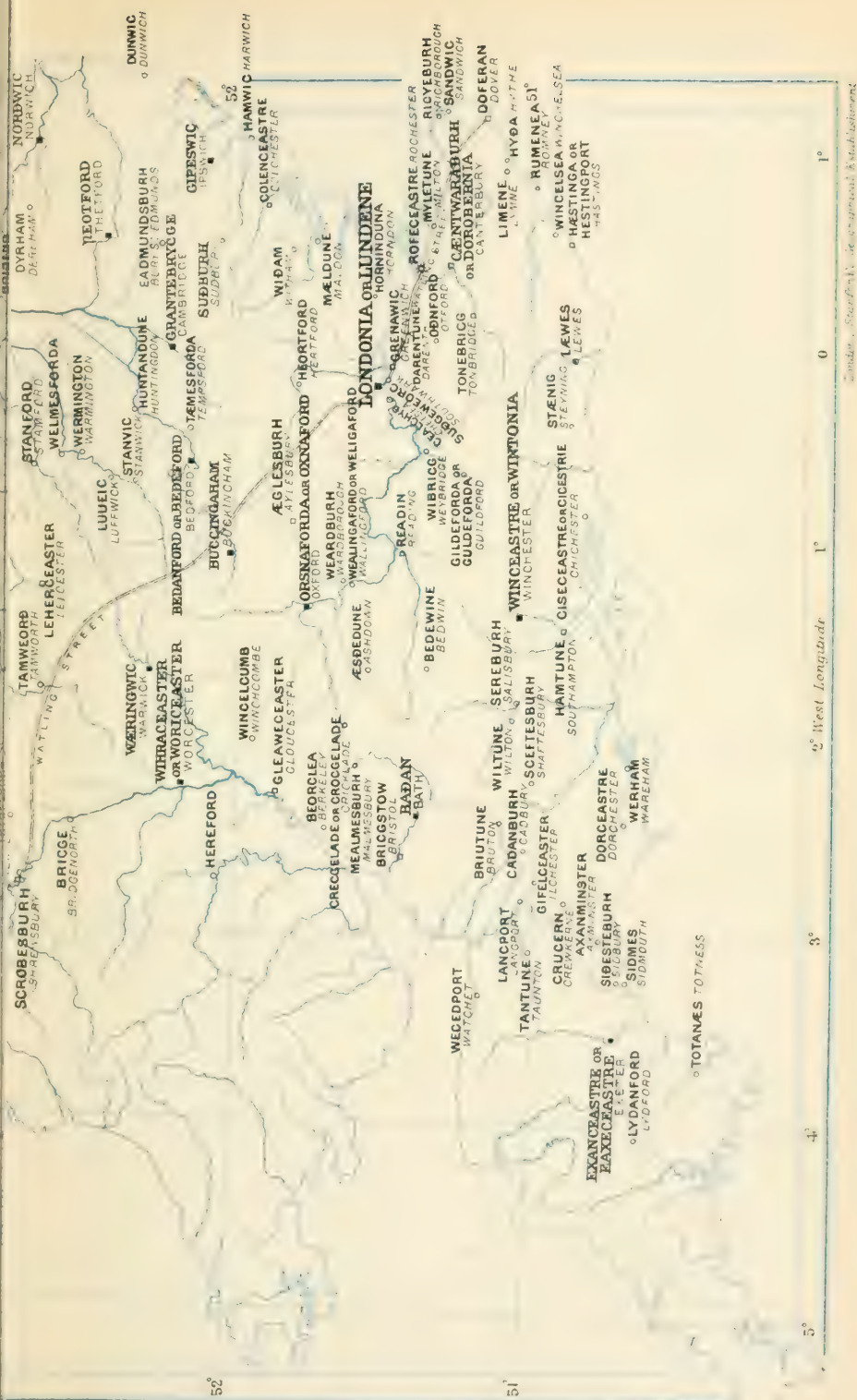
In the preparation of this Catalogue the compilers have been under special obligations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Treas. R.S., who has read the proofs of the Catalogue, and to Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., who has placed at their disposal his manuscript notes on the early coinage of Wessex, and has supplied lists of unpublished moneyers. Their thanks are also due to the Rev. E. McClure for his notes on that portion of the Introduction which deals with the mints.





# MAP OF ENGLAND illustrating THE ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.





London, Norfolk: ie general distichomyza





CATALOGUE.

#### CORRIGENDA.

- P. 1, add name of *Eanwald* to list of moneyers.
- P. 21, l. 2, *dele* IN KENT A.D. 858.
- P. 27 *n*, for *Xristiano* read *Xristiana*.
- P. 101, l. 51, first col., for *Dartmouth* read *Darenth*.
- P. 394, l. 5, for Oðbern read Oðgrim.
- P. 409, l. 6, for „ read ÆLELPIL.

# CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

## ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

### KINGDOM OF WESSEX.

#### ECGBEORHT.

SUCC. A.D. 802; DIED A.D. 838\* or 839†.


#### Moneyers.

<i>Aenred.</i>	<i>Ifa.</i>
<i>Æcel-</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Æcel-</i> .	<i>Oba</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Andred.</i>	<i>Osmund</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beagmund.</i>	<i>Sigestf.</i>
<i>Beornheard</i> , <i>Beornhart</i> , &c.	<i>Swefheard</i> , <i>Swefherd</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beornmod</i> , <i>Biornmod</i> , &c. (Canterbury).	<i>Swene.</i>
<i>Biosel</i> , <i>Bosel</i> [cf. <i>Bosa</i> ] (Canterbury).	<i>Tideman.</i>
<i>Bosa.</i>	<i>Tiluuine</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Debis.</i>	<i>Timbearht</i> [cf. <i>Tiðbearht</i> ] (Canterbury).
<i>Diormod</i> [cf. <i>Biornmod</i> ] (Canterbury).	<i>Tiðbearht.</i>
<i>Dynyn</i> [Duning?].	<i>Werneard.</i>
<i>Æcelmod.</i>	<i>Wulgar.</i>

#### DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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#### Type i.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Monogram  for DOROB C?† (Dorobernia Civitas). Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. I. 1.]

\* Stubbs.

† Theopold. See Introduction.

‡ This monogram has been likewise read *ECBOR*; but this reading seems scarcely admissible. It is possible that this type is a degradation from the type of Archbishop Wulfred (A.D. 803-830). See Vol. I. p. 73, Pl. Xb. 7; and the Introduction to the present volume.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i. var. a.*

*Similar; inscription not divided by bust. | Same.*

[Evans Coll.]

*Type ii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Monogram  $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{W}}$  (A and W). Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 2.]

*Type iii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross, two limbs moline, two limbs pattes. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 3.]

*Type iv.*

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 14, 1.]

*Type v.*

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 1.]

*Type vi.*

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Lozenge-shaped pellet, surrounded by four crescents, horns outwards. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 4.]



Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type vii.**Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.**Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Sainthill, Olla Podrida, Pl. 20, 7.]

*Type viii.**Head r. diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.**Cross pattée, with wedge in each angle (cross pattée over another cross pattée). Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 5.]

*Type ix.**Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.**Tribrach moline. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 6.]

*Type x.**Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.**Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 7.]

*Type xi.**Sun?—eight rays pattés issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.**Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[E. J. G. Piffard Coll.]

*Type xii.**Sun?—nine rays pattés issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.**Tribrach, limbs fourchés. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 8.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xiii.*

Cross potent. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 9.]

*Type xiv.*

Monogram **W**\*. Around, inscription  
between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.



[Num. Chron., N. S., iii. 46.]

*Type xv.*

Cross pattée. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

Six rays or limbs pattés, issuing from a  
common centre. Around, inscription  
between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

*Type xvi.*

Cross of six limbs pattés. Around, in-  
scription between two circles.

Cross of five limbs pattés. Around, in-  
scription between two circles.



[Evans Coll.]

\* The monogram here given correctly represents that on the coin. The figure below is taken from the only published representation of the coin. Since the figure was done the compilers have had an opportunity of seeing the original.

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type xvii.*

*Small cross pattée within four crescents, horns inwards. Across, inscription between two circles.*

*Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Boyne Coll.]

*Type xviii.*

*SAX or SAXO (SAXON) irregularly placed. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 10.]

*Type xix.*

*Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Monogram ΓΛ (for SAX). Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Num. Chron., N.S., iii. 46.]

*Type xx.*

*SAX  
Inscription ONIO in three lines across  
RVM  
field. Around, inscription between  
two circles.*

*Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Murchison Coll.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.\*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>DOROVERNIA.</p> <p>[Canterbury.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>			
1	✠ECCBEAR NT REX	✠BIORNMOD TONET Wt. 21.0.	Biornmod.
2	✠ECCBEAR . . REX	BIORHTOD TO . . . (Fragment.)	
3	✠ECCBEAR MHT REX	✠BIOSEL TOHETA Wt. 22.3.	Biosel, Bosel.
4	✠ECCBEAR HT REX	✠BOSEL TOHETA Wt. 22.0.	
5	✠ECCBEV T NT R	✠BOSEL MONETV Wt. 21.4.	
6	✠ECCBEAR HT REX	✠DIORTOD TNET <i>Var.</i> Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21.8.	Diormod.
7	✠ECCBEAR NT „	✠OBA MONETA <i>Var.</i> Dot in centre of monogram. Wt. 21.5.	Oba.
8	„ „	✠OSMVND MONETA Wt. 20.5.	Osmund.
9	✠ECCBEVRNT R	✠SPEFNVD MON <i>Var.</i> Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21.4.	Swefheard.
[Pl. I. 1.]			
10	✠ECCBEAR NT REX	✠TILVVINE MONETA Wt. 21.5.	Tiluuine.
11	✠ECCBEAR HT EX	✠TIMBEARNT . (Broken.)	Timbearht.

\* The coins in this volume are all silver Pennies unless it is otherwise stated.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
(ST. ANDREW.)			
12	ECGBEORNT RE [Pl. I. 2.]	✠ > C > ANDRE A > Wt. 20·0.	No Moneyer.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
13	ECCBE . . . . . [Pl. I. 3.]	ANDRE . . . . . (Fragment.)	Andred.
<i>Type vi.</i>			
14	✠ EECBEORNT RE [Pl. I. 4.]	✠ DYNYN TONET Wt. 21·0.	Dynyn. (Duning?)
<i>Type viii.</i>			
15	✠ EECBEORHT REX [Pl. I. 5.]	✠ EDEL ✠ TOD Wt. 20·0.	Eðelmod.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
16	✠ ACQCBQARHT REX [Pl. I. 6.]	✠ DERNEARD MONE T Wt. 20·7.	Werheard.
<i>Type x.</i>			
17	✠ HECBEARHT REX [Pl. I. 7.]	✠ DIORTOD T HET Wt. 19·2.	Diormod.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
18	✠ HECBEARHT REX [Pl. I. 8.]	✠ SVVEFNED Wt. 17·2.	Sweðherd

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
19	✠ECCBEORHT REX [Pl. I. 9.]	✠EDELTOÐ TOHETA Wt. 19·8.	Eðelmod.
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
20	✠ECCBEORHT REX	✠BEORNEHART Wt. 22·8.	Beornheard.
21	„ „	✠BOZĀ MONETA Wt. 15·7. [Pl. I. 10.]	Bosa.

AETHELWULF.




SUCC. A.D. 838 or 839; DIED A.D. 858.

(Resigned Wessex to his son Aethelbald in 856 and reigned in Kent only.)

Moneyers.


Æðel-, <i>see</i> Eðel-.	Eðelred? (Canterbury).
Beagmund.	Hebeca? (Canterbury).
<i>Biarnmod</i> or <i>Biarnmod</i> .	<i>Hedebeald</i> [for Herebeald?].
Biarnnoð (Canterbury).	Herebeald (Canterbury).
Brid (Canterbury).	Herebearht.
Degbearht.	Hunbearht [Hunbeant] (Canterbury).
Deineah (Canterbury).	Hunred.
Diar (Canterbury).	Liaba or Liuba.
Duduine.	Manine [Mannine] (Canterbury).
Dun(n).	Manna, Mann, &c.
Ealgmund [Ealhmund?] (Canterbury).	Osmund (Canterbury).
Eanmund (Canterbury).	Tiruald [Tiduald?].
Eanwald.	Torhtulf.
<i>Eardwulf</i> .	Torhtwald.
Eðelgeard [= <i>Eðelheard</i> ?]	Uermund.
<i>Eðelheard</i> .	Uealheard, Uelheard, &c. [= Uelmheard?] (Canterbury).
Eðelhere.	Uelmheard [= Uealheard?]
Eðelmod [or Eðelnoð?].	Uuilheah or Wilheah [cf. Uelheard] (Canterbury).
Eðelmund (Canterbury).	<i>Weineah</i> [cf. Deineah.]
Eðelnoð.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
DORIBI or DORIB̄ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 1.]	
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>	
Same as reverse of preceding.	Same as obverse of preceding.
[Cf. Pl. II. 2.]	
<i>Type ii.</i>	
DORIBI or DORIB̄ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	In centre  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 3.]	
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross pattée, in angles CYHT (CANT?) Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 4.]	

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type iv.*

Monogram  (SAXONY). Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
---	--

[Cf. Pl. II. 5.]

*Type v.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	<p>SAX Inscription ONIO in three lines R/M across field. Around, inscription between two circles.</p>
--	---


[Cf. Pl. II. 6.]

*Type v. var. a.*

Same.	<p>SAX Similar, ONIO and around, between R/M two circles, OCCIDENTALIVM, instead of moneyer's name.</p>
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[Cf. Pl. II. 7.]

*Type vi.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Christian monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.
--	---


[Cf. Pl. II. 8.]

*Type vii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	In centre  . Around, inscription between two circles.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. II. 9.]

*Type viii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	In centre  . Around, inscription between two circles.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. II. 10.]

*Type ix.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross pattée, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. II. 11.]



Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type ix. var. a.*

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Similar; smaller cross pattée; no pellets in angles.

[Cf. Pl. II. 12.]

*Type x.*

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

*Type xi.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 1.]

*Type xii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Star of six rays pattés. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 2.]

*Type xiii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 3.]

*Type xiv.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross pattée over cross pommée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 4.]

*Type xv.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs pattés, two moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 5.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type xvi.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription  
between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet, two pat-  
tés. Around, inscription between two  
circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

*Type xvii.*


Bust r., sometimes diademed. Around,  
inscription between two circles, di-  
vided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and  
between angles of cross formed of  
beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

*Type xviii.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

In centre . Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

*Type xix.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch  
the inner circle, over cross pommée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

*Type xx.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

*Type xxi.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

*Type xxii.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

Cross moline. Around, inscription be-  
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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
*Type xxiii.*

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. | Cross, two limbs pattés, two moline.  
 Around, inscription between two circles. | Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 12.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.  DOROBERNIA.  [Canterbury.]</p>			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1	✠EDELVVLF REX <i>Var. Pellet in centre.</i>	✠BIARNNOÐ MONETĀ Wt. 18·6.	Biarnnoð.
2	" "	✠BRID MONETĀ Wt. 18·6.	Brid.
3	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠DEINEĀN MONETĀ Wt. 19·0.	Deineah.
4	" (Dot L·F)	✠EĀLMVND MONETĀ Wt. 19·6.	Ealgmund.
5	" "	✠EĀLMVND MONETĀ Wt. 18·8.	
6	" (Dots. L·FR·EX·)	" U (Fragment.) "	
7	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EĀMMVND MONET Wt. 19·5.	Eanmund.
8	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EÐELERD MONETĀ Wt. 20·0.	Eðelred ?
9	✠EÐELVVLF REX	✠EDELNYNO NONE Wt. 22·0.	Eðelmund.
10	" LF " ✠	✠HVNBEANT MONET Wt. 18·4.	Hunbearht.
11	✠EDEL✠VVLF✠ REX <i>Var. Pellet in centre.</i>	✠MĀNINE MONETĀ Wt. 19·5.	Manine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
12	✠EDELVVLF REX. <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. [Pl. II. 1.]	✠MĀNINȝ MONETĀ Wt. 17·8.	
13	✠EDELVVLF REX :	✠OŚMVND MONETĀ Wt. 17·9.	Osmund.
14	✠EDEL✠VVLF✠ REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre.	✠VVEĀLHEĀRD TOETĀ Wt. 20·0.	Uealheard, Uelheard.
15	✠EDELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre.	✠VVEĀLHEĀRD Wt. 19·0.	
16	✠EDELȝYLE REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre.	✠ȝȝELHEĀRD Wt. 18·6.	
17	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠VVILĒH MONETĀ Wt. 19·1.	Uuilheah.
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
18	✠EDELVVLF REEĒ✠ <i>Var.</i> N  : pellet in centre.	✠NEREBEȝLD MONETĀ <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. Wt. 19·1.	Herebald.
19	✠EDELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellets in field.	✠NVNBEĀNT NONET Wt. 22·6.	Hunbearht.
20	✠ERFLVVLE DE✠	✠NVNBEĀNT MONET Wt. 20·0.	
[Pl. II. 2.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
21	✠EDELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellets in type. [Pl. II. 3.]	✠DIAR MONETĀ Wt. 17·5.	Diar.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
22	✠EDELVVLF RE✠ <i>Var.</i> Pellet in type.	✠NEBEĒĀ MONETĀ DOR Wt. 19·0.	Hebeca ?
23	" "	" " " " " " Wt. 18·5.	
24	" "	" " " " " " <i>Var.</i> Order of " let- ters in angles of cross [CNȝY] Wt. 19·0.	
[Pl. II. 4.]			



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
Type iv.			
25	✠ÆÐELVVCF REX [Pl. II. 5.]	✠EANÐALD MONETA Wt. 19·6.	Eanwald.
Type v.			
26	✠EÐELVVLF RE : X	✠DIAR IIONETA Wt. 19·4.	Diar.
27	” REX	✠HEREBEALD MOHET Wt. 20·7.	Herebeald.
28	” L·F ”	✠MANNA MONETA Wt. 19·0.	Manna.
29	” L·F ”	✠OŚMVMD MOMET Wt. 21·2.	Osmund.
30	” L·F ”	✠OŚMVND MONETA Wt. 20·5. [Pl. II. 6.]	
31	” ”	✠TORHÐALD MOHET Wt. 18·7.	Torhtwald.
Type v. var. a.			
32	✠ÆÐELVVLF REX [Pl. II. 7.]	✠OCCIDENTALIVM Wt. 20·0.	No Moneyer.
33	” Var. Pellet opposite each limb of smaller cross.	” ” Wt 20·2.	
Type vi.			
34	✠EÐELVVLF REX [Pl. II. 8.]	✠DEIHEVH MONETA Wt. 23·3.	Deineah.
Type vii.			
35	✠EÐELVVLF REX [Pl. II. 9.]	✠OŚMVND MCNETA (Broken.)	Osmund.

N.	Obverse	Reverse	Metter.
36	EÐELYULF REX <i>Type viii.</i> [Pl. II 10.]	✠BIARNNOÐ Wt. 19.7.	Biarnnos.
37	EÐELVVLF RE <i>Type ix.</i> [Pl. II 11.]	✠BEALGTYNÐ TO Wt. 19.4.	Beagmund.
38	EÐELVVLF REX <i>Type ix. var. a.</i> [Pl. II 12.]	✠BEALGTVN Wt. 20.3.	Beagmund.
39	" "	✠VVILHEAÐ Wt. 18.4.	Unilheah.
40	✠EÐELVVLF REX <i>Type xi.</i>	✠DEINEAÐ MONETA Wt. 20.6.	Deineah.
41	" REX	✠DEIHEAÐ MONET·A· <i>Var. Pellets in angles of cross.</i> Wt. 20.3.	
42	✠EÐELVVLF RE 3	✠DEINE·A·H NONET Wt. 20.0.	
43	✠EÐELVVLF REX	✠DIAR MONETA Wt. 18.0.	Diar.
44	" "	✠E·ANMVMD NONETA <i>Var. Pellets in angles of cross.</i> Wt. 17.4.	Eamund.
45	" "	✠LIABA MONETA Wt. 20.0.	Liaba.
46	✠EÐELVVLF ERX	✠LIVBA · MONETA · Wt. 19.8.	
47	✠EÐELVVLF REX	✠MANNA PONETA Wt. 20.5. [Pl. III 1]	Manna.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
48	✠EDELVJF REX	✠ΠΑΗ·Η·✠ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19·3.	
49	ΧΕΡΑ ΕΛΥΥΓΕΓΕ✠	ΑΤ·Ε·ΙΟΠ·✠ΗΝΑΠ·✠ Wt. 19·8.	
50	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠ΟΣΝΥΝΔ ΝΟΝΕΤ·Α· Wt. 20·2.	Osmund.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
51	✠EFLVVLEÐ EX [Pl. III. 2.]	✠NEREBEVER ΜΟΝΕΤ Wt. 19·5.	Herebearht.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
52	✠EFLVVLE✠ E:✠ [Pl. III. 3.]	✠NEREBEALD ΜΟΙΤ Wt. 19·5.	Herebeald.
53	✠EDELVVLF REX	NYNBEVRHT ΠΟΝΕΥΤ (Broken.)	Hunbearht.
54	„ REX	✠ΛΙΑΒΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20·3.	Liaba.
55	„ „	ΟΣΝΥΝΔ ΝΟΝΕΤΑ· Wt. 19·8.	Osmund.
56	✠EDELVV . . REX	. ΟΣΜΥΝΔ ΝΟΝΕΤ (Fragment.)	
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
57	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠DIAR ILONITA Wt. 17·4.	Diar.
58	✠EDELVVL·F RE·✠	✠NEREBEALD ΠΟΝΕΤ Wt. 20·6.	Herebeald.
59	✠EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 4.]	✠ΠΑΗΝΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20·1.	Manna.
60	„ REX	✠ΟΣΠΥΝΔ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19·2.	Osmund.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
61	EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 5.]	✠EDELHERE Wt. 20·2.	Edehere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
62	EÐELVVLF REX	✠EÐELEHRE (Broken.)	
		<i>Type xvii.</i>	
63	✠ÆEÐELVVLF REX	↗ O ↘ ✠DELBEB ↙ R H ↘ <i>Var. Each letter in angles between three pellets.</i> <i>Wt. 20·5.</i>	Degbearht.
		[Pl. III. 6.]	
64	✠ÆEÐELVVLF REX <i>Var. Head diademed.</i>	✠DIARM ON ETA O O O <i>Wt. 20 1.</i>	Diar.
65	" "	✠DVDVI NE MO N E T A <i>Wt. 19·2.</i>	Dudnine.
66	" "	✠EÐELLE :ARD MO N E T A <i>Var. Each letter in angles between two pellets.</i> <i>Wt. 22·5.</i>	Eðelgeard.
67	" "	✠EÐELM OD MO N E T A <i>Wt. 22·1.</i>	Eðelmod.
68	" "	✠EÐELN OÐ MO N E T A <i>Wt. 19·3.</i>	Eðelnoð.
69	✠ÆEÐELVVLF "	✠HVNBEA R H MO N E T A <i>Wt. 19·0.</i>	Hunbearht.
70	✠ÆEÐELVVLF "	✠HVNBEA R H MO N E T A <i>Wt. 19·5.</i>	
71	" "	✠HVNBE AR H[T] MO N E T A (Broken.)	
72	" "	✠HVNRE D MO N E T A <i>Wt. 18·2.</i>	Hunred.
73	" "	✠MANI NE MO N E T A <i>Wt. 20·3.</i>	Manine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	✠ÆÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Head diademed.	✠MĀN·: NΛ MO NETΛ Wt. 20·0.	Manna.
75	” ”	✠TIRVΛ LD MO NETΛ Wt. 22·7.	Tiruald.
76	” ” <i>Var.</i> Head diademed.	✠TORHT VLF MO NETΛ Wt. 21·0.	Torhtulf.
77	” ”	✠VERMV ND MO NETΛ Wt. 20·7.	Uermund.
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
78	✠ÆÐELVVL REX	✠BRID TONETA Wt. 21·4.	Brid.
79	✠ÆÐELVVLF REX	✠VVILHEAH <i>Var.</i> Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 20·6.	Uuilheah or Wilheah.
[Pl. III. 7.]			
80	” ”	✠PILHEAH TONETA <i>Var.</i> Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 18·0.	
<i>Type xix.</i>			
81	.. EÐELVVLF [REX] [Pl. III. 8.]	✠TAN [NIN] C T (Fragment.)	Mannine.
<i>Type xx.</i>			
82	✠ÆÐELYVLF REX [Pl. III. 9.]	✠DVN MONETA Wt. 18·3.	Dun.
<i>Type xxi.</i>			
83	✠EÐELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 10.]	✠BEAC TVND Wt. 19·0.	Beagmund.
84	” ”	✠BEAC TVND Wt. 20·0.	
85	” ”	✠BEAC [C] TVVND (Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
86	EÐELVVL F REX	✠VVELMHĒARÐ T Wt. 19·7.	Uuelmheard.
<i>Type xxii.</i>			
87	✠ÆÐELYL F REX [Pl. III. 11.]	✠DVN TONETĀ Wt. 19·0.	Dun.
88	✠ÆÐELYL F REX	✠DYVN TONETĀ Wt. 19·2.	
<i>Type xxiii.</i>			
89	✠EÐELYL F REX [Pl. III. 12.]	✠EÐELHERE (Chipped.)	Eselhere.
90	” ”	✠YYELHĒARD Wt. 18·2.	Uuelheard or Uuelmheard.

AETHELBALD.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 856; IN KENT, A.D. 858; DIED A.D. 860 OR 861.

*Moneyers.*

*Beahmund. Torhtulf.*

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1	<i>Bust r. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.</i> ✠ÆÐELBALD REX	<i>Inscription upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.</i>  (Montagu Coll.) Wt. 19·7.	Torhtulf.
2	" "	" Wt. 18·0.	
3	" "	" Wt. 19·8.	



Four specimens of the coinage of this monarch have been met with, three of these are in existence, but the fourth has disappeared. Of the existing specimens one is in the possession of Mr. Hyman Montagu (see No. 1): it came from the collection of Mr. William Brice, who purchased it some twelve years ago of Mr. Webster, the dealer. The second known specimen (see No. 2), originally from the Gibbs collection, also formerly belonged to Mr. Montagu, but was disposed of in his sale of Duplicates, 7th May, 1888; whilst the third (see No. 3) is in the possession of Messrs. Spink & Sons, the dealers. As all these three specimens are from the same die, some doubt is entertained of their genuineness. The fourth and missing specimen is figured in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, No. 168, who gave it upon the authority of a plate engraved under the auspices of Mr. John White; but it is further stated by Ruding (vol. i. p. 124) that Mr. Taylor Combe saw this coin in the collection of Mr. Austin and was satisfied as to its authenticity. This coin is of the same type as those above described, but was struck by the moneyer *Beahmund*.

## ÆTHELBEARHT.

SUCC. IN KENT, &c.\* A.D. 858; IN WESSEX A.D. 861; DIED A.D. 866.

*Moneyers.*

Æðel-, <i>see</i> Eðel-.	Heabearht [= Herebearht?].
Bademund	Herebeald.
Badenod.	Herefreð.
Beagmund or Beahmund.	Heregeard.
Biarnmod [or Biarnnod].	Heremund.
Biarnwine.	Hunbearht.
Burnald.	Hunred.
Cealheard [Cealheard?].	Liabineg.
C. nred.	Luceman or Lyceman?
Cenucald.	Manine [Mannine].
Cunefreð [cf. Cynfreð].	Nodulf.
Dealla.	Osbeart.
Degbearht.	Oshere.
Deglaf.	Sefred or Selfred.
Denemund.	Selered [= Selfred?].
Diarnmod.	Sighere.
Du-wine.	Torhtmund.
Eadulf.	Torhtulf.
Ealdred.	Uermund?
Ealdegard	Uiltmund [Uiohtmund].
Eðelhere.	Uinod [Uilnoð?].
Eðelnod.	Ulanecard.
Eðelred.	Ulfheard.
Eðelucald.	Unbearht or Uynbearht [cf.
Eðelulf.	Hunbearht].
Eðered [= Eðelred?].	Wilnoð [= Uinod?].

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Bust r., hair unbound. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. IV. 1.]

(Similar to Aethelwulf, *Type xvii.*)

*Type ii.*

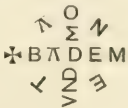
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Floriated cross with leaf in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. IV. 2.]

\* 16 Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex.



## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		<i>Type i.</i>	
1	✠ÆÐELBEARHT REX	 <p>✠B A D E M</p> <p>Wt. 20·2.</p>	Bademund.
2	„ „	<p>✠B A D E N O Ð M O</p> <p>N E · T · A ·</p> <p>Wt. 18·2.</p>	Badenoð.
3	„ „	<p>✠B E A L M V N D M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 18·8.</p>	Beagmund or Beahmund.
4	„ „	<p>✠B E A H T V N D T O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 22·8.</p>	
5	„ „	<p>✠B E A H M V N D M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 19·7.</p>	
6	„ „	<p>✠B I A R N M : O D M O :</p> <p>N E : T A</p> <p>Wt. 20·8.</p>	Biarnmod.
7	„ „	<p>✠B I A R N V I N E M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 18·4.</p>	Biarnuine.
8	„ „	<p>✠B V R N V A L D M O N E T A</p> <p>Dot in each angle of cross. (Chipped.)</p>	Burnuald.
9	„ „	<p>✠C E A L E A R D M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 20·0.</p>	Cealeard.
10	„ „	<p>✠C E N R E D M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 20·0.</p>	Cenred.
11	„ „	<p>✠C E N V E A L D T O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 23·9.</p>	Cenucald.
12	„ „	<p>✠C V N E F R E Ð M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 18·0.</p>	Cunefredo.
13	„ „	<p>✠C V N E F R E Ð M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 21·0.</p>	
14	„ „	<p>✠D E A L : L A M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 19·6.</p>	Dealla.
15	„ „	<p>✠D E L B E A R H T M O N E T A</p> <p>Wt. 21·6.</p>	Degbearht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
16	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†DELL; AF MO NET A Wt. 22·2.	Deglaf.
17	" "	†DENEM VND TO NET A Wt. 21·5.	Dencmund.
18	" "	†DIARM OD MO NE·T·A Wt. 18·7.	Diarmod.
19	" "	" " " Wt. 20·4.	
20	" "	†DVDVI NE MO NET A Wt. 21·5.	Duduine.
21	†ÆÐEBEARHT REX	†EADV LF MO NET A (Chipped.)	Eadulf.
22	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†EALDR ED MO NET·A (Chipped.)	Ealdred.
23	" "	†EÐELLE ARD MO NET A Wt. 19·4.	Eðelgeard.
24	" "	†EÐELH ERE MO NET A Wt. 19·8.	Eðelhere.
25	" "	†EÐELN OÐ MO NET A (Chipped.)	Eðelnoð.
26	" "	†EÐELR ED MO NET A Wt. 18·0.	Eðelred.
27	" "	†EÐELRE ED MO NET A Wt. 20·0.	
28	" "	†EÐER· ED MO NET A Wt. 21·1.	Eðered [= Eðelred?].
29	" "	†EÐELVE ALD TO NET A Wt. 24·5.	Eðelueald.
30	" "	†EÐELV :LF MO NET A Wt. 19·3.	Eðelulf.
31	" "	†HEABEA HT TO NET A Wt. 23·0.	Heabearht [= Herebearht?].
32	†ÆÐLBEARHT REX	†HEREBE ALD MO : NET·. A·. Wt. 14·8.	Herebeald.
33	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†HEREFR EÐ TO NET A Wt. 20·8.	Herefreð.
34	" "	†HEREGEA RD MO NET A Wt. 18·8.	Heregeard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
35	✠ÆÐELBEARHT REX [Pl. IV. 1.]	✠HEREMV ND MO NET A Wt. 17·6.	Heremund.
36	" "	✠HVNBEA RH MO NET A Wt. 18·0.	Hunbearht.
37	" "	✠HVNR ED MO NET A Wt. 18·6.	Hunred.
38	" "	<i>Var.</i> N·E·T A Wt. 19·6.	
39	" "	" " " Wt. 21·7.	
40	" "	✠LIABIN NC MO NET A Wt. 22·6.	Liabineg.
41	" "	✠LIABIN CC MO NET A Wt. 18·4.	
42	" "	✠LVCEM AN TO NET A Wt. 17·5.	Luceman (Lyceman?).
43	" "	✠MANI NC MO NET A Wt. 21·3.	Manine.
44	" "	✠NODV LF MO NET A Wt. 20·0.	Noðulf.
45	" "	✠OSBEA RH MO NET A Wt. 20·5.	Osbearht.
46	" "	✠OSHE RE TO NET A Wt. 15·7.	Oshere.
47	" "	✠OSHE RE MO NET A Wt. 21·7.	
48	" "	✠SEFR: EÐ MO NET A Wt. 18·6.	Sefreð (or Selfred?).
49	" "	✠SELER: ED MO NET A (Chipped.)	Selered (or Selfred?).
50	" "	✠SIGEHE RE MO NET A Wt. 19·0.	Sigehere.
51	" "	✠TORHTM VND TO NET A Wt. 19·4.	Torhtmund.
52	" "	✠TORHT VLF MO NET A Wt. 19·1.	Torhtulf.
53	" "	✠VERMV ND MO NET A (Chipped.)	Uermund.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
54	✠ÆÐELBEARHT REX	✠VIHTM VND MO NETA <i>Var.</i> Annulet in centre of cross. Wt. 21.9.	Uilthmund.
55	" RE	✠VIIN: OÐ MO NETA <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre of cross. (Broken.)	Uinoð [Uilnoð?]
56	" REX	✠VLANCEA RD TO NETA Wt. 21.4.	Ulanecard.
57	" "	✠VVLFEA RD MO NETA Wt. 21.3.	Uulfheard.
58	" "	✠VVLFE HE AR DM O NETA Wt. 21.6.	
59	" "	✠VVLFE HE ARD MO NETA Wt. 19.6.	
60	" "	✠VVNBEA RH MO NETA Wt. 18.3.	Unbearht or Uynbearht [cf. Hun- bearht].
<i>Type ii.</i>			
61	✠ÆÐELBEARHT REX	✠CENVEALD MONETA Wt. 19.0. [Pl. IV. 2.]	Cenueald.
62	" "	✠CVNEFRED MONETA (Chipped.)	Cunefred.
63	" "	✠OSHERE MONETA Wt. 19.8.	Oshere.
64	" "	✠TOR[HTMV]ND MONETA (Broken.)	Torhtmund.



AETHELRED I.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 863; IN KENT, A.D. 866; DIED A.D. 871.

*Moneyers.*

Æðel-, <i>see</i> Eðel-.	Ella.
Beorneah or Biarneah [Beornhae].	Eðelred.
Beornhae [cf. Beorneah].	Heahmod.
Biarnmod.	Herebeald.
Burgnoð.	Hereulf.
Cuthelm.	Hussa.
Dealla.	Liabine[g].
Deneuvald.	Lulla.
Diarulf.	Mann.
Diga.	Manninc.
Dudda, Dudd.	Oshere.
Dunn.	Torhtmund.
Elbere.	Uuine.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 3.]	
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends.
<i>Type ii.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in four lines across field, divided by three straight lines; the upper and lower ones with curved ends.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 4.]	
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Façade of Christian temple. Around, inscription.*	Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 5.]	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>	
Façade of Christian temple, &c., same as the preceding but of rude work.	Cross pattée, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 6.]	

\* Comp. "Kristiano Religio" coins of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, &c. The façade on these coins is probably that of St. Peter's at Rome.

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH BUST.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1	✠ÆÐELRED RE✠	HMO BIARNÆ NETΛ Wt. 15·5.	Biarneah.
2	„ REX	„ Var. HMO Wt. 20·8.	
3	✠ÆÐELRED R EX	DMO BIARNMO NETΛ Wt. 19·5.	Biarmod.
4	✠ÆÐELRED REX	DMO BIARNMO NETΛ Wt. 19·0.	
5	„	„ Var. DMO Wt. 20·0.	
6	„	OD MO BIARNM NETΛ Wt. 19·4.	
7	✠ÆÐELRED R EX	D MON BIARNMO ETΛ ·· Wt. 18·7.	
8	✠ÆÐELRED REX	·D MO ·· BVRNO ·NETΛ ·· Wt. 17·5.	Burgnoð.
9	✠ÆÐELRED M REX	·MON. DEALLΛ ·ETΛ · Wt. 19·4.	Dealla.
10	ΛÐELERED REX	·D MO. DENEVAL ·NETΛ · Wt. 18·6.	Deneuald.
11	✠ÆÐELRED REX	·F MON DIARVL ·ETΛ · Wt. 19·0.	Diarulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
12	✠EÐLRED REX	MON +DIEA :: ETA	Diga.
		Wt. 18.6.	
13	✠ÆEÐELRED REX	MON DVDDA ETA	Dudda.
		Wt. 17.0.	
14	" "	MON DVDDA ETA	
		Wt. 18.3.	
15	" "	" Var. No pellets.	
		Wt. 21.9.	
16	✠ÆEÐLEDI RE	MON DVDDA ETA	(Chipped.)
17	✠ÆEÐELRED REX	MON DVNN ETA	Dunn.
		Wt. 19.5.	
18	" "	MON DVNN ETA	
		Wt. 23.9.	
19	" "	MON DVNN ETA	
		Wt. 20.0.	
20	" "	MON ELBERE ETA	Elbere.
		Wt. 23.4.	
21	" "	" Var. MON	
		Wt. 20.8.	
22	" "	MON ELBERE ETA	
		Wt. 19.8.	
23	" "	MON ELLA ETA	Ella.
		Wt. 19.0.	
24	" "	MON EÐELRED ETA	Eðelred.
		Wt. 15.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
25	✠ÆÐELRED REX	MON EÐELRED ETA Wt. 17.7.	
26	" "	" Var. MÐN Wt. 20.3.	
27	" "	D MO EÐELRE NETA Wt. 19.8.	
28	" "	LD MO HEREBET NETA Wt. 18.0.	Hereboul.
29	" "	MÐN HEREVLF ETA Wt. 18.5.	Hereulf.
30	" "	MON LIABINC ETA Wt. 18.3.	Liabinc.
31	✠ÆÐELRED "	MÐN. LVLLA: ETA Wt. 18.0.	Lulla.
32	✠ÆÐELRED REX	MON MANN ETA Wt. 19.7.	Mann.
33	" "	MON. MANN ETA Wt. 19.7.	
[Pl. IV. 3.]			
34	" "	" Var. MÐN Wt. 18.0.	
35	" "	" Var. MÐN. ETA Wt. 18.7.	
36	" "	" Var. MÐN. ETA Wt. 17.8.	
37	" "	MON MANNINC ETA Wt. 18.4.	Manninc.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
38	✠ÆÐELRED REX	MON MANNIN ETΛ Wt. 20·5.	
39	" "	" Var. MANINΛ Wt. 20·2.	
40	" "	MON OŠHERE ETΛ Wt. 16·7.	Oshere.
41	" "	ND MO TORHTMV NETΛ Wt. 17·2.	Torhtmund.
42	" "	ND M TORHTMV ONETΛ Wt. 18·5.	
43	" "	..MON. VVINE: ..ETΛ.. Wt. 19·8.	Uuine.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
44	✠ÆÐELRE D REX [Pl. IV. 4.]	..Λ.. CVÐHEL MMONE TΛ Wt. 20·0.	Cuðhelm.
45	✠ÆÐELRED REX	..Λ.. TORHTM VNDMON ET Wt. 18·0.	Torhtmund.

## SERIES B. WITHOUT BUST.

<i>Type iii. *</i>			
46	Æ·Ð·E·L·RE·D REX [Pl. IV. 5.]	✠HEL·HHOD MT Wt. 21·5.	Heahmod.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
47	✠E·ÐEL·R·E·D· RE [Pl. IV. 6.]	+BEORNIΛE Wt. 21·6.	Beornhae.

\* See Vol. I. p. 94.

## ÆELFRED.

Succ. A.D. 871; DIED A.D. 901.

*Monarchs.*

- Abencl.  
 Aducard [Eadueard?].  
 Ælfstan or Elfstan (London).  
 Ælfwald or Elfwald.  
 Æðelaf [or Æðelulf?] (Roiseng).  
 Æðelstan or Eðelstan (Canterbury).  
 Æðered or Eðered (Canterbury).  
 Æðel-, *see also* Eðel-.  
 Aluuada? [Aluuald or Luda?]  
 Æðelulf [= Æðelulf].  
 Beagstan.  
 Beornuater or Beornmer.  
 Beornred or Bernred (Canterbury).  
 Berchold or Berneald [cf. Bernuald, &c.].  
 Berhtere.  
 Beriuuld, Bernuald, Bernuald, Biarnuald, Birnuuld, Burnuald or Byrnuuld, &c. (Canterbury, Oxford).  
 Biareð [i.e. Biarnred?] (Canterbury?).  
*Biarnuulf*.  
 Biarnred, Biornred (Canterbury).  
 Birnred [= Bernred for Biarnred, &c.].  
 Birned, *see* Birnred.  
 Boga.  
 Bosa.  
 Briðard.  
 Bruned [for B'arnred?] (Canterbury).  
 Buga [= Boga?].  
*Burmoð*.  
 Burnhere or Byrnhere.  
 Burnelm or Byrnelm.  
*Cenred*.  
 Cerman? (Canterbury).  
 Cialmod or Ciolmod [Ciolnoð?].  
 Cialulf or Cioluulf.  
 Ciresrien or Heirserie?  
 Cudberht and Cu berht.  
 Cuneulf or Cyneulf.  
 Cu-uulf.  
 Dealine or Dealing.  
 Dealla, Deka, &c.  
 Deigmund.  
 Diarald or Diaruuld.  
*Diarchelm*.  
 Diarmund.  
 Diaruuld (Canterbury).  
*Dudd*.  
*Dud-arine*.  
 Dudig.  
 Duine for Dunine.  
 Dunna or Dunn.
- Dunninge or Dunine (Canterbury).  
*Eadhelm*.  
 Eadstan.  
 Eaduuld, Eadueuld, &c. (Canterbury).  
 Eadueard [cf. Aducard].  
 Eaduulf.  
 Eactan [= Eadstan].  
 Ealduulf.  
 Eeberht.  
 Eeulf or Eewulf.  
 Eðulf [or Eðwulf?] (Canterbury).  
 Eðelstan [= Eðelstan].  
*Elber*.  
 Elda.  
 Elfstan (Canterbury).  
 Elf-, *see also* Ælf-.  
 Eli (Bath).  
 Ericuuld.  
*E-ethach*.  
 Eðelmod.  
*Eðelmuul*.  
*Eðelred*.  
 Eðeluine (Canterbury).  
 Eðelulf.  
 Eðel-, *see also* Æðel-.  
 Eðered, *see* Æðered.  
 Ferlun?  
*Folcard*.  
*Franbald*.  
 Garuine?  
 Gelda.  
*Gioluulf* [= Ciolwulf].  
 Goda.  
 Gu here.  
 Hahlbere [= Berehald or Berehold].  
*Haulf*?  
 Heauulf (London).  
 Hebece?  
 Helican?  
*Herbald*.  
 Herebert or Heribert (Lincoln).  
 Hereferd or Hereferð (Canterbury).  
 Heremod.  
 Heremund.  
 Hereuulf.  
 Hunberht.  
 Hunfreð (Canterbury).  
 Ida?  
 Iudelbard.  
*Liabine*.  
*Liofwald*.  
*Luda* or *Lude* [*Lyde*].

Ludeca or Ludig.	Simun.
Lulla.	Stefanus.
Luning.	Tata.
Manninc.	Tidbald.
Moclf?	Tilefein [Tileuine?].
Nebeca [Hebeca].	Tileuine (London).
Osgærd.	Tileuoie [Tileuine?].
Oshere.	Tiruald or Tirueald (Canterbury).
Osríc.	Torhtmund.
Osuulf.	Uigbald or Uuigbald.
Regingæd [Regingær].	Uuine.
Resaud? (Canterbury).	Uuiniger, Uuinier, &c.
Særis?	Uulfard.
Samson.	Uulfred or Uulfreð.
Sufreð.	Uuynberht or Wynberht.
Sigestef, Siestef, &c.	Wiard.
Sigeuuald.	

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes.
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[Cf. Pl. VI. 1-2.]

*Type i. var. a.*

Same.	Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve.
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[Cf. Pl. VI. 3.]

*Type i. var. b.*

Same	Similar: lunettes broken at the angles.
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[Cf. Pl. VI. 4.]

*Type i. var. c.*

Same.	Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends.
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[Cf. Pl. VI. 5.]

*Type ii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle.	Moneyer's name, &c., within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles.
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[Cf. Pl. VI. 6.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

## Type iii.

*Inscription arranged to form a cross; in each angle of cross, a compartment containing a trefoil slipped, and in centre, square compartment containing circle.*

*Open quatrefoil ornament with quatrefoil in centre; leaves (sepals) in cusps; moneyer's name, &c., in compartments of quatrefoil.*



[Num. Chron., vol. v. p. 14.]

## Type iv.

*Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.*

*Two rude figures (Roman Emperors) facing; globe between them; above, rude bust with wings (angel). Around, inscription.*



[Montagu Coll.]

## Type v.

*Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust.*

*Cross pattee within lozenge, from each angle of which issues a beaded straight line extending to edge of coin and dividing moneyer's name, &c.; crossbar at each angle of lozenge.*

[Cf. Pl. VI. 7.]

## Type v. var. a.

Same

*Similar: no crossbar at angles of lozenge.*

[Cf. Pl. VI. 8.]

## Type v. var. b.

Same.

*Similar: limb of cross moline T at each side of lozenge.*

[Cf. Pl. VI. 9.]

\* Coins, solidi of this type were first struck by Valentinian I. A.D. 364-375 (see Vol. I. p. 2, Pl. I. 1 and 2). The specimen in Mr. Montagu's collection is unique.



Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type vi.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.*	Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.
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[Cf. Pl. V. 2-6.]

*Type vii.*

Very rude bust r. Around, moneyer's name.	Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.
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[Cf. Pl. V. 7.]

*Type viii.*

Rude bust r., diademed. Around, moneyer's name.	Name of mint in monogram (Lincolia): ornaments in field.
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[Cf. Pl. IV. 14.]

*Type ix.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.	Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments in field.
---	---



[Cf. Pl. V. 8.]

*Type x.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions.	Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: small cross pattée before and after monogram.
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[Num. Chron., 1870, Pl. iv. 8.]

*Type xi.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions between two circles.	Name of moneyer in monogram between name of mint (Lincolia) in two lines across field.
--	--



[Cf. Pl. V. 1.]

\* A Penny of this type, of barbarous fabric, with bust to left, was in the Murchison Collection. It is described in the Sale Catalogue, 1866, No. 189.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xii.</i></p> <p>Bust r.    Around, inscription</p>	
	<p>Name of mint in monogram <b>BOSE</b> (Reiseng?) between moneyer's name, &amp;c., in two lines across field.</p>
[Cf. Pl. V. 12.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiii.</i></p> <p>Small cross pattée.    Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) be- tween two circles.</p>	
	<p>In centre <b>Æ</b>.    Around, name of St. Eadmund between two circles.</p>
[Cf. Pl. IV. 8.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiii. var. a.</i></p> <p>Similar: name of king only.</p>	
	<p>  Same.</p>
[Cf. Pl. VI. 10.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiv.</i></p> <p>Small cross pattée.    Around, inscrip- tion between two circles, generally in three or four divisions.</p>	
	<p>Moneyer's name, &amp;c., in two lines across field: ornaments.</p>
[Cf. Pl. VI. 11-15.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xv.</i></p> <p>Small cross pattée.    Around, inscrip- tion in three divisions and between two circles.</p>	
	<p>Moneyer's name, &amp;c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées.</p>
[Cf. Pl. VI. 16-17.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xvi.</i></p> <p>Small cross pattée.    Around, inscrip- tion between two circles.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>V    T at extremities of even-limbed N cross: REX in angles</p>
[Cf. Pl. VI. 18.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xvii.</i></p> <p>Small cross pattée.    Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles.</p>	
	<p>Moneyer's name, &amp;c., in two lines across field: ornaments.</p>
[Cf. Pl. IV. 9-11.]	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xviii.</i></p> <p>Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: orna- ments</p>	
	<p>Moneyer's name, &amp;c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées: ornaments.</p>
[Cf. Pl. V. 9-10.]	

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xix.*

Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by long cross on two steps, sideways; pellets in angles of cross: ornaments.*
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[Cf. Pl. V. 11.]

*Type xx.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.	T limbs extended by beaded lines to edge of coin dividing name of mint, &c. (Gleawacester).
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[Cf. Pl. IV. 13.]

*Type xxi.*

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	First three letters of mint (Exanceaster and Winceaster) in pale: ornaments.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. IV. 12 and V. 13.]

*Type xxii.*

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	Name of moneyer, &c., in two lines across field: in field, pellets.
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[Cf. Pl. V. 14-15.]

*Type xxiii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles and frequently in three divisions.	Moneyer's name and mint (Baðan) in two lines across field: ornaments.
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[Cf. Pl. IV. 7.]

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\* In the Cuerdale find was a Halfpenny of this type. It is a debased imitation, the cross having no steps, and the legends being blundered. It is figured in the *Num. Chron.* vol. v. p. 102.

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BADAN.			
[Bath.]			
<i>Type</i> xxiii.			
HALF PENNY.			
1	✠ ER · EDR	ELI (or EIL?) · · · · BAÐ	Eli.
		[Pl. IV. 7.]	Wt. 8·5.
DOROVERNIA.			
[Canterbury.]			
<i>Type</i> xiii.			
(St. EDMUND.)			
2	✠ ÆLFRED REX D · ◊	✠ SC EADMVIRE	No Moneyer.
		[Pl. IV. 8.]	Wt. 18·3.
<i>Type</i> xvii.			
3	✠ ELFDER DF · ◊	BIAER · · · BM ·	Biarned (Biarnred?).
			Wt. 20·5.
4	ÆIFR · RE · D · ◊	BIBIV · · · ALDM ·	Birnwald or Burnwald.
			Wt. 24·0.
5	✠ ELFRED RF · ◊	BIRIV · · · ADN ·	
			Wt. 20·7.
6	ÆLFRED REX D · ◊	BVRNV · · · ALDM ·	
			Wt. 22·7.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	✠ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	BYRNV ΛLDM✠	Wt. 22.4.
8	„ „ D◊R◊	BARNV ΛLDM✠	Wt. 25.3.
9	✠ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	BARNV LDM✠	Wt. 23.5.
10	„ „ „	DIARV ΛLDM✠	Diarguald. Wt. 24.6.
[Pl. IV. 9.]			
11	✠ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	„	Wt. 21.9.
12	„ „ D◊R◊	„	Wt. 23.4.
13	ΛÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	„	Wt. 23.4.
14	✠RDIVERI✠ EVI◊R◊	DIARV ΛLDI✠	Wt. 19.6.
15	✠ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	DIARVΛ LDM✠	Wt. 22.6.
16	„ RDX D◊R◊	DIARV LDM✠	Wt. 24.0.
17	✠ΛÆLFRED REX D◊	DIARI ΛLD✠	Wt. 18.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
18	✠LFRED RE✠ D✠D✠	DLARD ΓDM✠	Wt. 23·7.
19	✠ELFRED REX D◊R◊	DVNNI NCM✠	Dummc. Wt. 22·2.
20	" " "	DVNNI NCM✠	Wt. 20·0.
21	✠ELFRED RE✠ D◊R◊	EADV ALM✠	Eaduald. Wt. 19·8.
22	ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	EDELZT ANM✠	Eðelstan. Wt. 23·5.
23	✠ELFRED REX D◊R◊	" Var. orna- ments,	Wt. 23·3.
24	✠ELFRED REX D◊R◊	EDELZT ANM✠	Wt. 21·8.
25	" " "	HEREF REDM✠	Herefred (Herefred).
26	" " "	HVHFR EDM✠	Hunfred. Wt. 20·8.
27	ÆLFRED REX D◊R◊	TIRVΛ LDM✠	Tiruuald. Wt. 22·7.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BLUNDERED PENNIES.*			
28	NYDED✠CFD◊◊	BÆRN EDEM✠	Biarnred? Wt. 23.0.
29	✠ELEDRHV◊◊	BÛRE EÐM✠	Wt. 20.6.
30	✠ELFRDEVREV◊◊	BÛREH EÐEN✠	Wt. 20.0.
31	✠ERDELNV◊◊	BÛRE EDM✠	Wt. 20.6.
32	✠ELFDERDC✠◊◊	BÛÆR EDM✠	Wt. 22.2.
33	✠ERDNEÆRE◊◊B	BRÆA EDM✠	Wt. 21.7.
34	✠ELFRDEVN◊◊C	BRÛEI EDM✠	Wt. 21.6.
35	✠ELFDREVD◊◊	BRÛII EDM✠	Wt. 19.5.
36	✠ELFHRVD◊◊ER	BRÛN EDM✠	Wt. 20.7.

\* The names of the moneyers in this series are nearly always blundered and can only conjecturally be restored.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	✠EDRNEÐVFIOR	BRVN EDM✠ Wt. 18.6.	
38	✠REDORONDRND	BRCV EDM✠ Wt. 23.2.	
39	✠IREDRIDE✠OR	BREIE EDM✠ Wt. 18.0.	
40	✠ERDELNVOR	BREN EDM✠ Wt. 22.4.	
41	✠ELFRDREVOR	BRN EDM✠ Wt. 21.0.	
42	✠ELFDRFR DOR	BDEIE ISM✠ Wt. 20.5.	
43	NDRNR✠REDOR	RVRV EBM✠ Wt. 23.6.	Biarnred or Biarnuald?
44	✠EERDEVORE	BVRV EDM✠ Wt. 24.4.	
45	✠ELFRVDORER	BREIL EDM✠ Wt. 20.6.	
46	✠ELLERED RE✠OR	BDVE CIM✠ Wt. 23.2.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠ELFRDVOROEI	BEVEI EÐM✠ Wt. 23·6.	
48	✠RDIſEPI✠EVIOR	BERVL EÐM✠ Wt. 20·0.	
49	✠ÆGERDEſ·IIORO	BERIſ EÐM✠ Wt. 24·6.	
50	ÆFGER✠R·EX DOR	BIHNI ÆNDM✠ Wt. 21·7.	
51	✠ECVNIOROEDR	BIRIN ÆDII✠ Wt. 18·5.	
52	ÆELFREX REX DOR	BIRN ÆLDM✠ Wt. 22·3.	Biarnuald or Birnuald.
53	ÆENDÆ·C·✠REEDOR	„ Wt. 22·0.	
54	ÆEHG✠REX DOR	„ Wt. 23·5.	
55	ÆNDP✠FLIDOR	BIRIV ✠MDIA Wt. 21·3.	
56	ORORDE✠IEIEſ	BIBNI HLDW✠ Wt. 19·0.	
57	ÆCEP✠RE✠DOR	BNRIV ÆDM✠ Wt. 22·3.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
58	ΛCHDΛ · C · †RECCD◊RO	BNRIV ADM †	Wt. 21·1.
59	ΛCIEP † PE † D ◊RO	„	Wt. 21·4.
[Pl. IV. 10.]			
60	ΛCIEP † P † D ◊RO	„	Wt. 21·9.
61	ΛCERΓ † REX D◊R ◊	„	Wt. 23·3.
62	ΛFFCD † R · E † D ◊RO	„	Wt. 19·0.
63	†RCVDDFRIFDIV	BNRIA IIDMI †	Wt. 23·4.
64	††VVD · DECV ·	BYAI ERI	Wt. 20·0.
65	†RIINIVRRIIINFRVOD	BLIDMI EOM †	Wt. 21·5.
66	NRVD † RED◊RO	CERMA IM †	Wt. 22·0.
67	†RDIΛEPI † EVI◊RO	DIVRV ALDI †	Wt. 20·5.
68	RELEX † FR◊ED◊	DVIRVE ALDM †	Wt. 22·7.
69	NRNDR † RED◊RO	ELFZTA NM †	Wt. 25·4.

Cerman?

Diaruuld.


Elftan.


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
70	NRND✠RED◇◇	EEFSTA NM✠	Wt. 22.3.
71	" "	EIISTA NM✠	Wt. 22.0.
72	✠D✠RFIEAR◇◇E	EDELV IIEW✠	Eðeluine. Wt. 20.0.
73	ACIEP✠ RE✠ D◇◇	EÐERE DM✠	Eðered. Wt. 23.2.
74	ENRND✠RED✠	RESA VDM✠	Resand? (cf. Desand, Vol. I. p. 79). Wt. 20.0.
HALFPENNIES.			
75	EP✠RE✠E◇◇	BNRV ADM✠	Birnuald? Wt. 9.0.
	[Pl. IV. 11.]		
76	✠DRNRFV◇◇	BRVN EDM✠	Biarnred? Wt. 8.6.
77	✠ERNVD◇◇E	BVE EMN✠	Uncertain. Wt. 8.2.
78	✠ELFR✠DI✠E	VDDJ MNJ	Edenlf (Edwulf?). Wt. 8.3.




No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
79	✠ÆEL FREDRE XΣAXO NVM	EXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] <i>Type xxi.</i> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">             E : X : A           </div> </div> Wt. 24·3.	No Moneyer.
		[Pl. IV. 12.]	
80	ÆELFR ·· EDX	GLEAPANCEASTER. [Gloucester.] <i>Type xx.</i> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">             ÆET GL EΛ PΛ ·           </div> </div> Wt. 24·5.	No Moneyer.
		[Pl. IV. 13.]	
81	HERI BERT	LINCOLLA. [Lincoln.] <i>Type viii.</i> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">             (LINCOLLA):* above, ∇; below, ∆.           </div> </div> Wt. 21·0.	Heribert.
		[Pl. IV. 14.]	
82	ERI ENER	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">             below, cross pattée.           </div> </div> Wt. 20·3.	
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
83	EL FR ED RE	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">             LIIII ✠FEE✠ E✠LLA           </div> </div> Wt. 18·5.	Herebert?
		[Pl. V. 1.]	

\* Or LINCOLIA.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONDONIA. [London.] <i>Type vi.</i>		
84	ÆFERD REX	 (LONDONIA). Pellets in O; above, ∴; below, ∴ Wt. 23·0.	No Moneyer.
		[Pl. V. 2.]	
85	" "	" Wt. 25·0.	
86	ÆLFRE D REX	" Pellets in O; above and on left, pyramid of dots; below, cross pat- tée. Wt. 23·4.	
87	ÆLFR ED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots; on left, ∴ Wt. 23·8.	
88	" "	" Wt. 25·5.	
89	ÆLFR ED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 23·5.	
90	Æ " " "	" Wt. 24·0.	
91	Æ " " "	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, ...; on left, ∴ Wt. 24·3.	
92	" " "	" One pellet only in O; above, cross pattée; below, ∴ Wt. 25·0.	
		[Pl. V. 3.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
93	ÆLFR ED REX	 (LONDONIA). Two pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, . Wt. 25.6.	
[Pl. V. 4.]			
94	ÆLF RED RE X	„ No pellet in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, . Wt. 23.2.	
95	✠ÆFLR ED RE	„ Pellets in O; above, .; below, . Wt. 24.0.	
96	ÆLFR ED RE✠	„ No pellet in O; above, ∇; below, Δ; on left, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 20.2.	
97	ELFR D RE✠	„ Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; be- low, . Wt. 17.3.	
98	ELFR LD REX	„ Two pellets in O; above, .; below, cross pattée. Wt. 22.5.	
99	ÆLFR ED REX	„ No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21.2.	
100	..ELFR ED RE	„ Wt. 18.5.	
101	ÆLIDƷ E REX	„ Pellets in O; above, .; below, cross pattée. Wt. 21.5.	
102	✠EFRE EDE	„ No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21.5.	
103	XELFR ED RE	„ Pellets in O; above, .; below, cross pattée. Wt. 21.4.	
(Barbarous.)			







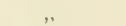







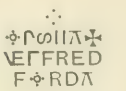





No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Fragments.</i>			
104	ÆL...D REX	 (LONDONIA) partly seen.	No Moneyer.
105	ÆLFR I....	.. Pellets in O; above, cross pattée.	
106	ELFR...EX	.. Below, cross pattée.	
107	ELFR E....	.. Pellets in O; below, ..	
108	.... ED RE✠	.. No ornaments in field.	
[Pl. V. 5.]			
109	ELFR....+	.. Crossline of N runs upwards; pellets in O; below, cross pattée.	
110	.. FR.....	.. ..	
<i>HALFPENNIES.</i>			
111	ÆLFRED RE	 (LONDONIA). Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, ..; on left .. Wt. 8.0.	No Moneyer.
[Pl. V. 6.]			
112	LF IE	.. No pellets in O; on left, .. Wt. 10.7.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
113	..EROT ✠ BOLT (Barbarous.)	 (LONDONIA). Above and below, .. Wt. 22.2.	Uncertain.
[Pl. V. 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
114	ÆLFRED RE	ÆLFRED TAN	Ælfstan.
		Wt. 22.0.	
[Pl. V. 8.]			
115	ÆLFRED REX	HELFRED VULF	Heaulf.
		Wt. 24.0.	
116	ÆLFRED REX	TILEVINE MONETA	Tilevine.
		Wt. 23.2.	
117	ÆLF... EX	ÆLF... IOHETA	Uncertain.
		(Fragment.)	
ORSNAFORDA. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
118	ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV ALDIO	Beriuald (Bernuald?).
		Wt. 22.0.	
[Pl. V. 9.]			
119	ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV ALDM.	
		Wt. 22.5.	
120	ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV ALDMO	Bernald (= Bernuald).
		Wt. 18.3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
121			Wt. 17·7.
122			Wt. 20·7.
123			Wt. 21·4.
124			Wt. 24·3.
125			Wt. 22·8.
126			Wt. 22·3.
127			Wt. 25·6.
128			Wt. 19·0.
129			Wt. 22·5.
130			Wt. 20·0.

Bernuald.







No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
131			Wt. 21.7.
132			Wt. 22.0.
133			Wt. 21.9.
134			Wt. 20.5.
135			Wt. 24.4.
136			Wt. 19.0.
137			Wt. 17.3.
138			Wt. 20.2.
139			Wt. 20.5.
140			Wt. 20.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
141	<p>⬤</p> <p>✠R∅NΛ</p> <p>ELFRED✠</p> <p>F✠RDI</p> <p>⬤</p>	<p>BERIIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLDIIO</p> <p>⬤</p>	Wt. 20·7.
142	<p>OVSIHΛ</p> <p>ELFRID✠</p> <p>F∅RDA</p>	<p>⬤</p> <p>BERIV</p> <p>⬤</p> <p>ΛLDNO</p> <p>⬤</p>	Wt. 22·5.
143	<p>∅RSNΛ</p> <p>ELFRED✠</p> <p>F∅RDI</p>	<p>BERIIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLDIIO</p>	Wt. 20·4.
144	<p>ORSNΛ</p> <p>ELFRED</p> <p>FORDΛ</p>	<p>BERIIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLEDI</p>	Wt. 22·1.
145	<p>⬤</p> <p>✠R∅NΛ</p> <p>ELFRED✠</p> <p>F✠RDI</p> <p>⬤</p>	<p>⬤ ⬤ ⬤</p> <p>BERIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLEDIO</p> <p>⬤ ⬤ ⬤</p>	Wt. 22·0.
146	<p>ORSNΛ</p> <p>ELFRED</p> <p>FORDΛ</p>	<p>⬤</p> <p>BERIIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLRDIO</p> <p>⬤</p>	Wt. 20·0.
147	<p>⬤</p> <p>✠RSNΛ</p> <p>ELFRED✠</p> <p>F✠RDI</p> <p>⬤</p>	<p>BERIIV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLRIO</p>	Wt. 20·9.
BLUNDERED PENNIES.			
148	<p>∅RII</p> <p>DIHJJE</p> <p>FIRIΛ</p>	<p>⬤</p> <p>BERNV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLDNO</p> <p>⬤</p>	Wt. 21·2.
149	<p>ONZIIΛ</p> <p>DELFRED</p> <p>EORDΛ</p>	<p>BIERV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛLDMO</p>	Wt. 21·8.
150	<p>⬤</p> <p>✠ΛBIIΛ</p> <p>VEGFRED</p> <p>FV∅IIV</p> <p>⬤</p>	<p>DEBNV</p> <p>✠✠✠</p> <p>ΛGNO</p>	Wt. 20·7.

Bernuald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
151	INIRI DIRFCE FIRIA	ERDLS ✠ ✠ ✠ IIRIC	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22.2.	
152	OIROFO EIRERII ERED	OIEBR O ✠ ✠ IDEBI	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22.0.	
HALFPENNY.			
(Blundered: name of Moneyer on <i>obv.</i> and Mint on <i>rev.</i> )			
153	IEIII DFFFLA IDIIO	ONSH ✠ ✠ ✠ EODRA	Uncertain.
		Wt. 9.7.	
		[Pl. V. 10.]	
		Type xix.	
154	✠ RSIA ELFRED FORDA ✠	BERNV ALDNO ✠	Bernuald.
		Wt. 21.0.	
		[Pl. V. 11.]	
ROISENG?			
[Castle Rising?]			
Type xii.			
155	ÆLFRED REX	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VFMO	Ædelaf or Ædelulf.
		Wt. 22.9.	
		[Pl. V. 12.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PINCEASTER.</p> <p>[Winchester.]</p> <p>Type xxi.</p>		
156	<p>✠ÆEL FREDR EX SÆX ONVM</p>	<p>  </p> <p>[Pl. V. 13.]</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p> <p>Wt. 24·6.</p>
157	<p>✠ÆEL [F]RED R [EX]SÆX ....</p>	<p>  </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	
	<p>SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>Type xxii.</p> <p>OFFERING PENNIES.</p>		
158	<p>✠ÆEL FREDRE XSAXO NVM</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p>	<p>  </p> <p>[Pl. V. 14.]</p>	<p>Eli.</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 162·4.</p>
159	<p>[✠ÆEL] [FRED]RE [XS]AXO NVM</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p>	<p>  </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	<p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 53·0.</p>
	[Pl. V. 15.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type i.</i>			
160	✠ÆLBRED: REX	· M <del>AN</del> · ✠BO · ΣΑ · · ETΛ · (Broken.)	Bosa.
161	.. : REX	· MON · CIALMOD · ETΛ · Wt. 18.5.	Cialmod.
162	✠ÆLBRED RE :	· HMO · DEIGMV · HETΛ · Wt. 20.3.	Deigmund.
163	.. REX	MON HEBECL ETΛ Æ base (Broken).	Hebece ?
164	✠ÆLFRED: REX	CM <del>AN</del> MANNIN NETΛ (Broken.)	Manninc.
165	✠ÆLBRED: REX	· MON · OΣHERE · ETΛ · Wt. 14.3.	Oshere.
166	.. "	· MON · ΣEFREΘ · ETΛ · Wt. 17.6.	Sefreð.
167	.. "	· MON · ΣIGEΣTEF · ETΛ · (Pierced.)	Sigestef.
168	✠ELFRED REX	FMO ΣIGEΣTE NETΛ Wt. 15.0.	
169	✠ÆEBBRED REX	· MON · TIDBALD · ETΛ · (Broken.)	Tidbald.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
170	ELƷEREDREX  [Pl. VI. 1.]	EMON TILEFEIN ETΛ ··  Wt. 18·5.	Tilefein (Tileuine?).
171	✠ÆELBRED : REX	·· MON ·· VVLFARD ·· ETΛ ··  (Broken.)	Uulfard.
	WITH M-X on obv.		
172	✠ELFERED M-X  [Pl. VI. 2.]	·· MOH ·· ✠TΛ TΛ ·· ·· ETΛ ··  Wt. 18·0.	Tata.
	Type i. var. a.		
173	✠ÆELBRED REX	· DM · BIARNVL · NETA ··  (Broken.)	Biarnuald.
174	" "	MON ✠DVNN ETΛ ··  [Pl. VI. 3.]  Wt. 14·5.	Dunn.
175	" "	MON SIEE STEF ETΛ  Wt. 20·7.	Sigestef.
	Type i. var. b.		
176	✠ÆELBRED REX  [Pl. VI. 4.]	MON MANNIN ETΛ  Wt. 15·1.	Mannine.
	Type i. var. c.		
177	✠ÆELBRED RE✠	FMO CIALVL NETΛ  Wt. 19·0	Cialulf?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
178	ÆLBRED RE✠	MON ✠DVINE ETΛ [Pl. VI. 5.]	Duine (Dunine?). Wt. 15.5.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
179	✠ÆLFR]ED REX [Pl. VI. 6.]	[EÐ ER] E · D M · [O NET] Λ (Fragment.)	Eðered?
<i>Type v.</i>			
180	✠ÆELFRED REX [Pl. VI. 7.]	✠DI AR MV ND Var. Ends of beaded line floriated. Wt. 19.3.	Diarmund.
181	✠ÆELFRE D REX S	DVM IΛ · · · MON ETΛ Var. Opposite each side of lozenge, · · (Broken.)	Dunna.
182	..... D REX · · ΣΛX	EÐLE M · · · · ETΛ Var. Opposite one side of lozenge, small cross. (Fragment.)	Eðelmod.
183	✠ÆELFRED REX ΣΛX (Legend undivided.)	LVL LΛ · · M ON ETΛ Wt. 22.2.	Lulla.
184	ELFRE D REX	✠OT RH TM VND Var. Dot opposite each side of lozenge. Wt. 17.0.	Torhtmund.
185	..... ED REX SΛX (Legend undivided.)	..... LF MON ET Var. Cross opposite each side of lozenge. (Fragment.)	Uncertain.
186	..... D R ..	..... LVV ..... (Fragment)	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v. var. a.</i>		
187	✠ÆLFRED REX ƷAƷ	ÆAÐ VLF MON ETΛ <i>Var.</i> ∴ outside one side of lo- zenge. Wt. 21·3.	Eadulf.
	[Pl. VI. 8.]		
	<i>Type v. var. b.</i>		
188	ELFR · ED RE ·	CIOL VVLF MON ETΛ Wt. 20·7.	Cioluulf.
	[Pl. VI. 9.]		
	<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i>		
	(ST. EADMUND.)		
189	ƷAƷEƷFREDC	✠CECΛDMVIIDRF <i>Var.</i> Two pellets in type. Wt. 19·5.	No Moneyer.
	[Pl. VI. 10.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
	PENNIES.		
190	✠ED ER EL RE	ΛBE ΛEL Wt. 21·0.	Abenel
191	✠REIVFEVIDMEII	ΛDVÆ ΛDM✠ Wt. 22·6.	Adueard (Eadueard).
192	.. ..	ΛDVÆ ΛDM✠ Wt. 21·8.	
193	✠EL FR ED RE	ÆLF · VΛLD Wt. 20·3.	Ælfwald.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
194	✠EL FR ED RE	ÆLFF ΛLD Wt. 20·6.	
195	ÆEL FRE DREX	ÆÐEL✠ STAN Wt. 23·9.	Ægelstan.
196	" " "	ÆÐER ✠ EDMO Wt. 24·0.	Æðered.
197	✠EL FR ED RE	IOJA IOBVA Wt. 20·5.	Uncertain.
198	+ " " " "	ALV VDA Wt. 21·0.	Aluuda ? (Luda ?).
199	EL FR ED RE✠	BEAL ZTAN Wt. 23·8.	Beagstan.
200	EL [FR] ED RE✠	BEAL ZTAN (Broken.)	
201	ÆEL FR ED REX	BEAL ZTAN Wt. 23·0.	
202	✠EL FR ED RF	BEAL TAN Wt. 22·7.	
203	ÆEL FRE DRE	BEORM MERM Wt. 23·7.	Beornmer.
204	✠EL FR ED RE	BERH TERE Wt. 17·5	Berhtere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
205	✠ EL FR ED RE	BERH TERE	Bernred.
		Wt. 17.3.	
206	✠ " " " "	BERN RED	
		Wt. 23.0.	
207	" " " "	BERN RED	Bernuald.
		Wt. 23.5.	
208	✠ " " " "	BED RERN	
		Wt. 15.0.	
209	" " " "	BEH BERH	Bernuald.
		Wt. 14.4.	
210	" " " "	BERNV ✠✠✠ ALDMO	
		Wt. 17.5.	
211	✠ " " " "	BIORH RED	Biorred.
		Wt. 23.0.	
212	EL FR ED REX	"	
		Wt. 22.0.	
213	✠ " " " RE	BIORH RED	Biorred.
		Wt. 23.2.	
214	EL FR ED RE	BRID ARD	
		Wt. 20.0.	
215	✠ " " " "	BOFA MONE	Boga (= Buga).
		Wt. 23.5.	
216	✠ EL FR ED RE	BOFA MOH	
		Wt. 24.0.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
217	✠EL FR ED RE	BVGA MON Wt. 24.4.	
218	" "	" <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> Wt. 24.0.	
219	" "	" " Wt. 24.0.	
220	✠EL FRED RE	" " Wt. 26.0.	
221	✠EL FR ED RE	BPNH ERE Wt. 24.4.	Burnhere or Byrnhere?
222	✠ " " " "	BVRN EREΛ Wt. 20.5.	
223	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM✠ Wt. 23.5.	Burnelm or Byrnelm?
224	ÆEL " "	BYRN ELM✠ Wt. 24.0.	
225	ÆEL FRE DREX.	" <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> Wt. 24.4.	
[Pl. VI. 11.]			
226	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM✠ Wt. 23.7.	
227	EL FR ED REX	CIRE2. α IEN Wt. 20.1.	Ciresrien or Heirsrie?
228	+EL FR ED RE	CVDB ERNT Wt. 19.4.	Cudberht or Cudberht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
229	ÆL FRED REX	CVDB ERIT	
		Wt. 19·6.	
230	ÆR DÆRFLEA ✚	„ <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> ✚	
		Wt. 24·0.	
231	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB ERHT	
		Wt. 21·9.	
232	✚ÆL RED FE	„ <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> ✚	
		Wt. 25·9.	
233	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB ERNT	
		Wt. 23·4.	
234	„ „ „ „	„ <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> ✚	
		Wt. 22·7.	
235	✚ÆLFR ED RE	CVDB ✚ ERIT	
		Wt. 24·4.	
236	✚ÆL FR ED RE	BDVJ TNRÆ	
		Wt. 23·0.	
237	✚ÆLFRED RE	BDVJ TNRÆ	
		Wt. 22·4.	
238	„ „	„ <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> ✚	
		Wt. 22·4.	
239	ÆLFR ED REX <i>Var. Four pellets around cross.</i>	CVDB ERIT	
		Wt. 19·0.	
240	„ „ <i>Var. Four pellets around cross.</i>	„ <i>Var. Ornaments,</i> ✚	
		Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
241	+EL FR ED RE	CVDB ERIT Wt. 20·7.	
242	✠ " " " "	CVDB ERONT Wt. 24·9.	
243	" " " "	CVDB ERNT Wt. 24·9.	
244	✠ELIR ED REL	" Var. Orna- ments,  Wt. 20·0.	
245	✠ELFIED RE	CVDB ERII Wt. 16·0.	
246	✠ELF REDRE	CVDB THRE Wt. 20·4.	
247	✠EL FR ED RE Var. Four pellets in angles of cross.	CVDB ERHT Wt. 23·3.	
248	" " " "	CVDB ERHE Wt. 19·5.	
249	EL FR ED REX	CVDB ERHT Wt. 21·5.	
250	" "	CVDB EBHT Wt. 18·2.	
251	✠EL FR ED RE	CVB VVLV Wt. 23·6.	Cuthulf.
252	" "	" Var. Orna- ments,  Wt. 23·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
253	ELFR ED REX	CVB VVL F	
		Wt. 20.2.	
254	✠ELFR ED E	" "	
		Wt. 20.6.	
255	✠EL ER ED RE	CYN EV 77	Cynulf.
		(Broken.)	
256	✠EL FR ED RE	DEA LIN	Dealin or Dealing.
		Wt. 23.0.	
257	✠ " " " "	DEAL INC	
		Wt. 22.4.	
258	EL FR ED REX	DEAL LAM O	Dealla.
		Wt. 23.0.	
259	" FR " "	DELA M N	
		Wt. 22.2.	
260	✠EL R 7 R E	DIA R LDM	Diarald. (Diaruuld.)
		Wt. 21.2.	
261	✠EL FR ED RE	DIA RV ALDM	Diaruuld.
		Wt. 22.5.	
262	" " " "	" Var. Orna- ments,	
		Wt. 21.5.	
263	" " " "	" "	
		Wt. 23.4.	
264	✠EL FR ED RE	DVDIG THON	Dudig.
		Wt. 21.0.	

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
265	✠ÆL FR ED RE	DVDIG ✠✠✠ HON Wt. 21·2.	
266	✠EL FR ED RE	„ Var. Orna- ✠✠ ments. Wt. 24·2.	
267	ÆL FRE DRE	INVO MÆN Wt. 24·3.	Dunna.
268	„ „ „	INVO OÆN Wt. 23·5.	
269	ÆL FRE DR EX	✠DVNIA MOIETA Wt. 22·0.	
270	✠EL FR ED RE	DVNN NEM✠ Wt. 22·4.	Dunnine.
271	„ ER „ „	DVNN INEM✠ Wt. 22·0.	
272	✠ÆL FR ED RE	EADA VALD Wt. 21·5.	Eadueald.
273	✠EL FR EP RE	EAD VALD Wt. 20·5.	
274	„ „ ED „	QAE VALD Wt. 20·8.	
275	„ „ „ „	EADVA LDM✠ Wt. 22·3.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
276	✠EL FR ED RE	EADVE ΛLDM✠	
		Wt. 23.0.	
277	✠ELFR ED RE	EADV VALD	
		Wt. 22.7.	
278	✠EL FR ED RE	EADV VALD	
		Wt. 24.5.	
279	" " " "	"	
		Wt. 24.5.	
280	✠ELFRED RE	"	
		Wt. 23.9.	
281	" "	"	
		Wt. 24.5.	
282	✠ELFREDRE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross.	EADV VALD	
	[Pl. VI. 12.]	Wt. 24.0.	
283	✠EL FR ED RE	EADV VALD	
		Wt. 20.0.	
284	✠ELFR ED RE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross.	EADV VALD	
		Wt. 24.0.	
285	" <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross.	" <i>Var.</i> Orna- ments,	
		Wt. 24.4.	
286	✠EL FR ED RE	EΛE TΛM	Eactan? (Eadstan?).
		Wt. 18.5.	
287	" " " "	EALD VVLFC	Ealdulf.
		Wt. 24.9.	
288	✠ " " " "	ECBER HΛM	Eberht.
		(Double struck.) Wt. 19.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
289	Æ LF RED RE	VLF · · ECV Wt. 23·6.	Eewulf.
290	Æ EL FRE DRE	VLF · ECV Wt. 24·3.	
291	Æ ELFRED RE✠	ECVL · FMON Wt. 23·0.	
292	Æ LF RED RE	" Wt. 24·0.	
293	ELF RE DR ÆΛ	" <i>Var. Orna-</i> <i>ments,</i> · · · · Wt. 23·7.	
294	Æ ELFREDR Æ	" " · · · · · · · · Wt. 24·7.	
295	Æ LF RED RE	FMON ECVL Wt. 23·0.	
296	ELF RED REX	ECVV · · LFMO · Wt. 23·0.	
297	DR EΛ ELF RE✠	ECVVLF MONE ·. Wt. 23·5.	
298	Æ LF REDR E	EC▷ · VLF Wt. 24·0.	
299	Æ ELFR EDRE Æ	" <i>Var. Orna-</i> <i>ments,</i> · · · · Wt. 24·9.	
300	Æ LF RED RE	EC▷ · MLF · Wt. 23·0.	
301	Æ ELF RED REX	EC▷ · VLF · Wt. 23·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
302	✠ÆÆELFR ✠ E✠	ECÐ MLF Wt. 21.0.	
303	EL FR ED REX	ELDA MEFE Wt. 20.5.	Elda.
304	✠EL FR ED RE	ELDA MEFEC Wt. 22.3.	
305	✠EL EE „ „	ÆLD MEFEC Wt. 21.1.	
306	ÆEL FR ED REX	ELFV LDMC Wt. 23.2.	Elfuald.
307	✠EL FR EDR E	ÆRICV VALD Wt. 21.7.	Ericuuald?
308	ÆEL FRE DREX	EDEL STAN Wt. 19.1.	Edelstan.
309	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELSTR. GELDA Wt. 21.4.	Edelstan and Gelda.
310	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.0.	Eðelwine.
311	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.2.	
312	✠ELFR ED REX	„ Wt. 23.0.	
313	✠EELEREDCE	VEDELV INEM Wt. 23.2.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer
314	✠EL FR ED RE	EÐELV NEM✠ Wt. 21.2.	
315	✠ÆE LFR ED RE	EÐELV LFM✠ Wt. 21.3.	Eðelulf.
316	✠EL FR ED RE	Far. Orna- ments, Wt. 22.7.	
317	" " " "	" " Wt. 24.5.	
318	✠EL CR ED REX	" " Wt. 22.0.	
319	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	EDERE DN✠N Wt. 22.5.	Eðered.
320	✠EL FR ED RE	EÐER EDM✠ Wt. 23.4.	
321	" " " "	EÐERE DM✠N Wt. 23.7.	
322	✠REFDVRHÆED RE	EÐRVE EDM✠ Wt. 20.5.	
323	✠EL FR ED RE	FED LVN Wt. 20.0.	Ferhun?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
324	✠EL FR ED RE	CARII NEM✠ Wt. 23·0.	Garuine?
325	✠ " " " "	LOD AM: Wt. 23·3.	Goda.
326	✠ " " " "	LOD AM Wt. 23·7.	
327	✠[EL FR], " "	LODA MON (Fragment.)	
328	" " " "	GVD HERE Wt. 20·5.	Guthere.
329	EL 2H RE ED	GVD 313H Wt. 25·3.	
330	✠EL FR ED RE	hAΓD BEBE Wt. 20·5.	Haldbere or Berchald?
331	✠EL FR ED RE	HEAV VLF Wt. 22·5.	Heauulf.
332	✠EL FR ED RE	HELI 1773 Wt. 19·6.	Helican?
333	" " " "	HERE FERD Wt. 17·0.	Hereford or Hereferð.
334	3A3E 27 13✠	HERE FERD Wt. 20·8.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
333	✠ EL FR ED RE	HERE FERÐ Wt. 21·9.	
336	✠ " " " "	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 23·1.	
337	" " " "	HERE FERÐ Wt. 24·7.	
338	✠ ELX " " "	HERE FERÐ Wt. 25·5.	
339	✠ EL " " "	HEREF ERÐ Wt. 23·5.	
340	" " " "	HEREM ODM✠ Wt. 22·8.	Heremod.
341	✠ ELF RED RE	HERE MVND Wt. 23·6.	Heremund.
342	✠ EL FR ED RE	HERE HTVV Wt. 24·2.	Hereulf.
343	✠ EL FR ED RE	HVNB ERHT Wt. 23·8.	Hunberht.
344	✠ E LF RE DRE	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 24·2.	
345	✠ AID ID D RE	IDA HIOIE (Broken.)	Ida?
346	✠ EL CD ED RE	HLE LHE Wt. 20·5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
347	✠ED FI IÆ RE	IIIE ∴ LIIE ∴	Wt. 22·7.
348	EL FR ED RE	IVDE LBARD	
349	EL FR ED REX	LVDE EIM⊙	Wt. 21·4.
350	" " " "	LVDE MON ∴	
351	✠EL FR ED RE	LVD IGM	Wt. 23·0.
352	✠ÆL FR ED REX	LVD IGW	
353	✠EL FR ED R	LVDI GPO	Wt. 23·9.
354	✠E[L F]R ED RE	[L]VDI GPO	
355	ÆL FR ED REX	LVDIG MON ∴	(Fragment.)
356	✠EL FR ED RE	LVDIG NON	
357	EL FR ED REX	LVDIG MON	Wt. 24·6.
358	" " " "	LVDIG MON ∴	
			Wt. 17·0.
			Wt. 20·4.
			Wt. 23·5.

N.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
359	EL FR ED REX	LVDIG MON Wt. 21.6.	
360	" " " "	LYDIG MON Wt. 18.0.	
361	ELFRED REX S	LVLLA MONET Wt. 20.7.	Lulla.
362	✠EL ER ED RE	ΛΛOEL FHΘINF Wt. 12.8.	Moelf?
363	✠EL FR ED RE	·JFO ·RΛV Wt. 20.8.	Uncertain.
364	" " " "	OΣVV LFMO Wt. 23.2.	Osuulf.
365	EL FR ED RE	OΣVVL FMON Wt. 23.1.	
366	" " " REX	OΣVV FMON Wt. 23.0.	
367	✠EL FR ED RE	OΣVVL FMON Wt. 23.9.	
368	" " " "	SÆRIS IHIVI Wt. 20.2.	Særis?
369	EL FR ED REX	ZIGE VVÆLD Wt. 22.5.	Sigcuuald.
370	" " " "	SIMVN MEFEC Wt. 20.0.	Simun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
371	EL FR ED RE	ZTF : · ΛMVΣ · Wt. 19·4.	Stefanus.
372	✠EL FR ED RE	TILE : · VOIE · Wt. 19·3.	Til-uoie (Tiluuine?).
373	" " " "	TILE : · VVINE : · Wt. 21·0.	Tiluuine
374	" " " "	TILE · · VVNE · Wt. 23·2.	
375	✠ " " " "	TILE · VVNE · Wt. 25·0.	
376	ELFRE DR EX	· · Wt. 19·6.	
377	EL ER ED REX	TILE : · VVNE : · Wt. 24·2.	
378	✠EL FR ED RE	TLE · VVNE · Wt. 21·9.	
379	" " " " Var. Four pellets around cross.	TIRVΛ · LDM✠ · Wt. 20·7.	Tirucald.
380	" " " "	· · Var. Orna- ments, (Γ) · Wt. 23·2.	
381	✠ELFRED RE	· · · · Wt. 21·1.	
382	✠EL FR ED REX	· · · · Wt. 23·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
383	✠ EL FR ED RE	TIRVEΛ LDM✠	Uigbald, or Uigbald.
		Wt. 22.8.	
384	+ " " " "	VIG BΛD.	
		Wt. 20.2.	
385	✠ " " " "	VIG BΛLD	(Fragment.)
		Wt. 21.5.	
386	+ EL ER E[D] RE	VVIQ BΛID	
		(Fragment.)	
387	+ EL FR ED RE	VVIQ BΛLD	Wt. 22.6.
388	" " " "	QIVV QJAB	
		Wt. 21.8.	
389	✠ " " " "	VVIN EM✠	Uuine.
		Wt. 21.4.	
390	" " " "	VVIN * EMOI	
		(Broken.)	
391	EL FR ED RE	VVIN EMOI	Wt. 21.7.
392	✠ " " " "	V-VINIE M✠IE	
		Wt. 18.5.	
393	✠ ELFRED RE	VVI·NI· QE RVS	Wt. 22.3.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
394	ÆELF RE D REX	VVLF · · · RED Wt. 19·5.	Uulfred.
395	ÆEL FRE ·DREX	VVLF RED·✠ Wt. 24·4.	
396	ÆEL FRE DREX	VVLF · · · RED·✠ Wt. 24·3.	
397	ÆEL FRE DREX·	· · Wt. 24·8.	
398	· · · DREX·	· · Wt. 24·3.	
399	✠ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF · · · RED Wt. 24·0.	
400	ÆEL FR ED RE	· Far. Orna- ment, Wt. 24·0.	
401	ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF · · · RED·✠ Wt. 24·6.	
402	· · ·	VVLF · · · RED· Wt. 24·2.	
403	· · ·	VVLF · · · RED·✠ Wt. 24·7.	
404	ÆEL · · ·	VVLF · · · ✠RED Wt. 24·7.	
405	·ÆELF RED REX	VVLF · · · RED· Wt. 23·8.	





No.	Obverse	Reverse	Museyer.
406	✠ÆL FR ED RE	VVLF RED ✠ Wt. 23.0.	
407	ÆL . . FRE DRE	VVLF RED . . Wt. 23.7.	
408	ÆL FRE DRE	VVLF RED Wt. 21.0.	
409	ÆL FRE . . DRE	.. Var. Orn- . . . ments, Wt. 23.6.	
410	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	VVLF REDM Wt. 23.2.	
411	✠ÆL FR ED RE	ƎJVV GƎR Wt. 22.8.	
412	✠REIH✠H CXI	✠ VVLF ✠ ✠ RIEDI ✠ Wt. 19.7.	
413	✠EL FR ED RE	VVNB ERHT Wt. 25.8.	Wynberht.
414	✠EL FR EDRE	VVYH BERHT Wt. 22.8.	
415	✠EL FR ED RE	P.BE RET Wt. 24.4.	
416	✠ÆL F REDRE	PANB ERHT Wt. 21.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
417	✠EL FR EDRE	ƿANB ERHT	
		Wt. 20·8.	
418	” ”	” <i>Var. Ornaments,</i>	
		Wt. 22·5.	
419	✠MACXL✠REIN	ƿANB ERHT	
		Wt. 19·0.	
420	✠EL FR ED RE <i>Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.</i>	ƿANB ERHT	
		Wt. 21·6.	
421	✠EL FR EDE	”	
		Wt. 17·8.	
422	✠EL · FR ED RE	ƿYNB ERHT	
		Wt. 21·5.	
423	✠EL FR ED RE <i>Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.</i>	ƿYhB ERHT	
		Wt. 24·7.	
BLUNDERED PENNIES.			
424	EL FR ED REX	BIAV IOEH	Uncertain.
		Wt. 20·0.	
425	” ” ” RE	VRFA EAM	Uncertain.
		Wt. 20·5.	
426	EL FR ED R	VIRE TEID	Uncertain.
		Wt. 16·5.	
427	ƷE FD ƷR ✠RA	IEIE RAW	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
FRAGMENTS OR HALFPENNIES.			
428	... L FR ED ..	VRNV M $\times$	Byrnuald ?
429	✠ EL . . . . E	ERHT [Pl. VI. 14]	Cudberht ?
430	... FR ED ..	RHT	
431	✠ . . . . ED RE	DVDIG ✠	Dudig.
432	... . . D RE	ƷOD	God.
433	ÆEL . . . REX	VVLF	Uulfred ?
HALFPENNIES.			
434	✠ EL · RF · DRE ·	WRIB TDM $\times$ [Pl. VI. 15.]	Byrnuald ?
		Wt. 10.0.	
435	✠ ÆLFR ED RE	ƷVDB ERHT ..	Cudberht.
		Wt. 9.5.	
436	ELF FD REX	ƷVDB TIRE	
		Wt. 7.4.	
437	✠ ELFƆDENABƆ (Inscription reading right to left, from below.)	DRVI ADII $\times$	Uncertain.
438	✠ ÆLFRFDEE	ƷADV VALD	Eaduuald.
		Wt. 7.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
439	✠EIR IR RIE	VIXE . . . GJLV Wt. 7.7.	
440	✠EL FRED RE	P. BE . . . RHT Wt. 8.6.	Wynberht.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
441	ÆEL FRE DREX	✠ÆELF ✠✠✠ ΣTAH Wt. 23.4.	Ælfstan.
442	" " DRE	ÆÐER ✠✠✠ EDMO Wt. 24.6.	Æðered.
443	" " DREX	. ÆÐER ✠✠✠ EDMO✠ . Wt. 24.2.	
444	" " "	. ✠ÆDEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO . Wt. 24.2.	Æðelulf.
[Pl. VI. 16.]			
445	" " "	" Wt. 24.2.	
446	" " "	" Wt. 24.6.	
447	" " DRE	" Wt. 24.0.	
448	" " "	" Var. No pellet above and below. Wt. 24.0.	
449	" " "	. ÆDEL ✠✠✠ ✠VLFMO . Wt. 24.2.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
450	ÆEL FRE DREX	BEORH ✠ ✠ ✠ MÆRI	Beornmaer.
		Wt. 23·7.	
451	" " "	SAM ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ R ON	Samson.
		Wt. 24·5.	
452	" " DRE	"	
		Wt. 24·2.	
453	✠ EL FRE DRE	✠ A  ✠ ✠ ✠ SSC ✠	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22·3.	
		[Pl. VI. 17.]	
		Blundered.	
		Type xvi.	
454	ÆEL FRE DRE	 V  T ✠ N 	No Moneyer.
		Wt. 21·2.	
		[Pl. VI. 18.]	

## EADWEARD THE ELDER.

SUCC. A.D. 901; DIED A.D. 925.

*Monnyers.*

Abba.	Eaduuald.
<i>Adalberht.</i>	Ealhstan.
<i>Aduald.</i>	<i>Eardwulf.</i>
Æðelfred ?	<i>Eared</i> [ <i>Eadred</i> ?].
<i>Æðelred.</i>	<i>Earnwulf.</i>
Æðelstan, <i>Eðelstan</i> , &c.	<i>Earward.</i>
Æðeluuine.	<i>Eawulf.</i>
Æðeluulf, <i>Aðelulf</i> , &c.	Eclaf or Ellaf ?
Æðel-, <i>see</i> also <i>Eðel</i> -. Æðered [ <i>Æðelred</i> ?].	Edelgar.
<i>Æðfrið.</i>	Eicmund, <i>Eigmund.</i>
<i>Agnes.</i>	<i>Eofrmund.</i>
Alhstan or Ealhstan.	<i>Elite.</i>
Aðulf.	<i>Eðelwulf</i> [ <i>see</i> <i>Æðeluulf</i> ].
<i>Badda.</i>	<i>Farmen.</i>
Beahstan.	Frammuís.
<i>Beaured</i> [= <i>Beornred</i> ?].	<i>Frioðulf.</i>
Beornere.	<i>Frið.</i>
Beornferð.	Friðeberht, <i>Friðelberht</i> , &c.
Beornred or Biornred.	Gaeald ?
Beornuuald, Bernuuald, or Biornuuald, &c.	Garcard.
<i>Beornwulf.</i>	<i>Garulf.</i>
Berhtred.	Grimwald.
<i>Bergar.</i>	<i>Günne.</i>
<i>Biorhald</i> [ <i>Biornald</i> ? = <i>Biornuuald</i> ?].	<i>Gunter.</i>
<i>Biornard</i> , <i>Byrnard</i> , &c. [= <i>Beornred</i> ?].	<i>Hadebald</i> or <i>Haðebald.</i>
<i>Biornhelm</i> [= <i>Byrnelm</i> ].	Heardher.
Boiga, <i>Boga</i> , &c.	<i>Herebald.</i>
Brece or Brege.	<i>Heremfretia</i> ?
<i>Briht</i> ( <i>London</i> ).	Heremod.
<i>Bryhtwald.</i>	<i>Hersul</i> ?
Buga [cf. <i>Boga</i> ].	<i>Hunfred.</i>
<i>Burden</i> ?	Hunlaf.
Burnelm or Byrnelm.	<i>Igfreti.</i>
<i>Cenbriht.</i>	Iofermund.
Ciolulf.	Irfara.
Clip.	Iua.
Cudberht.	<i>Landæ</i> ?
<i>Cutferð</i> ?	Lanfer.
<i>Cynestan.</i>	<i>Lioðhelm.</i>
<i>Deora</i> , <i>Diora</i> [ <i>Deoramod</i> ?]	<i>Maqward.</i>
Deormod, <i>Deoramod.</i>	Mann.
<i>Deornred</i> [= <i>Beornred</i> ?].	Marbert.
Deoruuald.	<i>Oda.</i>
<i>Dryhtwald</i> [= <i>Bryhtwald</i> ?].	Orlulf.
Dudig.	<i>Oslac.</i>
<i>Durlac</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Durlac.</i>	Osulf.
Eadered or Eadfred ?	<i>Pastor.</i>
<i>Eadhelm.</i>	Pitit.
Eadmund.	Rægenulf.
	<i>Rimard</i> , <i>Rimard</i> , &c.

*Riorubed?* [or *Riorured?*]  
*Sansum.*  
*Sigebund.*  
*Sigeforn.*  
*Siset.*  
*Syrenaby.*  
*Stear.*  
*Tila* [or *Tisa*], *see Etile.*  
*Tertholm.*  
*Tula.*  
*Ulf.*  
*Uualeman* (*Wallman*).  
*Uuerner.*  
*Uuealdhelm.*

*Uufred* [*Uulfred?*].  
*Uulfred?*  
*Uuillof* [*Uglla*].  
*Uulgear.*  
*Uulheard* [*Uulfard*].  
*Uulfred.*  
*Uulfrige.*  
*Uynberht* or *Wynberht.*  
*Waltore.*  
*Warimer* [= *Uuarmir*].  
*Wighard.*  
*Winegear.*  
*Þurlac.*

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.	First three letters of mint across field; above and below, ornaments.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. VII. 1.]

*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. VII. 2-5.]

*Type iii.*

Bust, 1, generally diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
---	---

[Cf. Pl. VII. 6-9.]

*Type iv.*

Rude bust, 2. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. VII. 10, 11.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type v.*

*Small cross pattée within circle. Around, inscription.*

*Moneyer's name across field, divided by saltire formed of rosette and four bars pommés; above and below, cross pattée.*



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

*Type vi.*

*Rosette within circle. Around, inscription.*

*Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by pellet between two rosettes of dots; above and below, curved lines pommés, enclosing pellets.*



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

*Type vii.*

*Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Moneyer's name, &c., across field and between two lines.*

[Cf. Pl. VII. 12.]

*Type vii. var. a.*

*Same.*

*Similar; no lines above and below moneyer's name.*

[Cf. Pl. VII. 13.]

*Type viii.*

*Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Moneyer's name across field; above and below, star of eight rays pommés.*

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 1.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type ix.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., across field, surmounted or divided by floral design.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 2-9.]

*Type x.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles: border of dots.	Moneyer's name across field; above bird feeding from branch (Dove and olive branch); below, ✠: border of dots.
--	--



[Rud. Pl. 16, 7 and 16.]

*Type xi.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Hand of Providence from clouds; moneyer's name, &c., in field.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 10-12.]

*Type xii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by building (façade of church?)*
--	--

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 13, 14.]

*Type xiii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., across field; above, line, on which church; below, cross pattée.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 15.]

*Type xiv.*

Rose formed by cross pommée with voided centre over cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; cross, voided in centre, between two circles dividing legend; above and below, Δ.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 16.]

\* This type much resembles the type of the Praetorian Gate on coins of Constantine the Great and his successors.



## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
		BAÐAN. [Bath.]	
		<i>Type i.</i>	
1	✠EAD VVEARD REXΣΛΧ ONVM	✠ BΛÐ ✠	No Moneyer.
		[Pl. VII. 1.]	Wt. 28·0.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
2	✠EADVVEARD REX	ΛBBA ✠✠✠ MON ··	Abba.
			Wt. 25·3.
3	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	·· HEIEIIF ✠✠✠ REDIIO ··	Æðelfred?
			Wt. 24·4.
4	✠EADVVEARD REX	·· ÆÐELΣ TANM·O ··	Æðelstan.
			Wt. 23·8.
5	" "	·· AEÐELΣ ·· TANMO ··	
			Wt. 24·1.
6	✠ " "	·· ✠ ·· ÆÐELV ✠✠✠ VINEM·O ·· ··	Æðeluuine.
			Wt. 24·3.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
18	✠EADVVEARD REX	BEORN ✠✠✠ EREM-O ..	Beornere.  Wt. 24·8.
19	” ”	BEORN ✠✠✠ FERDM-O ..	Beornferð.  Wt. 24·0.
20	✠E·ADVVEARD ”	BEORNV ✠✠✠ VÆLDMO .	Beornuuald or Bernuuald.  Wt. 25·2.
21	✠EADVVEARD REX	BERNV ✠✠✠ ÆLDMO	  Wt. 24·2.
22	✠EADVVEARD REX	BERHT ✠✠✠ REDM-O ..	Berhtred.  Wt. 24·5.
23	✠EADVVEARD REX	BREC ✠✠✠ EM-O ..	Breece or Brege.  Wt. 25·3.
[Pl. VII. 3.]			
24	✠EADVVEARD REX	BVGA ✠ · ✠ MON ..	Buga.  Wt. 23·7.
[Pl. VII. 4.]			
25	✠EADVVEARD REX	BVRH✠ ✠✠✠ ELMMO .	Burnelm or Byrnelm.  Wt. 24·7.
26	✠EADVVEARD REX	BYRN ELIMMO .	  Wt. 24·4.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
27	EADVVEARD REX	EIO LV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFM IO .. Wt. 21.2.	Ciolf.
28	✠EADVVEARD REX	CLIP ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE .. Wt. 24.5.	Clip.
29	" "	CLIPM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETA .. Wt. 24.3.	
30	✠EADVVEARD REX	CVDB ✠ ✠ ✠ ERNTO .. Wt. 24.0.	Cudberht.
31	" "	✠ DEORV ✠ ✠ ✠ VALDMO .. (Broken.)	Deoruuald.
32	✠EADVVEARD REX	DVDIE ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE .. Wt. 25.2.	Dudig.
33	" "	DVDIE ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE .. Wt. 24.0.	
34	✠EADVVEARD REX	EADE ✠ ✠ ✠ REDI O .. (Chipped.)	Eadered or Eadfred.
35	✠EADVVEARD REX	EADNV ✠ ✠ ✠ NDM O .. Wt. 23.6.	Eadmund.
36	✠EADVVEARD REX✠	✠ EADV ✠ ✠ ✠ VALD ✠ Wt. 25.6.	Eaduuald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	✠ EADV ··· VALD ✠	Wt. 24·5.
38	✠EADVVEARD REX	··· EADV ✠·✠ VALD ···	Wt. 25·3.
39	✠EADVVEARD REX	··· EALHS ✠·✠·✠ TANHO ···	Ealhstan. Wt. 24·4.
40	” ”	· ECLAF ✠·✠·✠ MONE ·	Eclaf. Wt. 23·7.
41	✠EADVVEARD REX	··· EDELL ✠·✠·✠ ABFI·TO ···	Edelgar. Wt. 24·8.
42	✠EADVVEARD REX··	··· EICMV ✠·✠·✠ NDMON ···	Eicmund. Wt. 21·2.
43	EADVVEARD REX	· FRIÐEB ✠·✠·✠ RHTM·O ·	Friðeberht. Wt. 24·5.
44	✠ ” ”	··· EARE ✠·✠·✠ ARDM·O ···	Garcard. Wt. 25·6.
45	” ”	··· GRIMP ✠·✠·✠ ALDM·O ···	Grimwald. Wt. 24·0.
46	” ”	··· HEARD ✠·✠·✠ HERM·O ···	Heardher. Wt. 22·5.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADVVEARD REX	IVAMO ✠✠✠ NETA✠ .. (Clipped.)	Iua.
48	✠EADVVEARD REX	MANNM ✠✠✠ ONETA .. Wt. 25.0.	Mann.
49	✠EADVVEARD REX	OEÖID ✠✠✠ DEVO .. Wt. 21.3.	Uncertain.
50	✠EADVVEARD REX	ORDV ✠✠✠ LFMO .. Wt. 21.6.	Ordulf.
51	" "	PITIT ✠✠✠ MONE .. Wt. 24.4.	Pitit.
52	" "	RÆGEN ✠✠✠ VLFMO .. Wt. 24.2.	Rægenulf.
53	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGEBR ✠✠✠ ANDMO .. Wt. 22.1.	Sigebrand.
54	" "	SIGE ✠✠✠ FERÐ .. Wt. 23.3.	Sigeferð.
55	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGOT ✠✠✠ MONETA .. Wt. 24.3.	Sigot.








No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
56	✠EADVVEARD REX	. . ✠ . . TILAM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETA . .	Tila.  Wt. 24·7.
57	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	. . VVÆLE ✠ ✠ ✠ IIAIIIO . .	Uualeman.  Wt. 26·2.
58	✠EADVVEARD REX	. . VVÆR ✠ ✠ ✠ MERMO . .	Uuarmer.  Wt. 24·0.
59	“ ”	. . VVEALD ✠ ✠ ✠ HELMMO . .	Uuealdhelm.  Wt. 22·8.
60	EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARD✠	Uulfheard.  Wt. 24·3.
61	✠EADVVEARD ”	VVLF✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 24·0.
62	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 24·3.
63	✠EADVVEARD REX	. . VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO . .	Wt. 24·7.
64	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 24·4.
65	“ ”	. VVLFÆ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO .	Wt. 24·6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
66	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLF✠ ✠ REDMO Wt. 24·6.	Uulfred.
67	✠EADVVEARD REX·	VVLF ✠·✠ REDMO Wt. 24·6.	
68	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVEF ✠·✠ REDMO (Chipped.)	
69	✠EADVVEARD REX. <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i>	VYNB ✠·✠ ERHT Wt. 23·2.	Uynberht.
70	✠EADVVEARD REX	PALT ✠·✠ ERE O Wt. 25·7.	Waltere.
HALFPENNIES.			
71	✠EADVVEARD REX	BIORN ✠·✠ VVALD Wt. 9·3. [Pl. VII. 5.]	Biornuuald.
72	✠EADVVEARD R[E]✠	VYNB ✠·✠ ERNT (Chipped.)	Uynberht.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
73	✠EADVVEARD REX	ÆÐER ✠·✠ EDM O Wt. 25·0.	Æðered.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	✠EADVVEARD RX	BIORW ✠ ✠ ✠ VLDNO [Pl. VII. 6.]	Biornuuald.
		Wt. 19.3.	
75	✠EADVVEARD REX	CVDB ✠ ✠ ✠ ERNT ✠	Cudberht.
		Wt. 25.7.	
76	A " "	DVDIG ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE (Double struck.)	Dudig.
		Wt. 24.3.	
77	✠EADVVEARD REX	DVDIG ✠ ✠ ✠ MON (Broken.)	
78	✠EADVVEARD REX	EALHS ✠ ✠ ✠ TANMO [Pl. VII. 7.]	Ealhstan.
		Wt. 25.4.	
79	✠EADVVEARD REX	FRAMV ✠ ✠ ✠ VISM-O	Framuuis.
		Wt. 24.8.	
80	✠EADVVEARD REX	VIARE ✠ ✠ ✠ OHSIV	
		Wt. 27.7.	
81	✠EADVVEARD REX	CARE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDM-O	Gareard.
		Wt. 23.4.	
82	" "	GRIMP ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDM-O	Grimwald.
		Wt. 24.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
83	✠EADVVEARD REX	 IIEBEIED cross cross cross IIEEIEIG cross cross cross Wt. 25·3.	Uncertain.
84	✠EADVVEARD REX	 HERE cross cross cross MOD·M cross Wt. 24·3.	Heremod.
[Pl. VII. 8.]			
85	✠ " "	 MEIOA cross cross cross NIET cross Wt. 20·5.	Uncertain.
86	✠EADVVEARD REX	 NIEICO cross cross cross NIOIEB cross Wt. 22·6.	Uncertain.
87	✠EADVVEARD REX	 NIEIOIR cross cross cross OIIIEICI cross Wt. 22·0.	Uncertain.
88	✠EADVVEARD REX	 TILAM cross cross cross ONETA cross Wt. 23·9.	Tila.
89	" "	 VVLF· cross cross cross REDMO cross Wt. 23·0.	Uulfred.
90	" "	 VVLF· cross cross cross REDMO cross Wt. 24·3.	
91	" "	 VVLF· cross cross cross REDMO cross Wt. 24·0.	
[Pl. VII. 9.]			



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
92	✠ORDRÆRVVΔE✠ [Pl. VII. 10.]	 Wt. 19·4.	Uncertain.
93	✠EADVVEARD RE <i>Var.</i> Before head, cross pattée. [Pl. VII. 11.]	 Wt. 25·7.	Biornred.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
94	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VII. 12.]	 Wt. 25·0.	Aðulf.
95	✠EADPER[E]X	 Above and below, rose. (Broken.)	Lanfer.
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
96	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VII. 13.]	 Wt. 24·0.	Wynberht.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
97	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 1.]	 Wt. 24·5.	Brecc or Brego.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
98	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 2.]	 Above, line on which floral design (bud between two branches, rising from base on two steps); below, cross pattée. Wt. 27·0.	Aðulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠EADVVEARD REX	BOIΛA Above and below, floral design rising from base on two steps. Wt. 25·0.	Boiga.
		[Pl. VIII. 3.]	
100	✠EADVVEARD REX	BVΛA Floreate stem with two branches enclosing legend. Wt. 24·0.	Buga.
		[Pl. VIII. 4.]	
101	✠EADV ··· RD REX ·	[C]VDBERHT Above and below, three branches united at base. (Broken.) Wt. 24·0.	Cudberht.
		[Pl. VIII. 5.]	
102	✠EADVVEARD REX	HEREMOD Above, line terminating in two eight petalled flowers; from it springs rose between two branches; below, eight petalled flower. Wt. 24·0.	Heremod.
		[Pl. VIII. 6.]	
103	✠EADVVEARD REX	HVNΛAF Above, rose between two branches rising from upper of two steps; below, bud between two branches rising from upper of two steps. Wt. 23·0.	Hunlaf.
		[Pl. VIII. 7.]	
104	" "	IOFERH Above, line from which rises rose between two branches, under which P D; below, full-blown rose. Wt. 24·6.	Iofermund.
		[Pl. VIII. 8.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
105	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 9.]	OXVLF Above and below, curved branches forming S. Wt. 24·6.	Osulf.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
106	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 10.]	AL HS TA N · MO · Var. Hand open, with cruciform nimbus. Wt. 21·8.	Alhstan (Ealhstan).
107	„ R REX [Pl. VIII. 11.]	Λ G L V F Σ Var. Hand open, without nimbus. Wt. 24·4.	Aðulf.
108	„ R „ [Pl. VIII. 12.]	D X DE ON MO DM ✠ Var. Hand giving benediction (La- tin—third and fourth fingers closed). Wt. 24·0.	Deormod.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
109	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 13.]	EA DV IH ND Wt. 25·6.	Eadmund.
110	✠EADVVEARD · REX [Pl. VIII. 14.]	IR FA RA MO Wt. 18·4.	Irfa.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
111	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 15.]	VVLFLAR Wt. 24·6.	Uulfgar

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
112	✠EADVVEARD REX  [Pl. VIII. 16.]	<div style="text-align: center;">           Δ            EICMV            NDMON            ▽         </div>	Eicmund.  Wt. 25·0.
		<div style="text-align: center;">           ▽            VVLFHE            ARDMŌ            ▽         </div>	
113	" "	<div style="text-align: center;">           ▽            VVLFHE            ARDMŌ            ▽         </div>	Uulfheard.  Wt. 24·6.

## AETHELSTAN.

SUCC. A.D. 925; DIED A.D. 940 OR 941.

*Moneyers.*

- Abba [= Abun?] (Chester).  
 Abonel (Hertford, Maldon).  
 Abun (Exeter).  
 Adelbert (York).  
 Ælfuod.  
 Ælfred (Wareham).  
 Ælfric or Elfric (Canterbury).  
 Ælfstan (London).  
 Ælfwald (London).  
 Ælfricw (Chester).  
 Ælf-, see also Elf-.  
 Æðelberht.  
 Æðelferð (Canterbury).  
 Æðelm [Æðelmod?] (Winchester).  
 Æðelmod [Aðelmod].  
 Æðelnoð or Eðelnoð (Derby, Nottingham).  
 Æðelred (York).  
 Æðelsige (Canterbury).  
 Æðelstan [Æðelstan].  
 Æðelwold [cf. Haðelwold] (Gloucester).  
 Æðelwine (Shaftesbury).  
 Æðel-, see also Aðel-.  
 Æðered (Chester, London).  
 Alet.  
 Alfcah.  
 Alhstan.  
 Amelric (Winchester).  
 Are [Ere?].  
 Arnulf, Arnulf, &c. (York).  
 Asalf or Asulf.  
 Aðelm [Aðelmod or Aðelmund] (Wallingford).  
 Aðelmod.  
 Aðelmund.  
 Aðelwold.  
 Aðelwulf (Winchester).  
 Aðel-, see also Æðel.  
 Aðulf (Winchester).  
 Baldric.  
 Baldwine.  
 Barbe (Norwich).  
 Bardel or Burdel (Norwich).  
 Bariferð [Barnferd?].  
 Beahred or Beaned (London).  
 Belga or Belgæ.  
 Beorard [cf. Beorneard] (Chester).  
 Beorhtulf or Biorhtulf (Bath, Dartmouth).  
 Beornwald and Byrnwald (Wallingford, Wareham).  
 Berhtelm [Berhtel] Byrhtelm, &c. (Langport, Shrewsbury).  
 Bernard [cf. Beorneard].  
 Bernere.  
 Berngar.  
 Biorhtic.  
 Biorhtwald [= Bryhtwald].  
 Biorneard, Biarneard, &c. (London).  
 Boiga or Boigalet (Chester, Derby).  
 Bryhtwald.  
 Burhtelm [cf. Berhtelm] (Wardborough).  
 Burdel [= Bardel?] (Norwich).  
 Burnald.  
 Burnhelm.  
 Bus?  
 Byrhtelm, see Berhtelm.  
 Byrnwald (Wallingford).  
 Cenapa or Cnapa (Chester).  
 Cenberht or Enberht (Shrewsbury).  
 Cialelm.  
 Clac.  
 Clael?  
 Cnað? (Chester).  
 Credard.  
 Cristign.  
 Cugeli?  
 Cugem?  
 Cunulf.  
 Cynewald.  
 Degn.  
 Deorerd (Chester).  
 Deorulf or Diorulf (Chester).  
 Deorwald, Diarwald, &c.  
 Domenees, Dominic, &c. [= Dominien-].  
 Dorlfe?  
 Dryhtwald [= Bryhtwald?].  
 Duriant.  
 Eadgar (Norwich).  
 Eadgild (Canterbury).  
 Eadlaf or Eadulf (Chester).  
 Eadmund or Edmund (Chester, Shrewsbury).  
 Eadric (Lewes?).  
 Eadstan.  
 Eadulf.  
 Ealhtan.  
 Eardulf (Oxford, Stafford).  
 Earnulf.  
 Eeberht (York).  
 Eghard (Shrewsbury).  
 Eclaf or Ellaf (London)



- Eadred [Eadred] (Shrewsbury).  
 Eadrad (Chester).  
*Engilberht*? [Engilberht?].  
 Einarð.  
*Ela*? (London).  
 Elfric, *see* Ælfric.  
*Elficio*.  
 Elf-, *see* also Ælf-.  
 Ellaf, *see* Eclaf.  
*Engilberht*, *Ingelberht*, &c.  
 Eofermund, *Efermund*, &c. (Shrewsbury).  
 Erard [= Efrard?] (Chester).  
 Ero (London).  
*Eric*.  
*Etram* (Canterbury).  
 Eðel-, *see* Æðel-, or Aðel-.  
*Fawle* [Pawle?] (London).  
*Folcred*.  
*Fram*.  
 Frard [= Efrard] (Chester).  
*Fredard*.  
*Friðebriht*.  
 Frotger, *Froðger* (Shrewsbury).  
*Frotierm*?  
 Fugel.  
*Fulrad*.  
 Gareard (London).  
*Garulf*.  
 Genard [= Cenard?] (Exeter).  
*Gineca*?  
 Giongald (Norwich).  
*Gis*?  
 Gislemcr.  
 Gota.  
*Grimwald* (London).  
*Herpenrode* (Derby).  
 Harger [= Herigar?].  
*Haselberht* [Æðelberht?].  
 Haselwold [Æðelwold?].  
 Heldalt (York).  
*Herdear*?  
*Heremod*.  
*Herrie* (Bath).  
*Hildulf* [Hildulf].  
 Hrodear [= Hroðgar] (Norwich).  
*Hungr*.  
 Hunlaf (Hereford).  
*Hunrie*.  
*Igere* or *Iere* (London).  
*Iðberht*.  
*Ioga*.  
*Ingelberht*.  
 Ingelric (Oxford).  
 Iohann.  
*Isad* [= Snel?].  
 Landac?  
*Leofric* (Winchester).  
 Liðing, *Lidving*, &c. (Norwich).  
 Lioðhelm (London).  
 Luthman (London).  
 Maldomen (Chester).  
 Maerten (Chester).  
*Maguard*.  
*Mali*.  
**Manna, Manne, Man, &c.** (Canterbury, London, Norwich, Tamworth).  
*Manninc*.  
 Mantien (Norwich).  
*Madelwold*? [= Haselwold or Æðelwold?] (Oxford).  
 Megenfreð (Canterbury).  
 Megred (Chester).  
 Monðign [Mon þegn?] (Warwick).  
 Noder.  
*Nybold* (Shrewsbury).  
 Oda or Odo.  
 Oslac [= Oslaf?] (Chester).  
 Oslaf, *Osulf* (Chester).  
*Oswart*.  
*Otic* (Winchester).  
 Paul, Paulcs or Paulus (Chester).  
 Pittit.  
*Ragenald*, *Regnald*, &c. (Exeter, York).  
 Rægenulf and Rænulf (Chester, Winchester).  
*Regengrim*.  
*Regenward* (Oxford).  
 Regnald, *see* Rægenald.  
*Reinere*.  
 Renard or Rinard (Exeter).  
 Rinnald [= Regnald?].  
 Roghard.  
 Rotberht (York).  
 Salces? (Chester).  
 Sandac, *see* Landac.  
*Sigar[es]*, *Sihares* (Derby).  
 Sigbrand.  
*Sigedrað*?  
 Sigeferð (Chester).  
*Sigeland* (Exeter, Oxford).  
*Sigewulf*.  
*Sigfild[es]*.  
 Siuard [= Siward] (York).  
 Smæda.  
 Snel (Chester).  
 Sota.  
*Spreme*.  
*Stefanus*.  
 Steland.  
 Tidgar, Tidger, &c. (Chester).  
*Tila*.  
 Tiotes or Totes (Chester).  
 Torðhelm (Canterbury).  
 Turstan, *see* Þurstan.  
 Ueabðhelm.  
 Unilluf or *Uillaf* (Shrewsbury).  
*Unilric*.  
 Uulfgar (Chester).  
 Uulfheard (Winchester).  
 Uulfsig or Uulfsize.  
 Uulfstan or Wulfstan (Chester)

Uuynelm (Oxford).	Winele.
Uuynsige (Langport).	Witil.
Uðelric (Oxford).	Wulfhelm (London).
Welnberht.	Wulfman or Eulfman.
Wiard (Chester).	Wytsig.
Wihtemund, Wimund, &c. (Stafford).	Þurlac.
Wilebald.	Þurstan (Lincoln).
Wilne.	

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 5-6.]	
<i>Type ii.</i>	
Star of six points, between two pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 7.]	
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in two lines across field; three pellets between; above and below, floral ornament.
[Cf. Pl. X. 8.]	
<i>Type iv.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Straight line dividing field; above, building (church?); moneyer's name, &c., above and below or wholly below the line.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 2 & X. 9.]	
<i>Type v.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 1.]	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Small cross pattée surrounded by four pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 3.]	
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>	
Same.	Cross pattée voided. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 11.]	

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>	
Same.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 8.]
<i>Type vi.</i>	
Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 9.]
<i>Type vi. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 10.]
<i>Type vii.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field. [Cf. Pl. X. 10.]
<i>Type viii.</i>	
Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 13 & X. 2, 3, &c.]
<i>Type ix.</i>	
Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. X. 4.]
<i>Type x.</i>	
Bust r., in high relief, with traces of crown. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 4.]
<i>Type x. var. a.</i>	
Same, but bust l.	Same. [Cf. Pl. IX. 5.]
<i>Type xi.</i>	
Bust r., in high relief, with traces of crown. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 6.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xii.*

Bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. X. 13.]

*Type xiii.*

Head r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. X. 14.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.		
	BAÐAN. [Bath.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1	✠ÆDELSTAN RE ✠ TO BRANI	✠BIORHTVL · E M · ON b·AT CIVITATE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 22·5.	Biorhtulf.
	DEORABY. [Derby.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
2	✠EDEIFTAIH RE SAX ORVM	✠BOIGA MOTET DEOR ΛIVI Wt. 25·0.	Boiga.
	[Pl. IX. I.]		
3	OT XED NATZLEBE ✠ TIRB	✠EDFHTOT IN REOR ΛIVI Wt. 19·6.	Eðelnoð.
	<i>Var.</i> In field M?		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>DOROVERNIA. [Canterbury.]</p> <p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
4	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠ELFRIC · M <sup>o</sup> DOR CIVIT Wt. 19·0.	Elfric.
	<p>EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]</p> <p><i>Type x.</i></p>		
5	ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Bust, very rude.</i>	✠GENARD M <sup>o</sup> ON E <sup>+</sup> E Wt. 23·6.	Genard (= Cenard).
	<p>EBORACUM or Eoferþic. [York.]</p> <p><i>Type iv.</i></p>		
6	✠ÆDEL · STAN REX . .	EB ● R ΛC ΛC REGNAD · M <sup>o</sup> N · Wt. 22·0.	Regnald.
	<p>[Pl. IX. 2.]</p> <p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
7	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠REGNOLD M <sup>o</sup> EFO R <sup>+</sup> IC Wt. 23·0.	Regnald.
8	“ “ “	“ “ EFORPIC; Wt. 24·0.	
9	“ “ BRIT	“ “ EFÖR <sup>+</sup> IC Wt. 24·8.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
10	✠EDELSTAN REX TÖ BRIG	✠REGNA·LD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25·2.	
11	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG <i>Var. Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée.</i>	✠REGNALD MÖ EFOR PIC Wt. 20·5.	
12	<i>"Var. Above cross pattée, V.</i>	✠REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25·0.	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
13	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG [Pl. IX. 3.]	✠REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 23·0.	
14	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG	✠REGNA·LD· MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 21·0.	
<i>Type x.</i>			
15	✠EDELSTVN RE [Pl. IX. 4.]	✠ARNULF · PO EO · Wt. 22·5.	Arnulf.
16	✠EDELSTAN REI	✠ROTBERT · PO EO Wt. 20·5.	Rotberht.
<i>Type x. var. a.</i>			
17	XEЯ NATZJEDЯ [Pl. IX. 5.]	✠ROTBERHT·POEO· Wt. 22·7.	Eeberht, or Rotberht?
18	✠EDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.)	✠SIVERD POEITAN OC* Wt. 22·3.	Siuard.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
19	·EDELSTAN REX [Pl. IX. 6.]	✠HEGDAΓ EBRO✠ (Broken.)	Heldalt.

\* Possibly Oxford.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	GLEAƿECEASTER. [Gloucester.] <i>Type v.</i>		
20	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ BRÆ	✠ÆPÐELPO WO CLEAƿAZ Wt. 23·8.	Æðelwold?
	HEREFORD. <i>Type v.</i>		
21	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠HVNLF MTO HEREF- Wt. 22·9.	Hunlaf.
	LEGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.] <i>Type v.</i>		
22	✠ÆDELSTAN RE TO BRLE	✠ABBA MO IN LEGE CF Wt. 24·0.	Abba.
23	ÆDELSTAN RE TO BRLE	BOIG ✠ALET MO LEGE CF Wt. 25·5.	Boiga? (or Boigalet).
24	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRT <i>Var.</i> Annulet above and below cross pattée.	✠CNAB MTO LEC CFI <i>Var.</i> On r. of cross pattée, S. Wt. 24·8.	Cnað.
25	✠EDFΓSOAH RE✠ TDHDI <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattée above cen- tral one.	✠DEORERD MOH EIE CIEI <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. Wt. 16·4.	Deorerd.
26	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRTI✠	✠DEORVLF MTO LEC CFI✠ Wt. 23·2.	Deorulf.
27	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRT	✠EADLFE MTO LEC CFI <i>Var.</i> S in field. Wt. 24·6.	Eadlaf.
	[Pl. IX. 7.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
28	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BR	✠EADMVND MO LEG CF: Wt. 24·4.	Eadmund.
29	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRT	✠EADMVND M <sup>o</sup> O LEG Wt. 23·7.	
30	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BR	✠EFRARD M <sup>o</sup> O LEG CF Wt. 25·4.	Efrard.
31	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRT <i>Var.</i> Annulet on either side of cross pattée.	✠MÆRTENE MO LEG CF Wt. 24·8.	Mærtēn.
32	" " "	✠OSLFE M <sup>o</sup> O LEG CIF Wt. 25·2.	Oslaf or Osulf.
33	" " "	✠PAVLES M <sup>o</sup> O LEG CIF✠ Wt. 24·2.	Paul(es).
34	" " " BR	✠PAVLES M <sup>o</sup> O LEIG CF (Chipped.)	
35	" " " BRT	✠RÆNVLF M <sup>o</sup> O LEG CF Wt. 24·0.	Rænulf.
36	ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRIE	✠SIGFERÐ MON IEGE CF Wt. 26·5.	Sigcferð.
37	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BR	✠SIGFERÐ MO LEG CFI Wt. 24·2.	
38	ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRIE	✠TIDGER MO IN LEG CFI✠ Wt. 24·6.	Tidgar.
39	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BR	✠VVLFGAR MON LEGCE Wt. 25·6.	Uulfgar.
40	✠ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRT	✠VVLFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> O LEG Wt. 24·6.	Uulfstan or Wulfstan.
41	ÆDELSTAN RE✠ TO BRI	✠PLFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> O LEG Wt. 24·0.	
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
42	ÆDELSTAN RE TO EBLXE [Pl. IX. 8.]	✠ABBA MO IN LEG CF Wt. 23·6.	Abba.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
43	ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC <sup>+</sup> Wt. 21·4.	Oslac.
<i>Type vi.</i>			
44	✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR <i>Var. Above rosette, ∞.</i> [Pl. IX. 9.]	✠BE·O·R·A·RD MON LEIE CF Wt. 21·5.	Beorard.
45	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠DEORVLF MOI LEIEC <i>Var. To left of rosette, annulet.</i> Wt. 23·5.	Deorulf.
46	* ✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BRI	✠E·ADMVND MON LEIE · Wt. 23·6.	Eadmuud.
47	” ” ” BR	✠EFRARD MON LEIEC Wt. 25·2.	Efrard.
48	” ” ”	✠FRARD M <sup>o</sup> LEIE CF Wt. 23·4.	
49	ÆBELSTAN REX TO BRI	✠M·ELDOMEN MO LECC Wt. 24·4.	Mældomen.
50	✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR	✠MEGRED MON LEI CF Wt. 23·8.	Megred.
51	” ” ”	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC Wt. 24·6.	Oslac.
52	” ” ”	✠PAVLES MOI LEIEC Wt. 23·3.	Paul(es).
53	✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR	✠TIDGAR MON LEI CF Wt. 24·8.	Tidgar.
54	✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR	✠TIDGER MONET LEIE CF Wt. 24·3.	
55	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠·VVLGAR M·ON· LEIE · Wt. 24·0.	Uulfgar
56	✠ÆBELSTAN RE <sup>+</sup> TO BR	✠VVLGFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> LEIEC Wt. 25·0.	Uulfstan.

\* Struck on a coin of Aelfred?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vi. var. a.</i>			
57	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRN	✠EADMVND MO LECC Wt. 21·7.	Eadmund.
58	” ” ”	” ” MON LELEC Wt. 24·2.	
[Pl. IX. 10.]			
LONDONIA. [London.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
59	TOT ✠ÆR NÆTSIGÆ TIRB	✠ERE PONETA LVND CIVIET Wt. 19·3.	Ere.
60	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	✠GÆREARD M <sup>o</sup> LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·7.	Garcard.
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>			
61	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	✠PVLFHLM M <sup>o</sup> LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·8.	Wulfhelm.
[Pl. IX. 11.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
62	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠ÆLFSTAN MO LOND CI Wt. 24·6.	Ælfstan.
63	” REX	✠ÆLFWÆLD M <sup>o</sup> LOND CIVI Wt. 25·2.	Ælfwald.
64	” REX	✠BEÆRHRED MO LOND CI Wt. 24·4.	Beahred.
65	” ”	✠BIORNEARD MO LOND CI Wt. 23·0.	Biorneard.
66	” ”	✠ELLAF MO LONDONI CI Wt. 22·7.	Ellaf (= Eclaf).
67	” ”	✠LIOFHELM MO LOND CI Wt. 23·9.	Liofhelm.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>LONGPORT. [Langport.]</p> <p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
68	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN · REX · TO · BRIT</p> <p>[Pl. IX. 12.]</p>	<p>✠VVYNSIDE · MO : LONGPORT Wt. 23·5.</p>	Uuynsige.
	<p>NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
69	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠BARBE MO NORÐPIC Wt. 24·4.	Barbe.
70	✠ÆDELNTAN REX	✠BARDEL MO NORP Wt. 23·4.	Bardel or Burdel.
71	✠ÆDELNTAN „	✠BVRDEL MO NORÐ · I Wt. 24·5.	
72	✠ÆDELNTAN REX	✠BVRDEL NORIÐP[IC] (Broken.)	
73	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠GIONGBALD MO NOR ÐPIC Wt. 24·5.	Giongbald.
74	„ „	✠HRODEAR MO NORVE Wt. 26·0.	Hrodear (=Hroðgar).
75	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠NANNE MO NORÐPE TI Wt. 24·8.	Manne.
76	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠MANTICEH · MO NORPIC (Chipped.)	Manticeh.
	<p>OXNAFORD. [Oxford.]</p> <p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
77	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT</p> <p>Var. Pellet in field.</p>	<p>✠INGELRIC MO OX VRBI · Wt. 20·0.</p>	Ingelric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type viii.			
78	✠ÆÐELSTAN REX	✠VVYNELM · M · ☉ · ☉ X · VRBIS Var. Four pellets in field opposite each end of cross. Wt. 24·0.	Uuynelm.
[Pl. IX. 13.]			
SCROBBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]			
Type v.			
79	✠ÆÐELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠BERHTELM SCROB Wt. 24·3.	Berhtelm.
80	” ” ” BRIT	✠BERHTEL M · ☉ SCROB Wt. 23·8.	
[Pl. IX. 14.]			
Type vi.			
81	EELZTAN RE · ✠ TO BÐ	✠EDRED M · ☉ SCÐOB Wt. 20·4.	Edred.
82	✠ÆÐ · EL · STAN REX TO B	✠E · O · FERMVND M SCROB Wt. 24·8.	Eofermund.
83	✠ÆÐELSTAN · RE · ✠ TO BRIT	✠FROTGER M · ☉ SCROB Wt. 25·0.	Frotger.
SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]			
Type v.			
84	✠EDELSTAN RE ΣΛ · ✠ORVM	✠EBELNOÐ ON ΣN · X · TENCEHAM Wt. 22·7.	Eselnoð.
[Pl. X. 1.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	<p>ÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]</p> <p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p>		
85	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOI BR	✠MONDICI MON VERI <i>Var. On r. of ro- sette, c.</i> Wt. 22·7.	Monsign (Mon Pegn?).
	<p>PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
86	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠BEORNPÆLD · M · O · PEL Wt. 23·6.	Beornwald or Byrnwald.
87	✠ÆDELSTAN „	✠BYRNPÆLD MON · PE Wt. 21·6.	
88	✠ÆDELSTAN „	✠BYRNPÆLD MO PELINGA Wt. 26·8. [Pl. X. 2.]	
	<p>PERHAM. [Wareham.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
89	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠ÆLFRED MO · IN PERH · A Wt. 24·6. [Pl. X. 3.]	Ælfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	WINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
	Type viii.		
90	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠AMELRIC·M·O·VVINC Wt. 24·6.	Amelric.
91	„ · REX	✠VVLFHEARD · MO VVIN · CI Var. Pellet above cross. Wt. 24·6.	Ulfheard.
	Type ix.		
92	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR	✠ÆDELM·MO·VVIN· CI· Var. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. Wt. 23·0.	Æðelm.
	[Pl. X. 4.]		
SERIES B.—WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
	Type i.		
93	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	ΛBBΛ ✠ ✠ ✠ MON Wt. 24·4.	Abba.
94	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	ÆLFST· ✠ ✠ ✠ ΛNM·O Wt. 20·7.	Ælfstan.
95	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	ΛREM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETΛ Wt. 25·0.	Are (= Ere?).
96	✠ÆDELS·TAN RE	ΛREM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETΛ Wt. 24·2.	
	[Pl. X. 5.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
97	✠ÆGELSTAN REX	ÅREM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETÅ (Chipped.)	
98	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	ARNY ✠ ✠ ✠ LFMOI Wt. 22.2.	Arnulf.
99	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	ASVL ✠ ✠ ✠ FNEN Wt. 22.5.	Asalf or Asulf (cf. Oslaf).
100	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	CLAC ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE Wt. 23.7.	Clac.
101	✠ÆDELSTAN R	CRIS ✠ ✠ ✠ TIEN Wt. 22.3.	Cristign.
102	ÆDELSTAN REX	DOMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ CESM-O Wt. 22.0.	Domences or Dominic (= Domini- cus).
103	" "	DOMI ✠ ✠ ✠ NIC-M Wt. 23.8.	
104	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	EADMV ✠ ✠ ✠ NDM-O Wt. 24.8.	Eadmund.
105	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT.	EADV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFM-O Wt. 21.3.	Eadulf.
106	✠EBELSTAN NEX	ECBE ✠ ✠ ✠ RHT (Chipped.)	Ecberht.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
107	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	·ECLAF ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 27·0.	Eclaf.
108	ÆDELSTAN REX	·FUGEL ✠✠✠ MONET Wt. 22·4.	Fugel.
109	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	·GISLE ✠✠✠ MER Wt. 21·4.	Gislemer.
110	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	·GISLE ✠✠✠ MER Var. Annulet in field. Wt. 23·6.	
111	ÆDELSTAN REX	·GOTA ✠✠✠ HIONE Wt. 22·6.	Gota.
112	ÆDELSTAN REX	·HARG ✠✠✠ GER Wt. 23·8.	Harger.
113	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	·HÆDEL ✠✠✠ FOLDM Wt. 25·3.	Hædelwold (Ædelwold?).
114	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	·IOHAN ✠✠✠ NMONE Wt. 24·7.	Iohann.
115	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	·LAND ✠✠✠ WCMO Wt. 26·0.	Landac?
116	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	·LITIL ✠✠✠ WAN Wt. 19·0.	Litilman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
117	ÆÐELSTAN REX	MEGEN ✠✠✠ FRED MO [Pl. X. 6.]	Megenfred.
		Wt. 21·6.	
118	ÆDELSTAN REX	NOÐEP ✠✠✠ MONTE	Noðer.
		Wt. 23·4.	
119	ÆDELSTAN "	NOÐE ✠✠✠ MONE	
		Wt. 25·0.	
120	ÆDELSTAN "	ODAH ✠✠✠ ONETA	Oda.
		Wt. 24·8.	
121	" "	"	
		Wt. 23·2.	
122	ÆÐELSTAN REX	PÄVL ✠✠✠ SMON	Paul(es).
		Wt. 23·6.	
123	ÆDELSTAN REX	PITIT ✠✠✠ MONE	Pitit.
		Wt. 25·2.	
124	ÆÐELSTAN REX	RÆGEN ✠✠✠ YLFM	Rægenulf.
		Wt. 24·6.	
125	ÆÐELSTAN RE	SIGEBR ✠✠✠ ANDMÖ	Sigebrand.
		Wt. 23·2.	
126	" "	SNEL ✠✠✠ MOM	Snæl.
		Wt. 23·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
127	ÆDELSTAN REX	SOTAN ✠ ✠ ✠ NOINE Wt. 23.4.	Sota.
128	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠ VVEALD ✠ ✠ ✠ HELNMO Wt. 17.4.	Uuealldhelm.
129	ÆDELSTAN REX✠	VVIL ✠ ✠ ✠ LVFM Wt. 24.0.	Uuilluf.
130	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	VVLFHE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO Wt. 23.8.	Uulfheard.
131	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ZTAN Wt. 23.4.	Uulfstan.
132	" "	PINE ✠ ✠ ✠ LEMO Wt. 23.8.	Winele.
133	ÆDELSTAN REX	PINE ✠ ✠ ✠ GEMO (Chipped.)	
BLUNDERED.			
134	ÆDELSTAN REX	ASAL ✠ ✠ ✠ NLAO Wt. 21.0.	Asalf?
135	✠EADENWATAN REX	IEAEO ✠ ✠ ✠ DIOA Wt. 23.5.	Dionulf?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
136	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX  <i>Var.</i> Above star, D:  below, L</p>	<p>PAVIVS  ✠ ✠ ✠  MONETA</p>	Paulus.
	[Pl. X. 7.]	Wt. 23·7.	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
137	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>MON  DEEN</p>	Monsegn (Mon segn?).
	[Pl. X. 8.]	Wt. 24·2.	
<i>Type iv.</i>			
138	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX  <i>Var.</i> Annulet  either side  cross.</p>	<p>▲ ▲  on of  FR OT  I E R M  MON</p>	Frotger (Froðger).
	[Pl. X. 9.]	Wt. 21·0.	
139	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX  <i>Var.</i> In field, .</p>	<p>▲ ▲  PVLTSIG</p>	Wyltsig.
		Wt. 21·4.	
140	<p>„ REX</p>	<p>▲ ▲  W N  TVRSTAN</p>	Turstan (Þurstan).
		Wt. 21·3.	
<i>Type v.</i>			
111	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX  TOT BRIT</p>	<p>✠ÆR NATSIGÆ  TIRB TOT</p>	No Moneyer.
		Wt. 15·6.	
112	<p>✠ÆDEISTAN RE  ORVΓ</p>	<p>✠HRC·SAXORVM AT  Wt. 22·6.</p>	
143	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX  TÔ BRIG</p>	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX T8  BRIG  Wt. 23·6.</p>	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
144	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>VVLFS  ✠ ✠ ✠  IGEMO</p>	Uulfsige.
	[Pl. X. 10.]	Wt. 22·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
145	✠ÆDELSTN REX	✠ÆDELFRED MON Wt. 21·7.	Æðelfreð (.Eðelfreð).
146	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠ÆDELFRMD MTONNE Wt. 17·4.	Æðelfreð?
147	✠ÆDELSTANREX.	✠ALFEAV MONET Wt. 21·0.	Alfeah.
148	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠DRYHTVALD MON Wt. 23·0.	Dryhtuald (= Bryhtuald?).
[Pl. X. 11.]			
149	” ”	✠LIFING MONEI Wt. 23·2.	Lifing.
<i>Type x.</i>			
150	ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 12.]	✠ÆDELPOD+ARNULF Wt. 23·0.	Æðelmod and Arnulf.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
151	✠ÆDELSTANREX [Pl. X. 13.]	✠BALDRIC MONT Wt. 22·0.	Baldric.
152	✠ÆDELSTANREX	✠EINARD MOIETA Wt. 23·8.	Einard.
153	✠ÆDEGNT . . . X	✠EINARD MONT (Broken.)	
154	ÆDELSTAN REX	✠SMALA MONETA Wt. 23·0.	Smala.
155	✠ÆDELSTANREX	✠WIARD MONETA Wt. 21·4.	Wiard.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
156	ÆDELSTAN REX O [Pl. X. 14.]	✠SMALA MONETA Wt. 25·6.	Smala.



## EADMUND.

SUCC. A.D. 940 OR 941; DIED A.D. 946.

*Moneys.*

Abban (Abba?).  
*Abenl.*  
*Abelweald.*  
 Adelwine or Æðelwine.  
*Ædulf.*  
 Æelric [= Ælfric].  
*Ægeow?*  
*Ælfred.*  
*Ælfrie.*  
 Ælstan.  
 Ælfwald or *Elfwald.*  
*Ælfwine.*  
*Ælfwinig.*  
 Ælf-, *see also* Elf-  
 Ærnulf or *Arnulf.*  
*Æselm* [= Æðelmund].  
 Æselmod.  
 Æðelmund or Aðelmund.  
*Æðelric.*  
*Æðelulf* or Aðelulf.  
 Æðelwine or *Aðelwine.*  
 Æðel-, *see also* Aðel-  
*Æðered* [= Æðelred].  
*Agtard*[es?].  
 Alberic?  
 Amund or Amynd[es].  
 Are.  
*Arnulf* or Ærnulf.  
*Asulf* or Asulfnen.  
*Ascan?*  
 Aðelulf [= Æðelulf].  
*Aðelueard.*  
 Aðel-, *see also* Æðel-  
 Baciager or Bacialer.  
 Baldric.  
*Baldwine.*  
 Barbe [*Barbi*] (Norwich).  
 Beahred.  
 Benedictus.  
*Beerwald* (Wallingford).  
 Berhtelm.  
*Berhtred.*  
 Berhtwig.  
*Berns.*  
 Bernsige.  
 Bese or Besel.  
*Bisnulf.*  
 Bihtulf or *Biorhtnulf.*  
 Birneard, *Biorneard*, &c.  
 Boeg [= Boiga?] (York?).  
 Boiga, Boga, &c.  
 Bounulf, *Biounulf* [= Biornulf?].  
 Bousen.  
 Burnhelm.  
 Burnric or Byrweic.

*Byrnferð.*  
*Byrnwald.*  
*Cenberht.*  
*Cialberht, Ciolberht, &c.*  
 Clac (*Exeter, London*).  
 Cnapa or Gnapa.  
*Cundferð.*  
*Dæodulf.*  
 Demenec, Domences, &c. [= Domi-  
 nicus].  
*Deorwald, Diarwald, &c.*  
 Diarlm.  
 Dorulf.  
 Dregel, Dregl, &c.  
 Dudelet?  
 Dudig.  
 Duraint [= Durandes].  
 Durand[es].  
*Ealgar.*  
*Ealgyld.*  
 Eadmund.  
 Eadred, *Edired*, &c.  
 Eadstan.  
 Eaduueard.  
*Ealgeart?*  
 Eardulf.  
*Ecgbriht.*  
*Edireð.*  
*Efeireos?*  
*Eferbrd* [*Eferwerd?*].  
 Eferulf.  
*Efgeulf?*  
 Egered.  
 Einard.  
 Elaet.  
 Elferd.  
 Elf-, *see also* Ælf-  
 Eofermund.  
*Erconbald* [= Ercimbald].  
*Erembald.*  
*Ereðic.*  
 Ergimbalt [= Ercimbald].  
*Eriell.*  
 Eulgart [= Ealgeart?].  
*Æselsige.*  
 Æsel-, *see also* Æðel-  
*Furaman, Farman.*  
*Faromin?* (*Leicester*).  
*Folcard, Folered.*  
 Frard [= Efrard?].  
 Fredard [= Fræard].  
*Frætic*[es].  
 Fugel.  
 Geundferð or Gundferð  
*Gionphabl* (Norwich).

<i>Gis[lemer?].</i>	<i>Oðetiorcel.</i>
<i>Gnapa</i> or <i>Čnapa.</i>	<i>Paul, Paules, &amp;c.</i>
<i>Gota</i> or <i>Gotaſ.</i>	<i>Pitit.</i>
<i>Grimwald.</i>	<i>Prim.</i>
<i>Hadebald.</i>	<i>Ragnold.</i>
<i>Hana, Hanen, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Randulf.</i>
<i>Hereman.</i>	<i>Regnulf [= Raegenulf].</i>
<i>Heremod.</i>	<i>Regðer.</i>
<i>Hereuug.</i>	<i>Reingrim, or Regegrim (Oxford).</i>
<i>Hildeomert.</i>	<i>Roulberht.</i>
<i>Hotaf.</i>	<i>Rodear or Rodgar (Norwich).</i>
<i>Hrodear</i> or <i>Hroðgar (Norwich).</i>	<i>Salciarene?</i>
<i>Hunlaf.</i>	<i>Sarauuard.</i>
<i>Hunsige.</i>	<i>Saxsa.</i>
<i>Iedulf.</i>	<i>Scurua?</i>
<i>Igere.</i>	<i>Siademan or Sideman.</i>
<i>Ingelbert.</i>	<i>Sigar[es] or Sigea[es].</i>
<i>Ingelgar (York).</i>	<i>Sigþerð?</i>
<i>Landwine.</i>	<i>Sigwold.</i>
<i>Leofric.</i>	<i>Smerel.</i>
<i>Liafine.</i>	<i>Stefhan.</i>
<i>Ligeberd [= Sigeberð?].</i>	<i>Telia.</i>
<i>Liofhelm.</i>	<i>Ulf (Chester).</i>
<i>Litilman.</i>	<i>Ulgebert? [Ingelbert?].</i>
<i>Mæld</i> or <i>Mældomen.</i>	<i>Uuihtes or Uuihtseg.</i>
<i>Mærtē</i> or <i>Martin.</i>	<i>Uuilaf.</i>
<i>Man, Mana</i> or <i>Mauna.</i>	<i>Uuitelm.</i>
<i>Maneta.</i>	<i>Uulfstan.</i>
<i>Manticeu</i> or <i>Mannicen (Norwich).</i>	<i>Uuynsige.</i>
<i>Megred.</i>	<i>Warn [= Warin].</i>
<i>Nansige.</i>	<i>Waringod.</i>
<i>Oda.</i>	<i>Werlaf.</i>
<i>Ondres?</i>	<i>White.</i>
<i>Onunmun?</i>	<i>Wigard, Wigearð, or Wigheard.</i>
<i>Osferð.</i>	<i>Winuc?</i>
<i>Oslac.</i>	<i>Wulfgar.</i>
<i>Osmund.</i>	<i>Wulhelm.</i>
<i>Osulf</i> or <i>Oswulf.</i>	<i>Wulfric.</i>
<i>Oswald.</i>	<i>Wynhelm or Wynnelm.</i>
<i>Otic.</i>	<i>ƿeodulf.</i>
<i>Oðclric [= Æðclric].</i>	<i>ƿermod.</i>

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XI. 2-6.]

*Type ii.*

Small cross formed of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosette, pellets, and ornaments symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XI. 7.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; five rosettes symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. XI. 8.]	
<i>Type iv.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XI. 1.]	
<i>Type v.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in one line across field; above, straight line from which springs a rose between two curved branches; below, seven-petalled flower.
[Cf. Pl. XI. 9.]	
<i>Type vi.</i>	
Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XI. 10, 11.]	
<i>Type vii.</i>	
Rude bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XI. 12.]	

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.]			
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1	EADMVND REX	✠VLJ MON LEIEFFI✠ (Barbarous.) Wt. 24·5.	ULF.
[Pl. XI. 1.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONDONIA. [London.]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
2	✠EADMVND RE	✠CLAC MONE LON EHTX* Wt. 18·8.	Clac.
	NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
3	✠EADMVHD REX <i>Var. Bust not crowned.</i>	✠BARBE IIO NORÐPIC (Chipped.)	Barbe.
4	✠EADMVN REX	✠MANTIEEN MO NORPI Wt. 24·8.	Mantieen (or Mannicen).
	SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
5	✠EADMVND REX	· · · · ÆBBV ✠ ✠ ✠ N M O · · · · Wt. 22·4.	Abban (Abba?).
6	” ”	· · · ÆLFꝛ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ TANM O · · Wt. 25·5.	Ælfstan.
7	EADMVND RE ✠	· · · ÆLFV ✠ ✠ ✠ · ALM O · · · Wt. 23·3.	Ælfwald.
8	✠ÆADMVND REX	· · · ÆLFꝛ ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDM O · · Wt. 25·0.	

\* Probably an abbreviation of "Civitas."

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
9	✠ÆADMVND REX <i>Var. Small cross pattee below cen- tral one.</i>	ÆLFFA ✠✠✠ LDM-O ..	Wt. 21.5.
10	✠EADMVND ..	ÆLFF ✠✠✠ ALDM-O ..	Wt. 24.7.
11	✠·EA·DNVN·D R	ÆELR ✠✠✠ ICH-O ..	Æelric (=Ælfrie).  Wt. 19.6.
12	✠EADMVND REX	ÆERN· ✠✠✠ VLFF-O ..	Ærnulf (Arnulf).  Wt. 22.7.
13	✠EADMVND REX <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i>	ÆDEL· ✠✠✠ PINEM·	Æselwine.  Wt. 25.0.
14	✠EADMVND REX	ÆELM ✠✠✠ VNDM-O ..	Æelmund (Æsel- mund).  Wt. 22.3.
15	✠EADMVND REX	ALB ✠✠✠ ERIM-O ..	Alberi(c?).  Wt. 18.3.
16	.. ..	..	Wt. 19.0.
17	✠EADMVND··ÆEX	· ✠AMYN ✠✠✠ DE·MOT ·	Amynd(es) (Amund).  Wt. 22.2.
18	✠E·ADMVND REX	· ÆREM ✠✠✠ ONETA ..	Are (= Ere?).  Wt. 23.5.




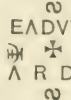



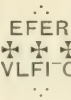



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
19	✠ÆADHVND RE	ΛΣVL ✠✠✠ FNEN ..	Asulfnen (Asulf).  Wt. 19·6.
20	✠·.·. EADMVND RE ·.·. ✠	·.·. ✠JΘA ✠✠✠ ·.·. WFLV ·.·.	Asulf (Asulf).  Wt. 18·0.
21	✠EADMVND RE	·.·. BΛCI ✠✠✠ ΛΓER ·.·.	Bacialer or Baciager.  Wt. 20·5.
22	✠EADMVND RE✠	·.·. BEAHI ✠✠✠ REDMO ·.·.	Beahred.  Wt. 21·7.
23	✠EADMVND · REX ·	·.·. BEAH· ✠✠✠ REDM· ·.·.	  Wt. 23·0.
24	✠EADMVND RE	·.·. BENE ✠✠✠ DICTVS ·.·.	Benedictus.  Wt. 20·3.
25	✠·E·A·D·M·V·N·D·R·E·✠	·.·. BERHT· ✠✠✠ ELMM·O ·.·.	Berhtelm.  Wt. 25·0.
26	✠EADPVND REX	·.·. BERHT ✠✠✠ PIEM·O ·.·.	Berhtwig.  Wt. 16·5.
27	" "	" "	Wt. 16·0.
28	✠EADMVND REX	·.·. BERNS ✠✠✠ IGEM·O ·.·.	Bernsige.  Wt. 18·0.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
29	✠E·A·DMVND RE✠	BIORH ✠ ✠ ✠ TVLFM ✠	Biorhtulf.  Wt. 22·0.
30	✠EADMVND REX	BIRNE ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO ✠	Birneard.  Wt. 21·0.
31	✠EADMVND RE	BOIL ✠ ✠ ✠ AMO ✠	Boiga.  Wt. 25·3.
32	✠EADMVN·D REX	BOELI ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ MONETA ✠	Boiga?  Wt. 21·0.
33	✠EAMNDVD REX	BOEG ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ EBBE* ✠	Boeg (= Boiga?).  (Chipped.)
34	Ω DNVMQAE✠	BOIN ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ZYGF ✠	Boinsulf.  (Chipped.)
35	✠EADMVND REX	BONΣ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ OMMO ✠	Bonsom.  (Chipped.)
[Pl. XI. 2.]			
36	✠EADMVND RE	CLAC ✠ ✠ ✠ PONE ✠	Clac.  Wt. 23·0.
37	✠EADMVND RE·	,,	(Retrograde.) Wt. 21·5.

\* Hawkins (*Silver Coins of England*, 3rd Edit. p. 142) suggests that EBBE may possibly be for Ederwick.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
38	✠EADMVHD RE	♂ CNAP ✠ ✠ ✠ AMO <sup>-</sup> N ♂	Cnapa.
		Wt. 24·8.	
39	✠EADMVND RE✠	♂ DEMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ ECMOT ♂	Demenece or Domenees (= Domini- cus).
		Wt. 22·0.	
40	” ”	♂ DEMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ ECMOT ♂	
		(Chipped.)	
41	✠EADMVND · REX	♂ DOMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ CESM <sup>-</sup> O ♂	
		[Pl. XI. 3.]	
		Wt. 24·0.	
42	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DIARE ✠ ✠ ✠ LMM <sup>-</sup> O ♂	Diarelm.
		Wt. 20·0.	
43	✠EADWVND RE	♂ DORV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFM <sup>-</sup> O ♂	Dorulf.
		Wt. 25·0.	
44	EADMVHD REX	♂ DORV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFEM ♂	
		Wt. 24·9.	
45	✠E·A·DMVND RE	♂ DREG ✠ ✠ ✠ LMOT <sup>-</sup> ♂	Dregel.
		Wt. 20·0.	
46	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DVDE ✠ ✠ ✠ LETM <sup>-</sup> O ♂	Dudelet (= Dudig ?).
		Wt. 22·4.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
57	✠EADMVND REX	 EADΣ ✠✠✠ TANO Wt. 23·8.	
58	✠EADMVND REX	 EADVVE Λ R D M Wt. 24·6. [Pl. XI. 4.]	Eaduueard.
59	✠EADMVND REX✠	 EARD VLFM Wt. 21·6.	Eardulf.
60	✠EADMVND · REX ·	 EARD YLFM O (Clipped.)	
61	✠EADMVND REX	 EFER VLFM O Wt. 18·6.	Eferulf.
62	✠EAD·NVMD R	 EFER VLFI O Wt. 21·2.	
63	✠EADMVND REX	 EGERED MONETA Wt. 24·7.	Egered.
64	" "	 ECCERD MONETA Wt. 23·8.	
65	" "	 EOFERM VNDM O Wt. 25·0.	Eofermund.



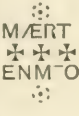

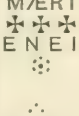
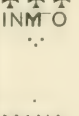
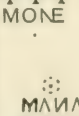
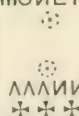
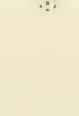


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
66	✠EADMVND RE	EVL ✠ ✠ ✠ GART ··	Eulgart (= Ealzeart).
		Wt. 22·0.	
67	EADMVND REX	·· FRAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON ··	Frard (= Efrard).
		Wt. 22·0.	
68	*EADMVND "	"	Wt. 25·3.
69	✠E·ADFIVND RE	·· FVDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET ··	Fugel.
		Wt. 22·8.	
70	✠EADMVND RE	·· FVDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONEI ··	
		Wt. 20·3.	
71	EADMVND ERX	·· GEVN ✠ ✠ ✠ DFED·O ··	Geundferð or Gundferð.
		Wt. 21·4.	
72	✠EADMVND RX	·· EVND ✠ ✠ ✠ FERÐ·IO ··	
		Wt. 21·6.	
73	✠EADMVND RE	·· GOTΛ ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE ··	Gota.
		Wt. 19·4.	
74	✠EADMVND RE	·· GOTΛE ✠ ✠ ✠ MOIIE ··	
		Wt. 24·2.	
75	✠EADMVND REX·	·· HERE ✠ ✠ ✠ MODMO ··	Heremod.
		Wt. 24·9.	

\* Struck on a coin of an earlier reign.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
76	✠EADHVND RE✠	HERE ✠ ✠ ✠ VVICM .. Wt. 22.0.	Hereuuig.
77	✠EADMVND REX	✠ ✠HVNL ✠ ✠ ✠ A FM O ✠ Wt. 20.6.	Hunlaf.
78	"Var. Pellet in field.	HVNSI ✠ ✠ ✠ LEN O . Wt. 23.5.	Hunsige.
79	✠EADMVND REX	ICERE ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET .. Wt. 22.8.	Igere.
80	✠EADMVND REX	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARM .. Wt. 20.0.	Ingelgar.
81	✠EADMVND REX:	" "	Wt. 23.3.
82	✠EADMVND REX EC	" "	Wt. 22.3.
83	✠EADMVND REX Var. Annulet in field.	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARM .. Wt. 16.0.	
84	✠EADMVND REX B	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARMO .. Wt. 23.0.	
85	✠EADMVND REX EB:	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARMO .. (Chipped.)	
86	✠EADMVND REX EB	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARMO .. Wt. 24.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Motleyer.
87	✠EADMVND REX H <i>Var. Annulet in field.</i>	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LARMO Wt. 21·0.	
88	✠EADMVND RE✠·M	INCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LAR·M·O Wt. 25·8.	
89	✠EADMVND REX	LANDP ✠ ✠ ✠ INEM·O Wt. 19·2.	Landwine.
90	” ”	LEOF✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ RICM·O Wt. 24·4.	Leofric.
91	✠ÆADMVND REX	✠ LIAFI ✠ ✠ ✠ NEM·O ✠ Wt. 18·3.	Liafinc.
92	✠EADMVND REX	✠ LIAFI ✠ ✠ ✠ NCH·O ✠ Wt. 20·7.	
93	✠EADMVND RE✠	·LIERBE ✠—✠—✠ RDII·OIE ✠ Wt. 24·0.	Ligeberd (= Sigebert?).
94	✠ÆADHVND REX	✠ LIOFH· ✠ ✠ ✠ ELMM·O ✠ Wt. 21·8.	Liofhelm.
95	✠EADMVND RE	✠ LIT·IL ✠ ✠ ✠ NAN ✠ Wt. 20·2.	Litilman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
96	✠EADMVNÐ · RE	 MÆLD ✠ ✠ ✠ OMENE Wt. 23·0.	Mældomenor Mæld.
97	✠EADMVNÐ RE	 MÆLD ✠ ✠ ✠ OMEN Wt. 25·0.	"
98	✠EADMVNÐ REX	 MÆRT ✠ ✠ ✠ ENMTO Wt. 25·0.	Marten or Martin.
99	✠EADMVNÐ REX	 MÆRT ✠ ✠ ✠ ENEM Wt. 24·2.	
100	" "	 MÆRT ✠ ✠ ✠ ENEI Wt. 21·6.	
101	✠EADMVNÐ "	 MART ✠ ✠ ✠ INMTO Wt. 22·6.	
102	✠EADMVNÐ RE	 MANA ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE Wt. 22·8.	Mana or Manna.
103	✠EVDMAND RE✠.	 MΛIAΛ ✠ ✠ ✠ MOIETA Wt. 18·0.	
104	✠EVDVNÐ RE✠	 ΛΛIΛIΛ ✠ ✠ ✠ ΛΛOIET Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
105	✠EADMVND RE	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ∴	Wt. 23·5.
106	✠EADMVND REX	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ∴	Wt. 21·0.
107	" "	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ∴	Wt. 21·4.
108	✠EADMVND RE	NAM ✠✠✠ NANO ∴	Wt. 19·7.
109	" "	"	Wt. 17·4.
110	✠EADMVND REX	MEG ✠✠✠ REDM ∴	Megred. Wt. 25·0.
111	" "	NONO ✠✠✠ OPNE ∴	Uncertain. Wt. 21·0.
112	✠EADMVND "	ODAH ✠✠✠ ONETA ∴	Oda. Wt. 20·2.
113	✠EADMVND RE·✠	OSLAC ✠—✠ MON ∴	Oslac. Wt. 24·2.
114	✠EADMVND RE·X	OS·PA ✠✠✠ LDH·O ∴	Oswald. Wt. 22·2.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
115	✠EADMVND RE✠	♂ O S P A ✠ ✠ ✠ Γ D M O ♂	Wt. 22·0.
116	✠EADMVND RET✠	♂ O Z P A ✠ ✠ ✠ L D M O ♂	Wt. 23·0.
117	” REX	♂ O T I C ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ M · O N · E ♂	Otic. Wt. 25·0.
118	” ”	♂ O T I C ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ M O N · E · ♂	Wt. 25·0.
119	✠EADMVND REX T O	♂ P A V L ✠ ✠ ✠ E S M O ♂	Paul(es). Wt. 23·6.
120	✠EADMVND RE	♂ P A V E ✠ ✠ ✠ L S M O ♂	Wt. 24·6.
121	✠EADMVND REX	♂ P I T I T ✠ ✠ ✠ M O N E ♂	Pitit. Wt. 23·2.
[Pl. XI. 5.]			
122	✠EADMVND ”	♂ R E G N ✠ ✠ ✠ V L F M ♂	Regnulf. Wt. 24·8.
123	” ”	”	Wt. 24·3.
124	✠EADMVND RED✠	♂ R E D E ✠ ✠ ✠ R E S M O T ♂	Regder. Wt. 19·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
125	✠EADMVND RE	SΛ·RA ✠ ✠ ✠ VVARD . Wt. 25·5.	Saraauard.
126	✠EADMVND RE✠	SΛXSΛO ✠ ✠ ✠ MEE . Wt. 21·5.	Saxsa me fecit ?
127	✠EADMVND REX	ΣIADE ✠ ✠ ✠ MANM·O . Wt. 22·6.	Siademan (or Sideman).
128	EADMVND REX	. ZIGAR ✠ ✠ ✠ EGMOT . Wt. 20·6.	Sigar.
		[Pl. XI. 6.]	
129	EADMVN REX	. VVIHT ✠ ✠ ✠ EΓWOI . Wt. 24·7.	Uuiht(es) (or Uuihtseg ?).
130	✠EADMVND RE	. VVILA ✠ ✠ ✠ FEMO . Wt. 23·3.	Uuilaf.
131	EADMVND REX	. VVLF· ✠ ✠ ✠ ΣTAN . Wt. 24·4.	Uulfstan.
132	✠EADMVND·REX	. VVYN ✠ ✠ ✠ ΣIEM·O . Wt. 22·7.	Uuynsige.
133	„ RET	. PARN ✠ ✠ ✠ MOIE . Wt. 22·4.	Warn (Warin).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADMVN ·D REX	PIGA ✠ ✠ ✠ RDM O Wt. 22·2.	Wigearð.
135	✠EADMVND RE✠	PIGE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDN Wt. 22·2.	
136	✠EADMVND RET	PIGE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARIN Wt. 21·3.	
137	”	” Wt. 21·2.	
138	✠EDMEVNDI✠	PINV ✠ ✠ ✠ CIVIO (Blundered.) Wt. 21·8.	Winuc?
139	✠EADMVND REI	PVEFLA ✠ ✠ ✠ RESMOT Wt. 21·4.	Wulfgar.
140	✠EADMVND REX	PVLFH ✠ ✠ ✠ ELMM O Wt. 24·5.	Wulfhelm.
141	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ·	PYNNE ✠ ✠ ✠ LMM O Wt. 25·3.	Wynhelm.
142	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ✠	PYNNE ✠ ✠ ✠ LMM O Wt. 22·0.	
143	EADMVND REX	BEOD· ✠ ✠ ✠ VLFM Wt. 21·2.	Þeodulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
144	EADMVND REX	☩ ÐEOD ✠ ✠ ✠ YLF M ☩	Wt. 25.7.
145	EADMVND REX	☩ ÐEOD ✠ ✠ ✠ VLF M ☩	Wt. 22.2.
146	✠EADMVND RE	☩ ✠ ÐRM ✠ ✠ ✠ ODEM ☩	permod.  Wt. 25.9.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
147	✠EADMYND REX	☩ T MAII ☩ ☩ ☩ EMOT ☩ [Pl. XI. 7.]	Mann.  Wt. 19.6.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
148	✠EADMVND REX	☩ PERL ☩ ☩ ☩ AFMOT ☩ [Pl. XI. 8.]	Werlaf.  Wt. 21.4.
<i>Type v.</i>			
149	✠EADMVND REX	☩ ÆBELMOD [Pl. XI. 9.]	Æðelmod.  Wt. 24.6.
<i>Type vi.</i>			
150	✠EADMVND REX	☩ ✠ CL·A·C MONEAWTD ✠ [Pl. XI. 10.]	Clac. Wt. 23.0.
151	" "	✠ CLAC MONE MONE MON ✠ Wt. 21.2.	
152	✠EADMVHD RE	✠ EBGIMBALT WOIETA Wt. 23.4.	Ergimbalt (= Ercim- balt).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
153	✠EADMVND REX	✠FREDAD MONET Wt. 23·0.	Fredard.
154	✠EADMVND REX <i>Var.</i> No traces of crown. [Pl. XI. 11.]	✠FREBARB MONET Wt. 25·4.	
155	✠EADMVND RE✠	✠FVCEL HON · EII · Wt. 24·9.	Fugel.
156	„ „	✠REINGRIM MONETAO Wt. 25·8.	Reingrim.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
157	✠EADMVD REX [Pl. XI. 12.]	✠BALDRIC MONET Wt. 15·0.	Baldric.



## EADRED.

Succ. A.D. 946; DIED A.D. 955.

*Moneys.*

<i>Ælfsige</i> or <i>Ælfsic</i> .	<i>Æsclnoð</i> .
<i>Ælfstan</i> .	<i>Frard</i> [= <i>Efrard</i> ?].
<i>Æriger</i> .	<i>Fredard</i> or <i>Fredred</i> .
<i>Ætard</i> [es] or <i>Agtard</i> [es].	<i>Froðic</i> or <i>Ferðic</i> [ <i>see</i> <i>Froðric</i> ].
<i>Æsclm</i> [ <i>Æðelmund</i> ?].	<i>Froð</i> [= <i>Froðric</i> ?].
<i>Æsclmund</i> or <i>Æðelmund</i> .	<i>Froðric</i> .
<i>Æsclulf</i> .	<i>Fynnclm</i> [= <i>Wynnclm</i> ?].
<i>Æsclwald</i> .	<i>Gilles</i> .
<i>Æðel</i> -, <i>see also</i> <i>Æðel</i> .-	<i>Gislehelm</i> .
<i>Æðered</i> .	<i>Gislemer</i> .
<i>Agtard</i> [es] or <i>Ætard</i> [es]	<i>Godin</i> .
<i>Albert</i> .	<i>Grim</i> .
<i>Alsige</i> [= <i>Ælfsige</i> ?].	<i>Heremod</i> .
<i>Anna</i> .	<i>Herigar</i> .
<i>Anocret</i> .	<i>Hildulf</i> .
<i>Are</i> .	<i>Hroðgar</i> .
<i>Arnulf</i> .	<i>Hunlaf</i> .
<i>Aspler</i> ?	<i>Hunred</i> .
<i>Æðelmund</i> or <i>Æsclmund</i> .	<i>Hunsaft</i> .
<i>Æðelwerð</i> .	<i>Husebald</i> .
<i>Æðel</i> -, <i>see also</i> <i>Æðel</i> .-	<i>Ingelgar</i> .
<i>Baldric</i> .	<i>Inguces</i> [= <i>Ingulf</i> ?].
<i>Balduine</i> .	<i>Ive</i> .
<i>Bernard</i> or <i>Burnard</i> .	<i>Landferð</i> .
<i>Bernere</i> .	<i>Leofric</i> .
<i>Bernferð</i> .	<i>Lifinc</i> .
<i>Bese</i> .	<i>Maneca</i> [cf. <i>Mannecin</i> ].
<i>Biorhtwulf</i> .	<i>Manna</i> , &c. (Norwich).
<i>Boga</i> or <i>Boiga</i> .	<i>Mannecin</i> .
<i>Burnard</i> .	<i>Martin</i> .
<i>Cali</i> .	<i>Munred</i> .
<i>Calismert</i> ?	<i>Norbert</i> .
<i>Cænæret</i> ?	<i>Norðgar</i> [= <i>Hroðgar</i> ?].
<i>Cenberht</i> .	<i>Oeðrheri</i> [= <i>Oðelric</i> ?].
<i>Cilieni</i> .	<i>Osferð</i> .
<i>Clac</i> .	<i>Osgod</i> .
<i>Copman</i> .	<i>Oslaf</i> .
<i>Cristin</i> .	<i>Oswald</i> .
<i>Culein</i> [= <i>Culfin</i> ?].	<i>Oswine</i> .
<i>Demence</i> [ <i>Dominicus</i> ].	<i>Oðelric</i> .
<i>Deorulf</i> .	<i>Prin</i> .
<i>Dreml</i> ?	<i>Ræduine</i> .
<i>Dudig</i> .	<i>Reodes</i> .
<i>Duran</i> .	<i>Regðer</i> .
<i>Eadmund</i> .	<i>Reintirð</i> .
<i>Eardulf</i> .	<i>Reiðereil</i> .
<i>Eferulf</i> .	<i>Riculf</i> .
<i>Elfred</i> .	<i>Rinuc</i> [ <i>Rinulfi</i> ?] cf. <i>Winne</i> .
<i>Engilbred</i> .	<i>Rimulf</i> .
<i>Eodin</i> .	<i>Rodbert</i> .
<i>Eorod</i> [= <i>Froð</i> ?].	<i>Saruurd</i> [= <i>Saruard</i> ].
<i>Erims</i> [= <i>Grimes</i> ?].	<i>Seyrma</i> ?

Secge [= Secgestef ?] (Norwich).  
 Sieferes [cf. Sifert].  
*Sieged.*  
 Sifert.  
 Sigar[es].  
*Smerteali.*  
*Suince.*  
*Swerline ?*  
*Swerting.*  
 Tyleadrex [= Tyleadred or  
 Wealdfred ?].  
 Unbein.  
 Uualdfreð.  
 Uuarin or Warin.  
 Uuerstan.  
 Uuilaf.  
*Uuildaf* [= *Uuildulf* ?].  
*Uuilebert.*

Uuifred.  
*Uuinetin.*  
 Uulstan.  
 Warin or Uuarin.  
*Walter.*  
*Wigeroð.*  
 Winne [= Winulf ?].  
*Wulfhild.*  
 Wulgar[es].  
*Wynneholm* [= *Wynneholm*].  
*Þeodberht.*  
*Þeodmæc.*  
*Þeodred.*  
*Þeodulf.*  
*Þurferð.*  
*Þurmod.*  
 Þurulf [cf. Deorulf].

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
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[Cf. Pl. XII. 2-4.]

*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Floriate stem with two branches enclosing moneyer's name.
--	---

[See No 103, p. 154.]

*Type iii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. XII. 5.]

*Type iv.*

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes of dots symmetrically arranged in field.
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[Cf. Pl. XII. 6.]

*Type v.*

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XII. 1 &amp; 7.]


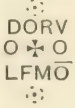








## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
NORÐRIC. [Norwich.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1	✠EADRED REX	✠HΛNNE NO NORÐRIC Wt. 22·3.	Manna.
2	✠EADRIC REX	✠ÆCCLE NO NORÐRIC Wt. 21·8.	Secege (Secegestef?).
[Pl. XII. 1.]			
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
3	EADRED REX	⊙ ÆLF O ✠ O IEM ⊙ Wt. 23·8.	Ælsige.
4	“ “	⊙ ÆLFZI O ✠ O EMO M ⊙ Wt. 23·3.	
5	✠EADRED REX	⊙ ÆLFZ ⊙ ✠ ✠ ANMO ⊙ Wt. 17·5.	Ælfstan.
6	✠EADRED REX M	⊙ ÆRIC ✠ ✠ ✠ ERM O ⊙ Wt. 19·5.	Æriger.
7	✠EADRED REX	⊙ ÆDE ✠ ✠ ✠ LMM O ⊙ Wt. 23·8.	Æðelm (Æðelmund?).


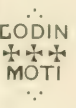




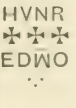
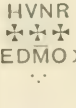

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
8	✠EADRED RE	ÆTAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DESMOT (Wt. 21·5.)	Ætard(es) or Agtard(es).
9	✠EADRED RE ✠ <i>Var. In field, M.</i>	" (Wt. 20 0.)	
10	EADRED REX	ÆTAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DESMOT (Chipped.)	
11	EADRED REX <i>Var. In field, M.</i>	ARNVL ✠ ✠ ✠ FMONT (Wt. 20·5.)	Arnulf.
12	✠EADRED REX	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MVND (Wt. 23·2.)	Adelmund.
13	" "	ADELM ✠ ✠ ✠ VNDM O (Wt. 19·5.)	
14	✠EADRED REX :	BALD ✠ ✠ ✠ RICH O (Wt. 18·0.)	Baldric.
15	✠DM EADRED REX	BALDV ✠ ✠ ✠ IVINH O (Wt. 21·2.)	Balduuine.
16	✠EADRED REX <i>Var. In field, three pellets.</i>	BALDV ✠ ✠ ✠ VNHO (Wt. 21·2.)	
17	EADRED REX	BERN ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDM (Wt. 20·7.)	Bernard or Burnard.




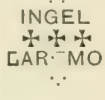






No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
18	✠EADRED REX	  Wt. 22.5.	
19	✠EADRED REX O	  (Chipped.)	Bernere.
20	EADRED REX	  Wt. 23.0.	Bernferð.
21	✠EADRED REX	  Wt. 21.5.	Bese.
22	EADRED REX	  Wt. 21.0.	Boga or Boiga.
23	" " <i>Var.</i> In field, M.	  Wt. 20.8.	
24	EADRED REX ANGLOR-	  Wt. 24.8.	Cenberht.
		[Pl. XII. 2.]	
25	EADRED RE✠	  Wt. 19.0.	Copman.
26	" "	  Wt. 19.0.	Demence (Dominicus).























No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
27	EADRED RE	 DEOR O ✙ O VLFM O Wt. 18.2.	Deorulf.
28	EADRED REX	 DORV O ✙ O LFMO Wt. 22.2.	
29	✙EADRED REX I	 DREM ✙ ✙ ✙ LNOT Wt. 19.7.	Dremi ?
30	✙EADRII REX	 DVDI ✙ ✙ ✙ LIIOE Wt. 20.4.	Dudig.
31	✙EADRED RE ✙	 DVDIE ✙ ✙ ✙ MOIIT Wt. 21.4.	
32	EADRED REX	 EADM O ✙ O VNDM Wt. 23.4.	Eadmund.
33	✙EADRED REX	 EVDW ⊙ ✙ ✙ ANDN Wt. 23.0.	
34	„ RE ✙	 EARO ✙ ✙ ✙ VLFM (Chipped.)	Eardulf.
35	✙EADRED RE ✙ O	 EFER ✙ ✙ ✙ VLFIO Wt. 22.0.	Eferulf.
36	✙EADRED RE ✙	 ELFRED ✙ ✙ ✙ ESMON (Broken.)	Elfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	✠EAREOM BEX	⬤ ELFR ✠✠✠ ESMOT ⬤	(Chipped.)
38	✠EADRED RE✠	⬤ ENGB ✠✠✠ REDNO ⬤	Engilbred.  Wt. 18.0.
39	✠EADRED RE✠ O	⬤ ENGLB ✠✠✠ REDHO ⬤	Wt. 21.0.
40	EADRED REX	⬤ FRAR O ✠ O DMON ⬤	Frard (= Efrard?).  Wt. 25.2.
41	" "	⬤ FRAR O ✠ O DMNO ⬤	Wt. 22.0.
42	" "	⬤ FREDI ✠✠✠ ESMOT ⬤	Freðic (= Froðric?).  Wt. 18.0.
43	" "	⬤ EROÐ O ✠ O MON <sup>-</sup> ⬤	Froð(ric?).  Wt. 23.2.
44	✠EADRED RE	⬤ FROÐ ✠✠✠ O RICH <sup>-</sup> ⬤	Froðric.  Wt. 23.5.
45	" RE✠	⬤ FROÐ Ⓞ ✠ Ⓞ RICHMO ⬤	Wt. 23.6.
46	" "	"	Wt. 20.2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADRED RE✠	 GISELE ✠✠✠ IIEFM ✠	Gislemer.  Wt. 23·6.
48	✠EADRED RE✠ O	 GODIN ✠✠✠ MOTI ✠	Godin.  Wt. 21·3.
49	EADRED REX	 GRIM ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠	Grim  Wt. 20·6.
		[Pl. XII. 3.]	
50	✠EADRED REX ::	 HVN ✠✠✠ RED ✠	Hunred.  Wt. 22·0.
51	✠EADRED REX X	 HVN ✠✠✠ REDX ✠	  Wt. 22·0.
52	✠EADRED RE ··	 HVN ✠✠✠ REDC ✠	  Wt. 20·3.
53	✠EADRED REX	 HVN R ✠✠✠ EDWO ✠	  Wt. 23·0.
54	✠EADRED REX I	 HVN R ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠	  Wt. 21·5.
55	✠EADRED REX -	 HVN R ✠✠✠ EDMOT ✠	  Wt. 21·0.


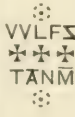
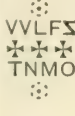


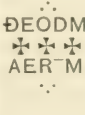
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
56	✠EADRED RE✠ O	 Wt. 26·8.	Hunsæft.
57	✠EADRED REX · <i>Var.</i> In field, four pellets.	 Wt. 23·0.	Husebald.
58	✠EADRED REX I	 Wt. 22·3.	Ingelgar.
59	✠EADRED RE✠:	 (Chipped.)	
60	✠EADRED · REX O	 Wt. 21·5.	
61	✠EADRED REX "	 Wt. 22·5.	
62	EADRED REX	 Wt. 20·5.	Ingues (= Ingulf?)
63	✠EADRED RE✠	 Wt. 20·0.	Landferð.
64	„ REX	 Wt. 23·3.	Leofric.
65	✠EADRED RE	 Wt. 24·3.	Lifine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
66	EADRED REX	  Wt. 22.5.	Maneca.
67	✠EVDRED REX I	  Wt. 19.0.	Manna.
68	✠EADRED RE	  Wt. 19.8.	Norðgar.
69	" <i>Var.</i> In field, S.	  Wt. 22.0.	Osterð.
70	✠EADRED REX	  (Chipped.)	Oswald.
71	" <i>Var.</i> In field, S.	  Wt. 19.0.	
72	EADRED REX	  Wt. 21.0.	Oðelric.
73	✠EADRED RE✠	  Wt. 22.5.	
74	✠EADRED RE✠ O	  Wt. 21.0.	Rædune.
75	✠EADRED REX	  Wt. 21.7.	Regðer.*

\* Ruding, Pl. 15, No. 6 (Aethelred I.), is no doubt a coin of this reign, similar to No. 75.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
76	✠EADRED REX	REIN ✠✠✠ FIRÐ  Wt. 16.2.	Reinirð.
77	✠EADRED RE✠ O	ΣIEF-E ✠✠✠ REÐIO . (Chipped.)	Siefereð (cf. Sifert).
78	EADRED REX	ΣIGAR ✠✠✠ ESMOT . Wt. 20.3.	Sigar.
79	✠REVDREDA	LYLEAD ✠✠✠ TOMXER . (Broken.)	Tyleadrex (= Tylead- red or Wealdfred?).
80	✠EADRED REX	VVALD ✠✠✠ FREÐ . [Pl. XII. 4.] Wt. 21.0.	Uualdfreð.
81	✠EADRED REX	VVAR ✠✠✠ INM O . Wt. 17.4.	Uuarin or Warin.
82	" "	PARI ✠✠✠ NMON . Wt. 20.6.	
83	✠EADRED RE	VVERS O ✠ O TANWO . Wt. 22.2.	Uerstan.
84	EADRED REX	VVIL O ✠ O FMON . Wt. 23.0.	Uuilaf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
85	✠EADRED MON	 (Chipped.)	Uulfstan.
86	” ”	 Wt. 24.2.	
87	EADRED REX	 Wt. 25.2.	
88	✠EADRED RE <i>Var. In field</i>	 Wt. 21.0.	Winuc (= Winulf?).
89	✠EADRED REX	 Wt. 22.2.	Wulgar.
90	✠EADRED REX E	 Wt. 20.8.	Ƣeodmær.
91	✠EAD·RED· REX F	” Wt. 20.4.	
92	✠EADRED REX I	” Wt. 20.5.	
93	✠EA·DRED REX·M·	” Wt. 23.0.	
94	✠EAD·RED REX N	” Wt. 20.5.	
95	✠E·ADRED REX N	” Wt. 22.2.	
96	✠E·A·DRED REX·	” Wt. 23.5.	
97	✠E·A·D·R·E·D· R·EX·	” Wt. 22.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
98	✠E·A·D·R·E·D· R·EX·	ÐEODM ✠✠✠ AER·M ··	Wt. 20·0.
99	✠EADRED REX	·· ÐEOD O·✠· VLFM ··	Deodulf. Wt. 23·7.
100	✠EADRED REX	·· ÐRMO O·✠· DEMO ··	Þurmod. Wt. 25·4.
101	EADRED REX	·· ÐVRM O·✠· ODMO·M ··	Wt. 21·8.
102	✠EADRED REX	·· ÐYRM ✠✠✠ ODM· ··	Wt. 22·2.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
103	✠EADRED REX·	NOR BERT	Wt. 17·5. Norbert.
			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
104	✠EADRED REX	✠CVLEIH H·O [Pl. XII. 5.]	Wt. 20·0. Culfen (Culfin?).
<i>Type iv.</i>			
105	✠EADRED REX·	·· ÐVRV ·· FLMO ·· [Pl. XII. 6.]	Wt. 20·6. Þurulf (cf. Deorulf).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
106	✠EADRED RE	✠ALBERT ONAEMI Wt. 18.6.	Albert.
107	„ REX	✠ANNA HONETAE. Wt. 15.2.	Anna.
108	„ „	✠ARE MTÆWECIAIV (Blundered.) Wt. 22.4.	Are.
109	„ RE	✠CALI ✠WHERT (Chipped.)	Cali and Sifert.
110	„ REX	✠CLAC MONETA MONET Wt. 23.4.	Clac.
111	✠EADRED REX	✠CLAC MON MONEVT Wt. 22.0	
112	✠EADRED RENEX	✠CLAC HONE HONE HONEX Wt. 23.2.	
113	✠EADRED REX	✠FREDARD NONEIA Wt. 24.3.	Fredard or Fredred.
114	„ RE✠	✠FREDRED MONETA Wt. 21.5.	
[Pl. XII. 7.]			
115	„ „	✠IIVE · IRONETA (Blundered.) Wt. 19.5.	Ivo.
116	✠EADRED RE	✠HAI[II]E IOIOI (Broken.)	Manna.
117	✠EADRED REX	✠MANNECIN MONE Wt. 20.5.	Mannecin.
118	„ „	✠SARVVRD MONE (Pierced.)	Sarvurd.
119	„ RE✠	✠UNBEIN MONETA Wt. 17.2.	Unbein.
120	„ REX	✠VVILFRED MONE IIX Wt. 23.6.	Unilfred.

## EADWIG.

SUCC. A.D. 955; DIED A.D. 959.

*Moneys.*

*Abenol* (Hereford?).  
*Ælfred*.  
*Ælfsig* [cf.].  
*Ælwig*.  
*Æsmulf*.  
*Ætard* [= *Agtard*?].  
*Ætclgar*.  
*Ætclstan* or *Ætclstan*.  
*Ætclward* or *Ætclward*.  
*Agtard*.  
*Amund* [cf.].  
*Asulf* (London).  
*Baldric* (Southampton).  
*Baldwine* (Bedford).  
*Berenard*.  
*Birner*.  
*Boiga* or *Boya* (Bedford).  
*Brimine* [= *Brimine*].  
*Chapeles*.  
*Clac* (Newark?).  
*Copman*.  
*Crin* . . .  
*Cutel* or *Cytel* [= *Gytel*?].  
*Dunence* { *Dominicus*? }.  
*Deorulf* [= *Þurulf*?] (York).  
*Drining*.  
*Dudene* [cf.].  
*Dunn*.  
*Dunine* (Huntingdon).  
*Eadmund* (York).  
*Eudulf*.  
*Eaenolf* [= *Ecnolf*?].  
*Efrard*.

*Eofered* (York).  
*Eoroð*?  
*Erim* [= *Grim*?]  
*Ætcl*., see also *Ætcl*..  
*Fanael*?  
*Frard* [= *Efrard*?] (York).  
*Froðie* [= *Froðrie*?].  
*Froðgar* (Bedford).  
*Froðric* or *Froðeric* (York).  
*Godeferð*.  
*Grim* (Bedford).  
*Gytel*, see *Cytel*.  
*Heremod*.  
*Herewig*.  
*Heriger*.  
*Leofstan* (Bedford).  
*Leuine* [= *Lifine*?].  
*Lifine*.  
*Litelmun*.  
*Mannod* or *Maneod* (Southampton, Winchester).  
*Mann* or *Manna*.  
*Manolet*.  
*Oswald*.  
*Otic* (Winchester).  
*Sedeman* [= *Sideman*].  
*Uærin* [= *Warin*?]  
*Wilebert*.  
*Wilsig*.  
*Wulgar*.  
*Þurmod* (York).  
*Þurferð*.  
*Þurulf* [cf. *Deorulf*].

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.



Obverse.	Reverse.
----------	----------

*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by name of mint; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XII. 8-13.]

*Type iii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name between two lines across field. Above and below, rosette.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 3.]

*Type iv.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by mitre-shaped ornament; below, T  
⋈

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 4.]

*Type v.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c.) between two circles.



[Lindsay, 'Coinage of the Heptarchy,' Pl. 5, 115.]

*Type vi.*

Bust, r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c., and Mint) between two circles.



[Rud. Pl. 20. 1.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BEDANFORD.			
[Bedford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1	✠EADVVIC RE.✠	BALD BE✠DA PINE Wt. 23.3.	Baldwine.
[Pl. XII. 8.]			
2	✠EADVVIC REX.✠	BOIGA ✠BE✠DA✠ MONETA Wt. 22.2.	Boiga.
3	✠EADVVIC REX O	FROD BE✠DA CAR M Wt. 15.0.	Froðgar.
4	✠EADVVIC. RE.	GRIP. BE✠DA MON E Wt. 20.5.	Grim.
5	✠EADVVIC REX	LEOFΣ BE✠DA TALIMO Wt. 18.2.	Leofstan.
EOFERPIC.			
[York.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
6	✠EADVVIC RE	DEOR OΞ✠NO VLFM Wt. 22.3.	Deorulf (cf. Durulf).
[Pl. XII. 9.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	✠EADVVIC RE✠	⋄ EADM ON✠EO VNDM ⋄ Wt. 23·3.	Eadmund.
8	✠EADVVIC RE	⋄ EOFE OE✠NO RAD M ⋄ Wt. 19·5.	Eofered.
9	✠EADVVIC REX	⋄ FRAR OE✠NO DMO M ⋄ Wt. 21·0.	Frard (= Efrard ?).
10	✠EADVVIC RE	⋄ FROÐ ON✠ETO RICM O ⋄ Wt. 23·0.	Frøðric.
HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] Type ii.			
11	✠EADVVIC RE✠	⋄ UΛHC ✠HΛ✠M✠ ODP O ⋄ [Pl. XII. 10.] Wt. 16·4.	Manngod.
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.] Type ii.			
12	✠EADVVIC RE✠	⋄ DVN ✠HV✠N✠ NCMO ⋄ [Pl. XII. 11.] Wt. 19·8.	Dunninc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	NEPE. [Newark* ?] <i>Type ii.</i>		
13	✠EADVVIC REX✠	CLAC ✠HE✠PE MONE [Pl. XII. 12.]	Clac.  Wt. 14·2.
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] <i>Type ii.</i>		
14	✠EADVVIC REX·	MANN ✠PI✠N✠ LODMO [Pl. XII. 13.]	Manngod.  Wt. 23·5.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
	<i>Type i.</i>		
15	✠EADPIC REX I <i>Var. In field, M</i>	ÆLFRED ✠✠✠ ESMON [Pl. XIII. 1.]	Ælfred.  Wt. 21·8.
16	✠EADPIC REX·	ÆSCVV· ✠✠✠ LFM·O·	Æsculf.  Wt. 18·0.
17	✠EADVVI RE	ÆDEL ✠✠✠ VVERD	Aðeluerd.  Wt. 20·7.
18	✠EADVVIC REX✠	BONCA· ✠✠✠ ·MOIËTA	Boiga.  Wt. 13·0.

\* In Northamptonshire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
19	✠EADVVI RE✠ I [Pl. XIII. 2.]	BRIV· ✠✠✠ MIIIC Wt. 22·4.	Briunine (= Brunine).
20	✠EADVVIC REX	·CYTEL ✠✠✠ MONĒ Wt. 20·7.	Cytel
21	✠EADPIC REX <i>Var. In field, M.</i>	·DVNN ✠✠✠ EΣM·ON Wt. 18·8.	Dunn.
22	✠EADVVIC RE✠	·EAEH ✠✠✠ OLEM· Wt. 22·6.	Eaenolf?
23	✠EADVV[I]C REX	·EFRA O✠O RDM (Broken.)	Efrard.
24	✠EADVVIC REX I	·FREÐI· ✠✠✠ CESMOT Wt. 15·2.	Freðic(es).
25	✠EADVVIC R·E✠·	·FVÐI· ✠✠✠ EELÖ· Wt. 15·4.	Uncertain
26	✠EADVVIC REX·	·CODEF ✠✠✠ ERDM· Wt. 21·2.	Godeferð
27	✠EADPIC REX·	·IERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO Wt. 20·2.	Heriger.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon. yet.
28	✠EADRIC REX Γ	HERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO ✠	Wt. 20.3.
29	„ REX E	HERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO ✠	(Chipped.)
30	✠EADVVI BE	LEVI ✠✠✠ NCMO ✠	Leine (= Lifine?). Wt. 20.3.
31	✠EADVVIC RE✠	MANN ✠✠✠ HONE ✠	Mann. Wt. 18.0.
32	✠EADVVI REX	SEDEM ✠✠✠ OMIA ✠	Sedeman (= Sideman). (Broken.)
33	✠EADVVIC REX	VVER ✠✠✠ INMO ✠	Uuærin (= Warin?). (Chipped.)
34	✠EADVVIC RE	Type iii. BIRVER	Wt. 19.7.
35	✠EADRIC EPE	CNAPEES [Pl. XIII. 3.]	Wt. 20.6.
36	EADRIC REX	Type iv. OSP ALD [Pl. XIII. 4.]	Wt. 15.0.

## KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

## EADGAR.

KING OF MERCA A.D. 957; OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 959; DIED A.D. 975.

*Monarchs.*

- Adelaver or Aðelaver.  
 Adelgar or *Æðelgar*.  
 Adelwold [= *Æðelwold*] (London).  
 Aden.  
 Ælfgar (Thetford).  
 Ælfnoð (*London, Winchelsea*).  
 Ælfred or Elfred.  
 Ælfsige (Bedford, Chester, *Exeter, Stafford, Wilton, Winchester*).  
 Ælfstan or Elfstan (Chester, Derby, *Exeter*).  
 Æseman (*Chester, Exeter, Lincoln, Stamford*).  
 Æsculf.  
 Ætferð.  
 Æðelaver or Adelaver.  
 Æðelbrand.  
 Æðelferð (*Hereford*).  
 Æðelgar or Adelgar.  
 Æðelred (London).  
 Æðelsie or Æðelsige (Bath, *London*).  
 Æðelstan (*Canterbury, Lynn*).  
 Æðelweard.  
 Æðelwine (*Oxford*).  
 Æðelwold or Adelwold (London).  
 Æðered (London).  
 Albat? (*Cambridge*).  
 Albutic.  
 Alewine.  
 Alferð.  
 Andreas.  
 Asferð.  
 Azma? (*Lincoln*).  
 Aðel-, see Adel-, and Æðel-.  
 Aðulf (London).  
 Baldric (*Bedford, Southampton*).  
 Baldwin.  
 Benedictus.  
 Beorhtic (*Wallingford*).  
 Berenard.  
 Bernferð.  
 Birgstan.  
 Boga, *Bogea, Boiga*, &c., see also Fas-  
 tolf (*Canterbury, Chester, Wilton*).  
 Britferð or *Brithferð*.  
 Brunine (*Norwich*).  
 Byrhtferð [= Bernferð or *Brithferð*] (*Maldon*).  
 Byrhtic (*Lymne*).  
 Byrhtwold (*Shaftesbury*).  
 Capelin.  
 Carðen [= Farðen?] or *Carðelan*.  
 Cnapa (*Stamford*).  
 Colenard.  
 Colgrim.  
 Copman.  
 Cylm? (*Southampton*).  
 Cynsige (*Chichester*).  
 Demence [*Dominicus*].  
 Deorlaf [= Deorulf?] (*Chester*).  
 Deorulf (*Tempsford?*).  
 Dodnorð.  
 Dudeman or *Dudsemon*.  
 Dun (*York*).  
 Durand.  
 Eadmer (*Southampton*).  
 Eadmund (*Chester*).  
 Eadulf.  
 Eadwine (*Wilton*).  
 Ealfsige.  
 Earred.  
 Eanulf (*Lincoln*).  
 Eatstan [= Eadstan?] (*Winchester*).  
 Eðden.  
 Elfred or Ælfred.  
 Elfstan.  
 Elfwald.  
 Elf-, see also Ælf-.  
 Eoferard.  
 Eofermund.  
 Eoferulf (*Tempsford?*).  
 Eoroð (*Chester*).  
 Eccenbald (*Norwich*).  
 Etfen.  
 Eðcan.  
 Eðelwine.  
 Eðel-, see also Æðel-.  
 Faiman.

Farſen or *Farſine* [= *Carſen*?]  
 Faſtolf (York).  
 Faſtolf and Beiga.  
 Faſtolf and Oda.  
 Faſtolf and Raſn.  
 Frodman.  
 Floſtor (Cheſter).  
*Folenard* (Norwich).  
*Freagar* (Bedford).  
 Freoſrie or Froſrie [= *Freſie*?]  
 (Cheſter).  
 Freſieſel or Freſiein (Derby).  
*Freſemund*.  
 Gillus, Gillys, *Gyllis*, &c. (Cheſter,  
 Hereford).  
*Gilm*, ſee *Cilm*.  
 Grid.  
 Grim (Bedford).  
*Gunnulf* (York).  
 Gunnerd.  
 Haeulf.  
 Herebert.  
*Hereſerſ*.  
 Heteman.  
 Heremod (Wallingford).  
 Heriger.  
 Herol (York).  
*Hilbe*.  
*Hiltwine* (London).  
 Hingolf or Ingolf.  
 Humbein or Unbein.  
 Ingelberd.  
*Ingheries* or *Inghries*.  
 Ingolf or Hingolf.  
 Ingolferð.  
*Iohan*, ſee *Iuhan*.  
 Ioles.  
 Isembert.  
*Iſolf*.  
 Iuhan [= *Iohan*] (Exeter).  
 Iye.  
*Leeferð*.  
 Leſine, Leoline, *Lynne*, &c. (*Ipswich*).  
 Lemna.  
*Leofgar* (Dorſet).  
 Leofhelm.  
 Leofneð [= *Leofhelm*?].  
*Leofrie*.  
 Leofſige (Oxford, Southampton, Wil-  
 ton).  
*Leofwine* (Tempsford?).  
*Leofwold* (Wilton).  
*Leofig*?  
 Lioſtan (Bedford).  
*Leowana*.  
*Mægar* (Wincheſter).  
 Maſnuan (Cheſter).  
 Man (Tempsford?, Wincheſter).  
 Maning.

Manna, Manan, Manne, &c. (*Leiceſter*,  
 York).  
 Maſſet or *Mundal* (Southampton).  
 Mantien.  
 Mareer.  
 Marſeale or *Marſeale* (Wincheſter).  
 Mertin [= *Martin*].  
 Morgna [= *Morena*?].  
 Nanan, ſee *Manna*.  
*Norðberd* (Norwich).  
 Oda, ſee *Faſtolf*.  
 Oeoman [= *Oþeman*?].  
 Ogea (Norwich, Stamford).  
*Oþeman*.  
*Oþerð*.  
*Oslac* or *Oslaf* (Norwich).  
*Osmund*.  
 Oſulf (Derby).  
 Oſward.  
*Oðelridd*.  
 Pirim? ſee *Wirim*.  
*Radſtan*.  
*Rægnulf*, &c. (Wincheſter).  
 Raſn, ſee *Faſtolf*.  
*Regenold* (Wincheſter).  
 Riccolf or Ricolf.  
 Saydtine [= *Sadluting*?].  
 Seideman, Side-man, or *Syde-man*  
 (Rochester).  
*Sezbyrht* (Lewes).  
 Siferð.  
*Styrcar* (Leiceſter).  
 Tuma (York).  
 Unbein or Humbein.  
 Uniferð or *Wiferd* [= *Winferð*?].  
 Uuiliſig or *Wiliſig*.  
*Wiltſige* (ſee *Wynſige*).  
*Wiliſig* or Uuiliſig.  
 Wine.  
*Winemes*.  
 Winern [= *Winern*].  
 Wirim? (Huntington).  
 Wode.  
*Wulfbald* (Bath).  
*Wulfgar* or *Wulgar* (Stamford).  
*Wulfinwer*.  
*Wulfred* (Oxford).  
*Wulfrie* (York).  
 Wulſtan or *Wulſtan* (Leiceſter, Wal-  
 lingford).  
 Wynſig or *Wiltſig* (Glouceſter,  
 Wincheſter).  
 Wynſtan or Wunſtan (Totneſs, Win-  
 cheſter).  
 Þeodgar (Lewes).  
 Þinern [= *Winern*].  
 Þurferð.  
 Þurmod (Cheſter).  
 Þurſtan.

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées; above and below, triangle of dots



[Cf. Pl. XIV. 1.]

*Type i. var. a.*

Same.


Similar: ornaments varied 



[Rud., Pl. 28, 2.]

*Type i. var. b.*


Same.

Similar: ornaments varied 

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 2.]

*Type i. var. c.*


Same.

Similar: ornaments varied 

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 3.]

*Type i. var. d.*




Same.

Similar: ornaments varied 

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 4.]




Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i. var. e.*

Same	Similar: ornaments varied	  
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

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 5.]

*Type i. var. f.*

Similar: rosette of dots in centre.	Similar: ornaments varied	  
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 6.]

*Type i. var. g.*

Same.	Similar: ornaments varied	  
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 7.]

*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, between which name of mint: ornaments symmetrically arranged in field	  
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 10 &amp; 12.]

*Type iii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 5.]

*Type iv.*

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
---	---

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 6.]

*Type v.*

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 8-9.]



Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type v. var. a.\**

Same.

Similar: four crosses pattées arranged around central one.



[Rud., Pl. 20, 4.]

*Type v. var. b.*

Same.

Similar: three pellets and cross pattée arranged around central cross pattée.



[Rud., Pl. 28, 1.]

*Type vi.*

Bust 1., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 7, 11 & 13.]

\* The specimens of the type (Nos. 37 & 211) in the National Collection are too imperfect for illustration.

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BAÐAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1	+EADGAR REX ANGLORVM . [Pl. XIII. 5.]	✠:ÆÐELSIGE MO BAÐA CIF Wt. 21·8.	Æðelsige.
BEDANFORD. [Bedford.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
2	✠EADGAR REX	✠ÆELFΣIG MONETA BE <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. (Broken.)	Ælfsige.
3	✠EADG . . . .	✠LI . . . . . TA BE (Fragment.)	Liofstan?
<i>Type vi.</i>			
4	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	+GRIM M-O BEDAFO (Pierced.)	Grim.
CÆNTPARABYRIG OR CANTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
5	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠BOGA M-O CÆTPARA Wt. 23·5.	Boga (or Boiga).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	<p>DEORABY. [Derby.]</p> <p><i>Type iii.</i></p>		
6	✠EADGAR REX ANGLO	✠ELFSTAN M <sup>TO</sup> VRDBY Wt. 19.8.	Ælfstan.
	<p><i>Type iv.</i></p>		
7	✠EADGAR REX TO BI [Pl. XIII. 6.]	✠FREDICIN DEORBY Wt. 19.8.	Freðicin.
	<p><i>Type vi.</i></p>		
8	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX [Pl. XIII. 7.]	✠OSVLF MO <sup>TO</sup> DEORBY Wt. 20.0.	Osulf.
	<p>EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]</p> <p><i>Type vi.</i></p>		
9	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠IVHAN M <sup>TO</sup> EAXNC. Wt. 23.8.	Iuhan (= Iohan)
	<p>EOFERPIC. [York.]</p> <p><i>Type vi.</i></p>		
10	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠DVN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFORPIC. Wt. 22.0.	Dun.
11	✠EADGAR REX ANGL	✠FASTOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EFER Wt. 22.5	Fastolf.
12	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠MANNA M <sup>O</sup> EOFORPIC. Wt. 22.7.	Manna
13	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠TVMA M <sup>TO</sup> EOFOR. Wt. 27.5	Tuma.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>			
<p><i>Type v.</i></p>			
14	✠EADGAR REX	✠EADMER MONETA H Wt. 22.3.	Eadmer.
<p>[Pl. XIII. 8.]</p>			
<p><i>Type vi.</i></p>			
15	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠CYLM MO HANTVN. Wt. 20.5.	Cylm?
16	" " "	✠LEOFSIG M <sup>o</sup> HAMT. Wt. 21.2.	Leofsige.
17	" " "	" " " Wt. 19.10.	
18	" " "	✠MANSAT M <sup>o</sup> HAM Wt. 20.0.	Mansat?
<p>HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]</p>			
<p><i>Type v.</i></p>			
19	✠EADGAR REX	PIRIM MONETA HVNTE Wt. 20.4.	Wirim?
<p>[Pl. XIII. 9.]</p>			
<p>LÆPES. [Lewes.]</p>			
<p><i>Type vi.</i></p>			
20	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠DEODGAR M <sup>o</sup> LÆPE. Wt. 23.8.	Deodgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. to get.
LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
21	✠EADGAR RE	⚙ /ELFꝛ ⓄL✠EO I EM ⚙	Ælfsige.  Wt. 19·6.
22	" "	⚙ /ELFꝛ ⓄL✠EO T AM ⚙	Ælfstan.  (Chipped.)
23	" "	⚙ DEOR ⓄL✠EO LAFM ⚙	Deorlaf (= Deorulf?).  Wt. 22·5.
24	" "	⚙ EOR OL✠EO ODM ⚙	Eoroð.  Wt. 23·7.
25	" "	⚙ FLOD OL✠EO LERM ⚙	Flodger.  Wt. 22·2.
26	" "	⚙ FROÐ ⓄL✠EO REMO ⚙	Froðric.  Wt. 17·8.
27	" "	⚙ FROÐ ⓄL✠EO R IEM ⚙	Wt. 20·2.
28	✠EADGAR RE✠	⚙ E I L ⓄL✠EO L V ꝛ ⚙	Gallus.  Wt. 18·6.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
29	✠EADGAR RE✠	☩ MÆL ☉L✠E☉ VÐAN ☩	Mæd-uðan.  Wt. 22.3.
30	✠EADGAR RE	☩ ÐVRI ☉L✠E☉ MOD ☩	Þurmod.  Wt. 20.7.
31	✠EADGAR ..	☩ ÐVR OL✠E☉ MOD ☩	Wt. 17.4.
32	✠EADGAR ..	☩ ÐVR ☉L✠E☉ MODM ☩ [Pl. XIII. 10.]	Wt. 22.0.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
33	✠EADGAR REX LE	✠EADMVND MONE Wt. 22.7.	Eadmund.
34	✠EADGAR REX TO B	✠ÐVRMOD MO LEX Wt. 22.9.	Þurmod.
35	" " "	" " " Wt. 19.0.	
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
36	✠EADGAR REX	✠ÆÐERED MONE LVN Wt. 25.0.	Æðered.
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
37	✠EAD... X	✠ÆÐER... ND CIFITA (Broken.)	Æðered.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
38	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ADELPOLD M O VN Wt. 218.	Adelwold
39	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ÆDELRED M O LVN Wt. 217.	Æsclred.
	ROFECEASTRE. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
40	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠SIDEMAN M O H ROF Wt. 184	Sideman
	STANFORD. [Stanford.]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
41	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ÆSCLMAN M O STANF Wt. 203.	Æsclman.
42	" " "	✠ENAPA M O STANF Wt. 223.	Enapa
43	" " "	✠OLEA M O STANFORD. Wt. 215.	Ogen?
44	" " "	✠WULGAR M O STANF Wt. 210.	Wulgar
	[Pl. XIII. 11.]		
	TÆMESEFORDA or TEMESANFORD? [Tempsford.]*		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
45	✠EADGAR RE	DEOR OT✠EO VLFMO Wt. 190	Deorulf.
	[Pl. XIII. 12.]		

\* A burgh built here by Edgar and the Lady, 924. S. 130. (1) 110. 111. 112.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
46	✠EADGAR RE	⚔ EOFR OT✠EO LFNO ⚔ (Chipped.)	Eoferulf?
47	" "	⚔ MOVI OT✠EO IAM ⚔ Wt. 23.4.	Man.
PELEGAFORD or PELIGAFORD. [Wallingford.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
48	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORVM	✠HEREMOD M <sup>o</sup> PELEGAFOR. Wt. 23.0.	Heremod.
PILTUNE. [Wilton.]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
49	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ELFSIGE M O PILTV (Pierced.)	Elfsige.
50	" " "	✠EADPINE M <sup>o</sup> PILTVN. Wt. 25.0. [Pl. XIII. 13.]	Eadwine.
PINCELSEA. [Winchelsea.]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
51	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ELFNOD M <sup>o</sup> PENCLES Wt. 24.4.	Elfnod.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. never.
PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
52	✠EADGAR REX ✠ <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i>	✠EATSTAN M <sup>o</sup> PINTO. <i>Var. Small cross pattée, in field. Wt. 20.0.</i>	Eatstan.
53	✠EADGAR RE ✠ ANGLORVM	✠PVNSIGE M <sup>o</sup> NETA PINT <sup>o</sup> . (Chipped.)	Wynsige.
54	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOVM	✠PVNZTAN MO ✠PNT ✠ W <sup>o</sup> . (Broken.)	Wynstan.
<i>Type vi.</i>			
55	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠MARSCALE M <sup>o</sup> PINT. Wt. 22.6.	Marscale.
DEOTFORD. [Thetford.]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
56	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆLFGAR M <sup>o</sup> DEOTF. Wt. 24.8.	Ælfgar.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
57	✠E·ADG·AR RE ✠	ADELA ✠ ✠ ✠ VERNO Wt. 17.8.	Adelaver or Adelaver.
58	✠E·ADG·AR RE ✠	ADELA ✠ ✠ ✠ VERNO Wt. 20.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
59	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO .	Wt. 20·2.
60	✠E·ADEAR RE✠	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO .	Wt. 19·3.
61	✠EADE·A·R REX:	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO .	Wt. 16·3.
62	✠EADGAR R✠	ADELO ✠ ✠ ✠ VERD .	Wt. 14·8.
63	✠EADE·A·R REX	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ GERO .	Adelgar (= Æselgar). Wt. 18·1.
64	✠EADGAR RE	ADEN ✠ ✠ ✠ NOE .	Aden. Wt. 20·0.
65	✠EADGAR REX	AEscv ✠ ✠ ✠ LFHO .	Æseulf. Wt. 22·3.
66	✠E·ADGAR RX	AETFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RNAO .	Ætferð. Wt. 18·8.
67	✠EADE·A·R R✠:	AETFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RDNO .	Wt. 18·5

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
68	✠E·A·DĠ·A·R RE	·· ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIENŌ ··	Æthelsige (= Æthel- sige).
		Wt. 18.1.	
69	✠EADĠAR RE	·· ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIENŌ ··	
		Wt. 17.0.	
70	✠EADĠAR RE✠	·· ALBV· ✠ ✠ ✠ TCMŌ ··	Albutic.
		Wt. 15.5.	
71	✠E·A·DĠAR RE↵	·· ALBV ✠ ✠ ✠ TCMŌ ··	
		Wt. 18.5.	
72	✠EADĠ·A·R RE✠	·· ALBV ✠ ✠ ✠ TCMŌ ··	
		Wt. 19.0.	
73	✠EADĠAR REI	·· ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ OMON· ··	Asferð.
		Wt. 14.6.	
74	✠E·A·DĠAR R·E·✠	·· ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ OMON· ··	
		Wt. 20.1.	
75	✠EADĠA·R REX ▼	·· BENE ✠ ✠ ✠ DMHT· ··	Benedictus.
		Wt. 21.0.	
76	✠EADĠ·A·R· REX Var. In field ··	·· BERN ✠ ✠ ✠ FERÐ ··	Bernferð.
		Wt. 20.2.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
77	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	BIRII. ✠ ✠ ✠ VIIIIO · · Wt. 18·5.	Uncertain.
78	✠EADLAR RE✠	BRIT ✠ ✠ ✠ FERO · · Wt. 19·0.	Britferð.
79	✠EADL·A·R RE✠ ·	CAPE ✠ ✠ ✠ LIÑO · · Wt. 16·7.	Capelin.
80	✠EADL·A·R RE✠	CARO ✠ ✠ ✠ EIMIO · · Wt. 22·3.	Carðen (= Farðen?).
81	✠EADLAR RE✠O	ENAP ✠ ✠ ✠ EMOI· · · (Chipped.)	Cnapa.
82	„ RE✠	ENAP ✠ ✠ ✠ EMOI· · · Wt. 19·0.	
83	„ RE✠~	COPM ✠ ✠ ✠ ANM · · Wt. 19·6.	Copman.
84	✠EADLAR REX)	DVRN ✠ ✠ ✠ NDMO · · Wt. 18·8.	Durand.
85	✠EADL·A·R REX~	ENNV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFMO · · Wt. 18·2.	Eanulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
86	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	E·A·N·V ✠ ✠ ✠ Γ·F·M·O ··	Wt. 20·0.
87	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	E·L·F·D ✠ ✠ ✠ A·L·D·I· ··	Elfwald.
88	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	E·L·F·V ✠ ✠ ✠ A·L·O·I· ··	Wt. 15·5.
89	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	E·D·E·L ✠ ✠ ✠ A·I·N·E·O ··	Eðeluine.
90	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	F·A·R ✠ ✠ ✠ N·A·N·O ··	Farman.
91	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	F·A·R· ✠ ✠ ✠ N·A·N·O ··	Wt. 17·8.
92	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·M·I·O ··	Farðen.
93	✠E·A·D·E·A·R RE·✠·	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·M·I·O ··	Wt. 16·0.
94	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE·✠·	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·M·I·O ··	Wt. 18·1.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
95	✠EADL·A·C·RE✠ [Pl. XIV. 1.]	GRID ✠✠✠ MONIE · · Wt. 21·5.	Grid.
96	✠E·A·DL·AR RE	GRID ✠✠✠ NONIE · · Wt. 15·0.	
97	✠EADLAR RE	GVNV ✠✠✠ ERDO · · Wt. 15·5.	Gunnord.
98	✠EADL·A·R RE✠	HACV ✠✠✠ FMFO · · Wt. 20·8.	Haculf.
99	✠EADL·A·R RE✠	IEREB ✠✠✠ ERTHO · · Wt. 19·5.	Herebert.
100	✠E·A·DL·A·R R·A·✠	IERE ✠✠✠ MATIO · · Wt. 19·6.	Hereman.
101	✠EADLAR REX	IERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO · · Wt. 20·9.	Heriger.
102	✠EADLAR·REX	" · · Wt. 18·4.	
103	✠E·A·DL·A·R REX I	IERIC ✠✠✠ ERMO · · Wt. 17·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	✠EADGAR REX ☉	HERIC ✠ ✠ ✠ ERMO ☉	Wt. 22 4.
105	✠EADGAR REX ☉	HERIC ✠ ✠ ✠ ERMO ☉	Wt. 22 2.
106	✠EADGAR REX	HERIC ✠ ✠ ✠ ERMO ☉	Wt. 18 4.
107	✠EADGAR REX	HERIC ✠ ✠ ✠ ERMC ☉	Wt. 21 4.
108	✠EADGAR REX ☉	HVN ✠ ✠ ✠ BEINO ☉	Hunbein or Unbein.  Wt. 20 0.
109	✠EADGAR REX ☉	VIBE ✠ ✠ ✠ INHO ☉	Wt. 22 0.
110	✠EADGAR REX ☉	INGO ✠ ✠ ✠ LFHV ☉	Ingolf or Hingolf.  Wt. 19 6.
111	” ”	”	Wt. 16 8.
112	✠EADGAR REX ☉	HINGO ✠ ✠ ✠ LFHV ☉	Wt. 20 5.
113	✠EADGAR REX ☉	IZEW ✠ ✠ ✠ BERT ☉	Issembert.  Wt. 19 8.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
114	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	I·V·E·M ✠ ✠ ✠ O·N·E·T ··	Ive. Wt. 21·0.
115	✠E·A·D·G·A·R RE✠	·I·V·E·N ✠ ✠ ✠ O·N·E·M· ··	Wt. 20·0.
116	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	I·V·E·N ✠ ✠ ✠ O·N·E·N ··	Wt. 18·2.
117	✠E·A·D·G·A·R RE✠	I·V·E·N ✠ ✠ ✠ O·N·E·T ··	Wt. 17·6.
118	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	I·V·E·N ✠ ✠ ✠ ·T·E·N·O ··	Wt. 20·2.
119	✠E·A·D·E·A·R R·E·✠	L·E·I· ✠ ✠ ✠ W·A·N·O ··	Lenna. Wt. 19·5.
120	” ”	”	Wt. 17·4.
121	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	M·A·M·O ✠ ✠ ✠ I·E·T·M ··	Manna or Manan. Wt. 20·2.
122	✠E·A·D·E·A·R RE✠	W·A·N· ✠ ✠ ✠ A·M·M·O ··	Wt. 19·2.
123	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	W·A·N· ✠ ✠ ✠ A·I·M·O ··	Wt. 20·8.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
124	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	NĀN ✠ ✠ ✠ ANHO ∴	Wt. 21·7.
125	✠E·A·DGAR RE✠·	” (Chipped.)	
126	✠E·A·DG·A·R RE	NĀH· ✠ ✠ ✠ ANHO ∴	Wt. 21·6.
127	✠EADGAR RE✠	WĀNI ✠ ✠ ✠ WEY· ∴	Maning. (Chipped.)
128	✠EADGAR REX ∴	WARE ✠ ✠ ✠ ERMO ∴	Marec. Wt. 16·2.
129	✠EADGAR R✠☉	MORE ✠ ✠ ✠ NVIO ∴	Morgna? (= Morena ?) Wt. 16·2.
130	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	MORE ✠ ✠ ✠ NĀN ∴	Wt. 19·3.
131	∴✠·E·A·DG·A·R RE✠·	MORE ✠ ✠ ✠ NĀN ∴	Wt. 18·5.
132	✠EADG·A·R RE·✠·	OEEN· ✠ ✠ ✠ ANBI· ∴	Oeeman (= Ogeman ?). Wt. 18·0.
133	✠E·ADGR RE✠·	RICE ✠ ✠ ✠ OLEN ∴	Riceolf or Ricolf. Wt. 17·8.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADGAR RE✠	RICOL ✠ ✠ ✠ FMN Wt. 19.3.	
135	✠EADGAR. RE✠ +	SEDE ✠ ✠ ✠ HAM Wt. 20.9.	Sedeman.
136	✠EADGAR. REX	VVIFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RDMO Wt. 20.4.	Uniferð (= Winiferð?).
137	✠EADGAR. REX.	WINE. ✠ ✠ ✠ WENO Wt. 19.8.	Winenr (Winern).
138	✠EADGAR. RE✠	" (Chipped.)	
<i>Type i. var. b.</i>			
139	✠EADGAR RE✠	BEORH. ✠ ✠ ✠ TRICM. Wt. 22.7.	Beorhtic.
[Pl. XIV. 2.]			
<i>Type i. var. c.</i>			
140	✠EADGAR REX <i>Var. In field, M</i>	DEMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ CEMON Wt. 21.0.	Demence (Dominicus).
[Pl. XIV. 3.]			
141	" <i>Var. In field, M</i>	FREÐI ✠ ✠ ✠ CESMOT Wt. 22.5.	Freðic(es).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
142	✠EADGAR REX	INGE LB ✠ ✠ ✠ ERDMO ✠	Ingelberd.
		Wt. 17.5.	
143	" "	IOLES ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET ✠	Ieles.
		Wt. 18.4.	
144	✠EADGAR REX <i>Var. In field, M</i>	LEFINC ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMON ✠	Lefine.
		Wt. 16.0.	
145	EADGAR REX <i>Var. In field, M</i>	MANNE ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMOT ✠	Manne.
		Wt. 17.2.	
146	" RE <i>Var. In field, M</i>	OSPAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DEZMOT ✠	Osward.
		Wt. 19.6.	
<i>Type i. var. d.</i>			
147	✠EADGARE✠	ÆLF O ✠ O RED ✠	Ælfred or Ælfred.
		Wt. 23.0.	
148	✠EADGARE✠	ÆLF O ✠ O RED ✠	
		Wt. 16.1.	
149	✠EADGAR RE	ALDE O ✠ O PINE ✠	Aldewine.
		Wt. 23.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
150	✠EADGAR RE	⬤ ALDE ⬤ ✠ ⬤ PINEM ⬤	Wt. 23·4.
151	” RE✠	⬤ EAD ⬤ ✠ ⬤ MVND ⬤	Eadmund. Wt. 20·0.
[Pl. XIV. 4.]			
152	” RE	⬤ EAD ⬤ ✠ ⬤ NYN ⬤	Wt. 19·8.
153	” ”	⬤ EALF ⬤ ✠ ⬤ SILE ⬤	Ealfsige. Wt. 21·2.
154	” REX	⬤ EALFS ⬤ ✠ ⬤ ILEM ⬤	Wt. 20·9.
155	✠EADG[A]R RE	⬤ EO[R] ⬤ ✠ [O] ODM ⬤	Eoroð. (Broken.)
156	✠EADGARE✠	⬤ FREO ⬤ ✠ ⬤ BRIC ⬤	Freoðric. Wt. 22·2.
157	✠EADGARE	⬤ EIL ⬤ ✠ ⬤ LYS ⬤	Gillys. Wt. 22·0.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintmaster.
158	✠EADGAR RE✠	☉ LILY O ✠ O ZMÖ ☉	Wt. 23.5.
159	✠EADGAR RE	☉ MER O ✠ O TIN ☉	Mertin. Wt. 18.3.
160	✠EADGAR RE	☉ SIFER O ✠ O ðMON ☉	Siferð. (Chipped.)
161	" "	☉ SIFE O ✠ O RðM ☉	Wt. 23.7.
162	✠EADGAR RE	☉ ðYR O ✠ O MOD ☉	Þurmod. Wt. 19.4.
163	✠EADGARE	☉ ðYR ☉ ✠ ☉ MOD ☉	Wt. 20.8.
<i>Type i. var. e.</i>			
164	✠EADGAR R✠	☉ ðVRF O O O ERðNO ☉	Þurferð. Wt. 18.8.
[Pl. XIV. 5.]			
<i>Type i. var. f.</i>			
165	✠EADGAR RE	☉ PINE ☉ ☉ ☉ ESV-O ☉	Wine. Wt. 23.6.
[Pl. XIV. 6.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
<i>Type i. var. g.</i>			
166	✠EADGAR RE	✠ ÆDER ☼ ☼ ☼ EDM-O ✠	Æðered.
		Wt. 19·8.	
[Pl. XIV. 7.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
167	✠EADGAR REX TI	✠DVDEMV NOETII	Dudeman.
		Wt. 19·0.	
168	✠EADGAR· REX· A·	✠DVRAND·ES MOT	Durand.
		<i>Var.</i> In field, ··	
		Wt. 21·0.	
169	✠EADGAR· REX ANGL	✠DVRANDIES MONETA	
		<i>Var.</i> In field, ··	
		Wt. 21·4.	
170	✠EADGAR REX	✠FAST·O·LF M·O·N	Fastolf.
		(Chipped.)	
171	✠EADGAR! REX!	✠F·A·STOL·F MON	
		Wt. 21·4.	
172	✠EADGAR· REX ··	✠FASTOL·F : MON	
		Wt. 20·2.	
173	✠E·A·DGAR REX ·S·	✠F·A·STOL·F ✠MON	
		Wt. 20·2.	
174	✠EADGAR: REX)	✠FASTOLF! MONE	
		Wt. 21·8.	
175	✠EADGARTRE·X ANGL	✠FASTOLF! MONETA	
		<i>Var.</i> In field —, above and below cross pattée.	
		Wt. 20·3.	
176	✠EADGAR· REX ·· <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field.	✠FASTOLF ·· HOI	
		<i>Var.</i> Pellet in field.	
		Wt. 20·7.	
177	✠EADGAR· REX	✠FASTOLF >X< HOI	
		Wt. 21·8.	
178	✠EADGAR REX AC	✠FASTOL·F·ES MO·T	
		(Broken.) Wt. 18·2.	
179	✠EADGAR· REX·T·	✠FASTOLF)ES MOT	
		Wt. 24·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
180	✠EADĠAR. REX . S .	✠FĠSTOLF ✠ E S MO Wt. 22.2.	
181	✠EADĠAR . REX Ġ	✠FĠ S TOLF . BOIĠĠ Wt. 19.5.	Fastolf and BoiĠa.
	[Pl. XIV. 8.]		
182	✠EADĠAR REX . S .	✠FĠ S TOLF . BOIĠĠ Wt. 20.4.	
183	✠EADĠ.Ġ.R REX	✠FĠ S TOLF ∇ OD . Ġ . Wt. 20.9.	Fastolf and Oda.
184	✠EADĠAR . REX : Var. In field, —	✠FĠ S TOLF RĠFN Wt. 20.5.	Fastolf and RĠfn.
185	✠EADĠAR . REX . ANĠLO Var. Cross pattée in field.	✠FIODVAN MONETĠ Ġ Wt. 22.0.	Fioduan.
186	✠E . Ġ . DE . Ġ . R RE	✠ĠRID NONE ✠⊙ Wt. 19.7.	Grid.
187	✠EADĠĠ . R : REX Ġ	✠HEROLF Ġ MON : Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18.4.	Herolf.
188	✠EADĠAR . REX ○	✠HEROLF ○ MONE . Wt. 24.6.	
189	✠EADĠAR ! REX S	✠HEROLF ! MONE Wt. 20.4.	
190	✠EADĠAR . REX Var. Pellet in field.	✠HEROLF : MONET Wt. 21.4.	
191	✠EADĠ.Ġ.R : REX Ġ	✠HEROLF ) MONE . T . Wt. 21.2.	
192	✠EADĠAR . REX Ġ	✠HEROLF ✠ E S MOT Wt. 20.7.	
193	✠EADĠAR . REX Ġ	" Wt. 22.2.	
194	✠EADĠAR REX ANĠ	✠ĠOLF ERÐ . E S MOT Wt. 18.8.	Ingolf or 8.
195	✠EADĠAR RE ✠ MT .	✠LEOFNEL MONET Wt. 18.2.	Leofne l m ?
196	✠EADĠAR ) REX ANĠ	✠LEOFINE : E S MOT . Ġ . Wt. 19.6.	Leofine.

\* This may be the initial of a mint, Gifolceaster or Gipeswic. The moneyer's name *Fastolf* does not occur on the coinage of any subsequent reign.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
197	✠EADĠAR > REX TI	✠PVLFTAN MONEꝚ Wt. 20.7.	Wulfstan.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
198	✠EADĠAR REX TO	✠ÆLFSIGE MONE Wt. 21.8.	Ælfsige.
199	✠EADĠAREX TO	✠ALDEYYINEO Wt. 20.9.	Aldewine.
[Pl. XIV. 9.]			
200	✠EADĠAR REX TOD	✠EADMVND MON Wt. 20.7.	Eadmund.
201	✠EADĠAR REX TO BR	✠ELFSTAN MONETA Wt. 17.4.	Elfstan.
202	✠EADĠAR RE✠	✠YYILRIC MOT Wt. 22.9.	Uuilsig.
203	✠EADĠAR REX TOD	✠VRMOD MONEꝚ Wt. 20.5.	Þurmod.
204	„ RE✠ T	✠VRMOD MONI Wt. 21.9.	
<i>Type v.</i>			
205	.. ADĠAR REX	✠BAL .. IN MONETA <i>Var. In field, ..</i> (Fragment.)	Baldwin.
206	✠EADĠAR RE✠	✠BRVNINC MONETA (Chipped.)	Bruninc.
[Pl. XIV. 10.]			
207	„ REX	✠COLENARD MONEꝚ Wt. 22.5.	Colenard.
208	✠EADĠAR REX	✠LIOFSTAN MONETA (Chipped.)	Liofstan.
209	„ RE	✠NANTIEEN MONETA Wt. 22.2.	Mantieen.
210	✠EADĠAR · RE✠	✠SAYDTINE ✠MONV Wt. 22.8.	Saydtine? (Saduting?)
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
211	✠EADĠAR [REX]	✠BIREΣ[TAN MO]NI (Fragment.)	Birgstan.

## EADWEARD II.

(THE MARTYR.)

SUCC. A.D. 975; MURD. A.D. 979.

## Moneyers.\*

<i>Adelaver.</i>	Hild (Stamford).
Ælfstan or <i>Elfstan</i> (Bedford, Canterbury).	<i>Hustan.</i>
Ælfwald or <i>Elfwald</i> (Stamford).	<i>Inolf</i> or <i>Inolf.</i>
Ælfweard or <i>Alfweard.</i>	<i>Iohan</i> ( <i>Eceber</i> ).
Æseman or <i>Eseman</i> (Stamford).	<i>Isulf.</i>
Æselred or <i>Æsered</i> (London).	<i>Knappa</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Cnutpa.</i>
Æselstan, <i>Æsestan</i> , or <i>Æstan</i> (Lymne).	Lacer or Sacer [cf. <i>Wacer</i> ] (Stamford).
Æselwald or <i>Æselwold</i> (London).	<i>Lefwold.</i>
<i>Allostan.</i>	<i>Leofen</i> or <i>Leofne</i> (Ipswich).
Æselwold, <i>see</i> <i>Æselwald.</i>	Levig [= <i>Lifing</i> ?] (Lincoln).
Baldie [= <i>Baldric</i> ] (Bedford).	<i>Malsuðen.</i>
Beaniene (York).	<i>Mama</i> , <i>Muma</i> , &c. <i>Tamworth.</i>
Bemene, <i>Bermene</i> , &c.	<i>Mannic.</i>
<i>Beola.</i>	<i>Mantat</i> (Southampton).
Boga, Boia, Boiga, &c. (Canterbury, Chester, London, Stamford).	<i>Mogred</i> (Winchester).
Brantine (Norwich).	<i>Meldon.</i>
Brihtferð (Bath).	Nancrent [= <i>Hancrent</i> ?] (Southampton).
Burhstan or <i>Burnstan</i> (Gloucester).	<i>Ola.</i>
Cnapa or <i>Cnape</i> (Stamford).	Ogea? (Stamford).
Colgrim.	Oia, <i>see</i> Boia.
Culm.	<i>Osmar</i> (Warwick).
Cyne?	Osulf (Derby).
Deorulf.	<i>Oswald</i> (Southampton).
Dun (York).	<i>Ragenulf</i> (Winchester).
<i>Dunic.</i>	<i>Radbort.</i>
<i>Eadnoð</i> (Southampton).	Sacer, <i>see</i> Lacer.
<i>Eadwine</i> (Wilton).	<i>Schabyrght</i> or <i>Scheburcht.</i>
Eanulf (Lincoln).	<i>Styrgar.</i>
<i>Eanute</i> ?	<i>Surclos</i> , <i>Surnlos</i> , &c. (York).
Elf.- <i>see</i> <i>Ælf.</i>	<i>Sargeline.</i>
Eseman, <i>see</i> <i>Æseman.</i>	<i>Tunulf</i> (Buckingham).
Æselm or <i>Æseln</i> [= <i>Æselm</i> ?] (Luff-wick?).	<i>Uulfred</i> or <i>Wulfred.</i>
Facer, <i>see</i> Lacer.	<i>Uulgar</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Wulfgar.</i>
<i>Fastolf.</i>	<i>Wacer</i> [cf. <i>Lacer</i> ] (Stamford).
<i>Glomnulf</i> ?	<i>Wiferð.</i>
Grim (Stamford).	Wiltsize or <i>Wynsize</i> (Winchester)
Grind (Lincoln).	Wileheart (Ipswich).
<i>Gumula.</i>	Wine ( <i>Canterbury</i> , Lymne, Stamford)
Hafgrim (Lincoln).	Wulgar or <i>Wulgar</i> (Stamford).
Hancrent, <i>see</i> Nancrent.	Wulmar (Hertford).
<i>Hangrim.</i>	<i>Wulstan</i> or <i>Wulstan</i> (Stamford, Winchester).
	Wynsize (Winchester).
	<i>Prodgar.</i>

\* The names of moneyers without mints attached to them are chiefly taken from Boberg's list. As that writer gives the list of moneyers separate from that of the mints, it has been impossible to connect the former with the latter. The mints given by Rüding and not represented in the above list, are Cambridge, Lewes, Lydford, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Thetford.

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 11-16.]

*Type ii.\**

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Hand of Providence, pointing downwards, between $\bar{\Lambda}$ $\bar{\Omega}$ . Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Montagu Coll.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BADAN. [Bath.] <i>Type i.</i>		
1	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠BRIHTFERÐ M <sup>TO</sup> BADAN Wt. 21.2. [Pl. XIV. 11.]	Brihtferð.
	BEDANFORD. [Bedford.] <i>Type i.</i>		
2	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ÆLFSTAN M <sup>TO</sup> BEDAN. Wt. 22.0.	Ælfstan.
3	✠EADPEARD REX AN	✠BALDIC MONETA. BEDAN. Wt. 22.5.	Baldic (= Baldric).

\* This unique coin was probably struck at Canterbury, the inscription on the reverse being PINE MO NAENTA (Caenta).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	CÆNTFARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
4	✠EADƿEARD REX ANGLON	✠ELFSTAN M <sup>TO</sup> E/ENT. Wt. 22.2.	Ælfstan.
	DEORABY. [Derby.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
5	✠EADƿEARD REX ANL	✠OSVLF M <sup>TO</sup> DEORBY Wt. 19.0.	Osulf.
	EOFORƿIC. [York.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
6	✠EADƿEAD REX ANGL	✠BEANIENE(?) M <sup>TO</sup> OFERIC Wt. 22.2.	Beaniene?
7	✠EADƿEARD REX	✠DVN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFORƿIC. Wt. 23.3	Dun.
	GIPESƿIC. [Ipswich.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
8	✠EADƿEARD REX ANGLON	✠WILEBEART M <sup>TO</sup> GIFE. Wt. 23.7.	Wilebeart.
	[Pl. XIV. 12.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
9	✠EADPEARC R✠ ANIEL	✠HANCRENT HAN Wt. 21.4.	Nancrent or Hancrent?
	<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
10	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠FVLFMÆR M <sup>o</sup> HERT Wt. 20.6.	Wulfmær.
	<p>LIMENE. [Lymne.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
11	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠ÆÐESTAN M <sup>o</sup> LIMEN. Wt. 20.2.	Æðestan (Æðelstan).
12	„ „ [Pl. XIV. 13.]	✠FINE M <sup>o</sup> LIMENE. Wt. 22.5.	Wine.
	<p>LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
13	✠EADVVARD E✠ ANGLO	✠EANVGE M <sup>o</sup> LINDEOL Wt. 23.7.	Eanulf.
14	„ RE✠ ANGLO	✠GRIND N <sup>o</sup> Wt. 22.2.	Grind.
15	✠EADPEAR E✠ ANGLOX	✠HAFGRIM N <sup>o</sup> LINCOL Wt. 22.7.	Hafgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo. no.
16	✠EADVVARD REX ✠ NGL	✠LEVE N' O LINDOLNE Wt. 21.6.	Leving (= Liding?)
17	✠EADPEARE ✠ ANGLOR [Pl. XIV. 14.]	✠LEVE N' O LINDOLNE Wt. 22.0.	
18	✠EADVVARD REX NGLOR	✠GEVE N' O LINDOLNE Wt. 24.7	
	LUNDENE. [London.]		
	Type i.		
19	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆDELRED M' O LVN Wt. 24.0.	Ædelred
	LVVEIC. [Luffwick? *].		
	Type i.		
20	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆDELN M' O LVVEIC ·· Wt. 20.7.	Æseln (= Æselm?).
	[Pl. XIV. 15.]		
	STANFORD. [Stamford.]		
	Type i.		
21	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFALD M' O STANFOR Wt. 20.6	Ælfwald.
22	✠EADFARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆSCMAN M' O STANF· Wt. 19.3	Æsman or Eseman.
23	✠EADWARD REX ANGL	✠ÆSCMAN M' O STANF· Wt. 21.3	
	[Pl. XIV. 16.]		

\* In Northamptonshire.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
24	✠EADƆARD REX ANGL	✠BOIA M <sup>o</sup> STANF <sup>o</sup> Wt. 21.2.	Boia (= Boign).
25	✠EADƆEARD REX ANGLƆX	✠OIA M <sup>o</sup> STANFORD <sup>o</sup> Wt. 20.8.	
26	✠EADƆARD REX ANGL	✠CNAPE M <sup>o</sup> STANF <sup>o</sup> Wt. 21.8.	Cnape.
27	✠EADƆARD REX ANGLƆX	✠GRIM M <sup>o</sup> OTO STANFOR Wt. 20.2.	Grim.
28	✠EADƆARD „ „	✠HILD M <sup>o</sup> STANFORD Wt. 23.0.	Hild.
29	✠EADƆEARD REX ANGLƆ	✠LACER M <sup>o</sup> STANFO. Wt. 23.1.	Lacer or Sacer.
30	✠EADƆARD „ „	✠*OGEA M <sup>o</sup> STANFORD <sup>o</sup> .. Wt. 20.9.	Ogea?
31	✠EADƆEARD REX ANGLƆ	✠PINE M <sup>o</sup> STANFORD <sup>o</sup> .. Wt. 21.4.	Wine.
32	✠EADƆEARD REX ANGLƆX	✠PVLƆAR M <sup>o</sup> STAN <i>Var.</i> Annulet in field. Wt. 20.4.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
33	✠EADƆARD REX ANGLƆX	✠PVLƆAR M <sup>o</sup> STANF <sup>o</sup> Wt. 20.4.	
34	✠EADƆARD REX ANGLƆX	✠PVLSTAN M <sup>o</sup> STANF <sup>o</sup> Wt. 22.6.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
35	✠EADƆEARD REX ANGLƆX	✠PIHTSIGE M <sup>o</sup> PINT Wt. 20.3.	Wihlsige or Wynsige.
36	„ „ „	✠PVSIGE M <sup>o</sup> PINT <sup>o</sup> .. Wt. 23.3.	

## ÆTHELRÆD II.

SUCC. A.D. 979; DEP. A.D. 1013; REST. A.D. 1014; DIED A.D. 1016.

## Moneyers.

- Abnðorb (York).  
 Æad, *see* Ead.  
 Ædwine, *see* Eadwine.  
 Æðie (Shrews.).  
 Æðrheh (Shrews.).  
 Ægelric (Bath, Shaft.).  
 Ægelwine (Lond.).  
 Ægawulf (Lond., Staff.).  
 Ælewine or Elewine [= Ælfwine] (Chest.).  
 Ælfætel [= Ulfeetel] (Derby, Thetf.).  
 Ælfelm (Bardn., Ilch., Winchester, Winchester.).  
 Ælfgar, Alfgar, &c. (Aylesb., Lewes, Lond., Stamford, Tamw., Warch., Winchester, Winchester.).  
 Ælfged, Ælfget, Ælget, &c. (Heref., Lond., Southamp., Stamford.).  
 Ælfheah, Ælfah, &c. (Roch., Shrews., Winchester.).  
 Ælfmar (Ect., Oxf., Wallingf.).  
 Ælmoð, Ælmoð, &c. (Arimst., Chest., Exet., Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Salisb., Sudb.).  
 Ælfred (Cant., Hast.).  
 Ælfrie (Bath, Cambr., Ect., Hunt., Leic., Lond., Norw., Southw., Sudb., Wallingf.).  
 Ælfrýd or Ælfrýð (Cant., Lond.).  
 Ælfsige (Bardn., Ilch., Linc., Lond., Warch., Wilt., Winchester.).  
 Ælftan, Elftan, &c. (Bedf., Chest., Exet., Heref., Lond., Lydf., Shrews., Totn., Winchester, York.).  
 Ælfwald or Ælfwold [*see also* Alfworld] (Lond., Stamford, Thetf.).  
 Ælfweard or Ælfweird [*see also* Alfweird] (Brist., Lewes, Lond., Wallingf., Wore.).  
 Ælfwi. [= Ælfwig or Ælfwine?] (Bedf., Buck., Cambr., Chick., Lond., Sudb., Wallingf.).  
 Ælfwig or Elfwig (Cambr., Leic., Lond.).  
 Ælfwine or Alfwine (Cambr., Chest., Chick., Colch., Heref., Lond., Mald., Oxf., Shaft., Southw., Thetf.).  
 Ælmær (Winchest.).  
 Ælwine [= Ælfwine?] (Crickl.).  
 Ærgred.  
 Æsennan (Linc., Stamford).
- Æseth, Æsetli, &c. (Lond.).  
 Æsewig (Stamf.).  
 Æselgar (Shaft., Winchest.).  
 Æselm (Chick.).  
 Æselmær or Æselmær (Linc., Lond., Oxf., Shaft., Wore.).  
 Æselman (Harc.).  
 Æselmoð or Æselmoð (Linc., Southamp.).  
 Æselric (Bath, Ilch., Lond., Milton, Oxf., Shaft., Warch., Ware., Wore.).  
 Æselsige (Bath, Crickl., Lond., Southamp.).  
 Æselstan (Hunt., Winchest.).  
 Æselwerd, &c. (Harc., Hertf., Lond., Sudb.).  
 Æselwi. [= Æselwig or Æselwine] (Heref., Lond., Shaft.).  
 Æselwig (Heref., Leic., Shaft., Wore.).  
 Æselwine or Æselwine (Crickl., Heref., Linc., Lond., Mald., Norw., Oxf., Romn., Stamford, Winchest.).  
 Æselwold [= Æselwold?] (Lond., Thetf.).  
 Æselwold, Æselwold, &c. (Lond., Thetf.).  
 Æselwold [= Æselwold?] (Stamf.).  
 Æsel-, *see also* Æsel-  
 Æsered or Æserget (Lond., Lydf.).  
 Æsetan or Æsetan [= Æsetan] (Bath, Bedf., Bridgn., Chick., Crickl., Exet., Hunt., Lond., Lydf., Lygon, Shaft., Stamford, Warr., Winchester.).  
 Æsige (Chest.).  
 Aldred (Lond.).  
 Alfgar, *see* Ælfgar.  
 Alld, *see* Alfworld.  
 Alftan, Alfstan, *see* Ælftan.  
 Alfweard [= Ælfweard] (Hast.).  
 Alfwald or Alfworld [= Ælfwald] (Bath., Lond., Oxf., Staff., Stamford, Stanwick, Thetf., Wallingf., Warm., Winchester, Wore.).  
 Arncytel (York).  
 Asenar, Asenar, Asenr, &c.  
 Asotel, Asotel, &c. (York).  
 Asil (Lond.).  
 Asewig or Eswig (Stamf.).  
 Asferð (York).

- Asman* (Linc.).  
*Asail* [= *Asail*] (Lond.).  
*Asulf* or *Asulf* (York).  
*As'srið* (Norw.).  
*Asuluf* (Lond.).  
*Ascl.*, see also *Æscl.* -  
*Baldie*.  
*Bealdulf*.  
*Begum*.  
*Beolan* (York).  
*Beorhnoð*, *Beorhtnað*, *Byrhtnoð*, &c.  
   (Sudb., Winchester).  
*Beornulf* or *Biornulf* (Hertf., Lond.).  
*Beorhtmar*, *Brihtmar*, *Byrhtmar*, &c.,  
   (Dover, Lond., Roch., Winchester).  
*Beorhtnað* [= *Beorhtnoð*] (Winchester).  
*Beorhtwin*, *Brihtwin*, &c. (York).  
*Birhtferð* [see also *Byrhtferð*] (Lond.).  
*Birhtsig*, *Byrhtsig*, &c. (Bardn., Exet.,  
   Lond., Warch., Warw., Winchester).  
*Blaceman* (Derby).  
*Boga*, *Bage*, *Boiga*, &c. (Cant., Chest.,  
   Hertf., Linc., Lond., Southw.,  
   Thetf.).  
*Boia* [= *Biga*] (Cant., Hertf., Linc.,  
   Stamf., Wilt.).  
*Brantine* (Ipsw., Norw., Southw.).  
*Brestan*.  
*Bretcol* (York).  
*Brihtlaf* or *Byrhtlaf* (Hertf., Lond.,  
   Sudb.).  
*Brihtnoð*, &c. [cf. *Beorhtnoð*, &c.] (Lond.,  
   Southamp., Winchester, York).  
*Brihtrie* or *Byrhtrie* (Warch., Win-  
   chest.).  
*Brihtwine*, *Byrhtwine*, &c. (Oxf., Totn.,  
   York).  
*Brihtwold* or *Byrhtwold* (Lond., Shaft.,  
   Winchester).  
*Brunan* (Lond.).  
*Brun* or *Bruna* (Exet., Lydf.).  
*Brungar* (Shrews.).  
*Brunie* or *Brywine* (Southamp.).  
*Brunstan* (Lond., Winchester).  
*Bruntat* (Linc., Lond.).  
*Brundid*?  
*Bryhtred* (Winchester).  
*Bryhtrie*, see *Brihtrie* or *Byrhtrie*.  
*Burhtan* [= *Brunstan* or *Byrhtstan*?]  
   (Winchester).  
*Byrrie* (Southamp.).  
*Bypaga* (Dover).  
*Byrhtsig* [= *Byrnsig*] (Bardn., Exet.,  
   Lond., Warch., Warw., Winchester).  
*Byrhtan* or *Byrhtan* (Exet., Heref.).  
*Byrhtferð* (Exet., Lond., Totn.).  
*Byrhtlaf*, see *Byrhtlaf*.  
*Byrhtelm* (Sudb.).  
*Byrhtioð* [*Byrhtnoð*] (Rini?).  
*Byrhtlaf*, see *Brihtlaf*.  
*Byrhtmar*, see *Beorhtmar*.  
*Byrhtnoð*, &c., see *Beorhtnoð*.  
*Byrhtred* (Winchester).  
*Byrtrine* [= *Byrhtrie*] (Exet., Southw.,  
   Sudb., Thetf., Wallingf., Warch.,  
   Winchester).  
*Byrhtwin*, see *Brihtwin*.  
*Byrhtwold*, see *Brihtwold*.  
*Byri* [= *Byrning*?] (Southamp.).  
*Byrning* [= *Burning*?] (Southamp.).  
*Carig* (Lond.).  
*Carla* (Exet.).  
*Cave* (Lond.).  
*Cenric* (Dover, Norw.).  
*Censige*, *Cinsige*, &c. (Dover).  
*Ceorhnoð*, *Ceorhnoð*, or *Coluoð* (Lond.,  
   Sudb.).  
*Cetel*, see *Cytel*.  
*Cina* (Winchester).  
*Citella* [= *Cytl*?] (York).  
*Cleorn* (Cambr.).  
*Cnit* or *Cynt* [= *Cant*?] (Cambr.).  
*Colgrim* [= *Colgrin*?] (Lami?).  
*Coldwine*, see *Goldwine*.  
*Coleman* (Oxf.).  
*Colgrim* or *Golgrim* (Linc., York).  
*Cristgin*, *Cristin*, or *Cristðin* (Stamf.).  
*Cudi* (Exet.).  
*Cunna*, *Cunna*, or *Cynna* (Chich.,  
   Winchester).  
*Cynsige* or *Cunsige* (Dover, Lond.).  
*Cynt*, [see also *Cnit*] (Cambr.).  
*Cytel* (Exet., York).  
*Cytlbern* or *Cytlern* (Linc.).  
*Cytlræ* [= *Cytlbern*?] (Linc.).  
*Deoruf* [= *Deoruf*, *Deorulf*?] (Lond.).  
*Dantun*[x] (York).  
*Deorsige* (Lond.).  
*Deoruhg*? (Cant.).  
*Dilion* (Heref.).  
*Dioreman* or *Dyreman* (Lond.).  
*Direwine* or *Dyrewine* (Thetf.).  
*Direl*[ge]? [= *Deorsige*?] (Lond.).  
*Doda* or *Dodda* (Dover, Totn.).  
*Dodrig*.  
*Dorwine*, [see also *Direwine*] (Bedf.).  
*Dranting*.  
*Dreng* (Linc.).  
*Dreolf* (Lond.).  
*Drhwold* [*Drihtwold*] (Lond.).  
*Duda* [see *Doda*] (Cant., Winchester).  
*Dudel* or *Dudele* (Exet.).  
*Dugelm* [= *Dugelm*?] (Chest.).  
*Dun* (Leic.).  
*Duncild* (Guildf.).  
*Dunstan* (Chich., Exet., Guildf.).  
*Durcan* [see *Durtan*] (York).  
*Durand* or *Durand* (Ware).  
*Durtan* [= *Durstan*?] (York).  
*Dyremar*, see *Dioreman*.  
*Dyrewine* (Thetf.).  
*Dyhtmar*.

*Eadsige* [= Eadsige] (Winchest.).  
*Eadlun* or *Eidelm* (Lond., Roch.).  
*Eadgar* (I ewes, Lond., Thetf.).  
*Eadluf* (Lond.).  
*Eadwær* (Ect.).  
*Eadmund* or *Edmund* (Cambr., Colch.,  
*Line.*, Lond., Norw., Southamp.).  
*Eadnoð* (*Bridgn.*, Chiehl., Lond., Roch.,  
*Winchest.*, York.).  
*Eadric* or *Edric* (Cambr., Chest., Exet.,  
*Ipsw.*, Lond., Taunt., Thetf., Wall-  
*ingf.*, York.).  
*Eadnoð* [= Eadnoð?] (Lond.).  
*Eadsi*[g?] (*Dunw.*, Lond.).  
*Eadsig*, *Eadsige*, *Edsige*, &c. (*Dover*,  
*Hast.*, Lond., Roch., *Shrews.*,  
*Winchest.*).  
*Eadsme* [= Eadsige?] (Lond.).  
*Eadstan*, *Edstan*, or *Eatstan* (*Ashdown?*,  
*Bath*, *Ect.*, *Lynne*, York.).  
*Eadweacer* or *Edweacer* (Norw.).  
*Eadwerd* or *Edwerd* (Lond., *Lynne*,  
*Roch.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Eadwi* or *Edwi* [cf. *Eadwine* and *Edwig*]  
*(Hertf.*, Lond., Roch., *Stamf.*,  
*Sudb.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Eadwine*, *Edwine*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Colch.*,  
*Ect.*, Lond., Norw., Roch., *Southw.*,  
*Stamf.*, *Thetf.*, *Tom.*?, *Wilt.*, *Win-*  
*chest.*).  
*Eadwold* [= *Eadwold*] (*Thetf.*).  
*Eadwold* or *Edwold* (Cant., Lond.,  
*Mald.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Eadlgar* (Lond.).  
*Ealdred* (Lond., Mald., Malm.).  
*Eallstan*, *Ealstan*, &c. (Lond.).  
*Eamer* (Line.).  
*Eamund* (Lond.).  
*Eardnoð* (Lond.).  
*Eastulf* [= *Fastulf*] (*Thetf.*).  
*Eatstan*, see *Eadstan*.  
*Eceferð* (Lond.).  
*Edwinne*, see *Eadwine*.  
*Eclaf*, see *Eilaf*.  
*Eða* (Cambr.).  
*Edælbriht* (Line.).  
*Edelm* (Lond.).  
*Edelric* (Lond.).  
*Ederic* (Lond.).  
*Edel.*, see also *Æsel.*, and *Æsel-*  
*Edfecer?* (York).  
*Edric*, see *Eadric*.  
*Edsige*, see *Eadsige*.  
*Edstan* [= *Æsestan?*] (Bath).  
*Edwerd*, see *Eadwerd*.  
*Edwi*, see *Eadwi*.  
*Edwig* (Lond., *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*).  
*Edwine*, see *Eadwine*.  
*Edwinei* [= *Edwine?*] (*Hunt.*).  
*Elcwine* [= *Elfwine?*] (*Chest.*).  
*Eilaf* or *Eilof* [= *Eclaf?*] (York)

*Eilofwine* (*Southw.*).  
*Elebriht* [= *Elbriht?*] (*Stamf.*).  
*Elemod* [= *Elemað* or *Elfmað?*] (*Chest.*).  
*Elemað* [= *Elfmað?*] (*Chest.*, Lond.).  
*Elcwine* [= *Elfwine?*] (*Chest.*, *Colch.*).  
*Elfiget* (Lond.).  
*Eli.*, see also *Ælf*.  
*Eoda* (*Wallingf.*).  
*Eodman* [= *For Godman?*].  
*Erewine* (*Derby*, *Thetf.*).  
*Esca* (*Stamf.*).  
*Frostulf* [= *Frostulf*] (York).  
*Esceli?* (Lond.).  
*E-wig*, see *Asewig*.  
*Eyghied* (*Ect.*).  
*Eygsige* (*Warch.*).  
*Æselcine* [= *Æselcine*] (Lond.).  
*Æsel.* see also *Æsel*.  
*Æellan* (York).  
*Færæn* (Line.).  
*Fasðulf*, see *Fastulf*.  
*Fareman* [= *Farmen?*] (Line.).  
*Farman* (York).  
*Fastolf*, *Fastulf*, *Fasulf*, &c. (*Tamw.*,  
*Thetf.*, York).  
*Ficelnð?* (*Lynne*).  
*Fierceih?*  
*Folcard*, *Folceard*, &c. (Norw., *Thetf.*).  
*Frostulf* or *Frosðulf* (York).  
*Fryðemund* (Winchest.).  
*Fygheltr* (*Thetf.*).  
*Garfin* (Line.).  
*Garulf* (Worc.).  
*Gife* (Line.).  
*Godwine*, see *Godwine*.  
*God* (*Cuth.*, *Ect.*, *Hch.*, Lond., *Sudb.*).  
*Goda* or *Godda* (*Chest.*, *Exet.*, *Jedb.*,  
*Lond.*, *Lydf.*, *Shatt.*, *Tonn.*, *Worc.*).  
*Godlag*, *Godig*, &c. (*Stamf.*).  
*Godferð*, *Godferð* or *Godfryð* (*Cuth.*,  
*Leices.*).  
*Godleof*, *Godleof*, *Godleow*, &c.,  
*(Stamf.*, *Winchels.*).  
*Godeman* or *Godman* (Cant., *Crickl.*,  
*Dover*, *Glouc.*, *Havr.*, *Hertf.*, *Leices.*,  
*Line.*, Lond., *Thetf.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Godor* or *Godere* (Lond., *Stamf.*).  
*Godog* or *Godig*, see *Godlag*.  
*Godine* (Line., Oxf.).  
*Godman*, see *Godeman*.  
*Godra* (Lond.).  
*Godric* (*Belf.*, *Bridgn.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*,  
*Colch.*, *Forc.*, *Ipsw.*, Lond., *Lydf.*,  
*Lynne*, *Staff.*, *Stamf.*, *Sudb.*).  
*Godrine* [= *Godwine*] (*Sidberg.*).  
*Godwic* [= *Godric?*] (*Ipsw.*).  
*Godwine* (*Cambr.*, Cant., *Colch.*, *Derby.*,  
*Dover*, *Exet.*, *Glouc.*, *Ipsw.*, *Line.*,  
*Lond.*, *Lydf.*, *Roch.*, *Salisb.*, *Sid-*  
*mes?*, *Stamf.*, *Sudb.*, *Thetf.*, *Tom?*,  
*Tonn.*, *Warr.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*)



- Gola* or *Golla* (York).  
*Goldstan* (Lewes).  
*Goldus* (Salish., Wilt.).  
*Goldwine* (Cant., Lond., Roch., Winchest.).  
*Goldgrim*, see *Colgrim*.  
*Grim* (Line., Lond., Thetf.).  
*Grind* (Line.).  
*Gunar*, *Guner*, &c. (Derby).  
*Gunherot* (York).  
*Gunderof* or *Gunderof* (Chest.).  
*Gummi* (Bedf.).  
*Gunstan* ? (Line.).  
*Hancerent*, *Manerent*, or *Nanerent*.  
*Harnyctel*, see *Arnyctel*.  
*Heawulf* (*Chich.*, Lond., Southw., Sudb., Winchest.).  
*Hereberht*, *Herebreht*, *Herebyrht*, &c. (Lewes).  
*Herulf* or *Herwulf* (Winchest.).  
*Herulf* [= *Heawulf* ?] (*Chich.*).  
*Hiardi* ?  
*Hildolf* or *Hildulf* (York).  
*Hildsig* (Bath).  
*Hundolf* or *Hundulf* [= *Hildulf* ?] (York).  
*Huneman* (Totn.).  
*Hunewine* (Exet., Ipsw., Totn., Watch.).  
*Hunna* [*Huniga*] (*Bardn.*).  
*Huniga* (*Bardn.*).  
*Hunstan* (Cambr.).  
*Hwaseman* [*Hwateman*] (Norw.).  
*Hwatuman*, *Hwateman*, or *Hwatman* (*Heref.*, Norw.).  
*Hysc* (Warw.).  
*Ingelric* (Winchest.).  
*Ira*, *Ire*, *Irre*, &c. (York).  
*Isgeol* (*Harw.*).  
*Isgeod*, *Isgeod*, or *Isngod* (Exet.).  
*Jufine* [= *Lufine*] (*Worc.*).  
*Julstan* [= *Iustan* ?] (*Line.*).  
*Iustan* (*Line.*).  
*Kynsig*, see *Cynsig*.  
*Leof.*, see *Leof*.  
*Lafa* [cf. *Lefa*] (*Lond.*).  
*Lefa*, *Lera*, *Leofa*, &c. (*Hast.*, Lewes).  
*Lefine*, *Leofine*, see *Lifine*.  
*Leof.*, see also *Leof*.  
*Leofwine* [= *Leofwine* ?] (*Leng* = *Line.* ?).  
*LeifSod* ? (*Olford* ?).  
*Leofalm* [= *Leofhelm* ?] (Shrews.).  
*Leofdag* (*Stamf.*).  
*Leofgar* (*Heref.*).  
*Leofget* (*Malm.*).  
*Leofgod* (*Crickl.*, Southamp., Worc.).  
*Leofhelm* (Shrews.).  
*Leofhase*, *Leofhysc*, or *Leofhuse* (*Dover*, *Hch.*).  
*Leofine*, see *Lifine*.  
*Leofine* [= *Leofwine*] (*Winchest.*).  
*Leofman* (*Chest.*, *Ipsw.*, *Line.*, *Oxf.*).  
*Leofmer* (Norw.).  
*Leofmon* (Chest.).  
*Leofmoð* [= *Leofnoð* ?] (*Lond.*).  
*Leofnoð* ?] (*Hunt.*).  
*Leofnod*, *Leofnoð*, *Liofnoð*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Malm.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Leofred* or *Liofred* (*Colch.*, *Lond.*, *Sudb.*).  
*Leofric*, *Lefric*, *Liofrie*, &c. (Cant., *Dover*, *Exet.*, *Hunt.*, *Hch.*, *Ipsw.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Lynne*, *Norw.*, *Roch.*, *Tamw.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*).  
*Leofric*, see *Leofwine*.  
*Leofryð* (*Lond.*).  
*Leofsige* (*Cambr.*, *Glouc.*, *Hch.*, *Ipsw.*, *Shrews.*, *Southamp.*).  
*Leofstan*, *Liofstan*, &c. (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Ipsw.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Romn.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Urtf.*, *York*).  
*Leofsunu* (*Exet.*, *Shrews.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Leofwig* (*Colch.*).  
*Leofwine* or *Liofwine* (*Bath.*, *Bedf.*, *Chest.*, *Dover*, *Lewes*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Mald.*, *Malm.*, *Nevir*?, *Norw.*, *Romn.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*, *Sudb.*, *Tamw.*, *Tarrant*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).  
*Leofwold* or *Liofwold* (*Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Guildf.*, *Lond.*, *Southamp.*, *Warw.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Leofðegn* (*Thetf.*).  
*Leoman*, see *Leofman*.  
*Leoursige*, see *Leofsige*.  
*Lera*, see *Lefa*.  
*Lifine*, *Lifing*, *Lefing*, *Leofine*, *Lufine*, *Lyfinc*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Cant.*, *Ipsw.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*, *Warw.*).  
*Lind* (*Lond.*).  
*Lioeri* [= *Liofrie*], see *Leofric*.  
*Liof.* see *Leof*.  
*Litman*, see *Lytelman*.  
*Livegod* or *Lifugod* (*Lond.*, *Stamf.*).  
*Living* or *Living* (*Lond.*, *Norw.*).  
*Luda*, *Ludia*, or *Ludda* (*Exet.*).  
*Lufa* [cf. *Lefa*] (*Shaft.*).  
*Lumar* (*Heref.*).  
*Lyfira* or *Lyra* [cf. *Lefa*] (*Hast.*).  
*Lyfinc*, see *Lifine*.  
*Lyfsige* [= *Lyfsige* ?] (*Dover*).  
*Lytelman*, *Lytman*, or *Litman* (*Ipsw.*).  
*Mærtin* or *Martin* (*Shrews.*, *Worc.*).  
*Man* or *Mann* (*Wallingf.*, *Worc.*).  
*Mana* or *Manna* (*Exet.*, *Line.*, *Romn.*, *Thetf.*, *Totn.*).  
*Manerent*, see *Hancerent*.  
*Mangod* (*Exet.*).  
*Mauing* or *Manning* (*Dover*, *Norw.*).  
*Manwine* (*Colch.*, *Hunt.*).

*Merewine* (Lewes).

*Mna* ? (Thetf.).

*Nanerent*, see *Hanerent*.

*Oban* or *Odan* [cf. *Oda*] (York).

*Oda*, *Olda*, *Odea*, &c. (*Ipsw.*, *Lond.*,  
*Wallingf.*, *Wareh.*, *Winchest.*,  
*Worc.*, *York*).

*Odrotel* [= *Osetel* ?] (York).

*Odgrim*, see *Oðgrim*.

*Odu* [= *Oda* ?] (York).

*Ofe* ? (Stamf.).

*Oga* [= *Oga* ?] (Hunt.).

*Oierhd* ? (Corbridge?).

*Oiga* (York).

*Onlaf* (Lewes).

*Ordbright* (Winchest.).

*Osulf*, *Osolf*, or *O-sulf* (*Derby*, *Ipsw.*,  
*Lond.*, *Thetf.*, *York*).

*Osheren* or *Oshern* (Thetf., Wilt.).

*Osetel*, *Oscytel*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Chest.*,  
*Lond.*, *York*).

*Osferð* (Dover, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*,  
*Roch.*, *Thetf.*).

*Osfram* ? (Line.).

*Osgar* (Bedf., *Derby*).

*Osgod*, *Osgot*, *Osgut*, &c. (Hunt., *Line.*,  
*Lond.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).

*Osmær* (Wareh., *Warw.*, *Worc.*).

*Osmund* (*Line.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*).

*Osulf*, see *Osalf*, &c.

*Osverd*.

*Oswi*[*g*] (Bedf., *Lond.*).

*Oswold* (Lewes, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Nott.*,  
*Shrews.*).

*Ouðgrim*, see *Oðgrim*.

*Oðbern* or *Ouðbern* (Line.).

*Oðencar* (Lond.).

*Oðgrim* or *Ouðgrim* (Line., *York*).

*Oðulf* (Chest., *York*).

*Rægnbald*.

*Rægnulf* (Winchest.).

*Rægnold* [= *Rægnold* ?] (Line.).

*Rafen* (Line.).

*Riculf* (Chest., *Shrews.*).

*Rodbart* or *Rodbert* (Line.).

*Sæilne* ? (Exet.).

*Sæman* (Salisb.).

*Sætey* (Norw.).

*Sæwine* or *Sæwine* (Crickl., *Exet.*, *Hunt.*,  
*Salisb.*, *Shaft.*, *Wilt.*).

*Scot* (Stamf.).

*Seertebrand* (Stamf.).

*Seolea* or *Syolea* (Southamp., *Winchest.*).

*Sercloms* [= *Stercol* or *Sivertol* ?] (York).

*Siba* [cf. *Siboda*] (Winchest.).

*Siboda* or *Sibeoda* (Winchest.).

*Sibwine* (Lond.).

*Sibwine* ? (Lond.).

*Sideman* (Roch.).

*Sidwine*, *Sidwine*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Colch.*,  
*Greenwich*, *Lond.*, *Roch.*)

*Sigforð* (Worc.).

*Sigeric* (Watch.).

*Sigulf* or *Sigulf* (Wallingf.).

*Sigwine* (Chest., *Worc.*).

*Sihlholil* ? (Mingham?).

*Siof* [= *Sigulf* ?] (Wallingf.).

*Sired* (Glouc.).

*Sirie* (Winchest.).

*Sivald* or *Sivald* (Ipsw.).

*Sivwin*, see *Sidwine*.

*Sneling* (Line.).

*Snolf* (Line.).

*Socmund* [= *Socmund* ?].

*Stegenbit* (Line.).

*Stegeniel* (Line.).

*Stearce*, *Stearce*, *Styrcar*, &c. (Line.,  
*York*).

*Stircol* (York).

*Summerleda*, *Summerleda*, *Summerlid*, &c.  
(Line., *Nott.*, *Thetf.*, *York*).

*Sunwold* [= *Godsunu* ?] (Line., *Lond.*).

*Sunulf* or *Sunulf* (York).

*Swartgar*, *Swartgar*, &c. (Sandw.,  
*Stamf.*, *York*).

*Swegen* (Chest., *Line.*).

*Swert* [= *Swertgar* ?] (Stamf., *York*).

*Swertol*, &c. (York).

*Swertine*, *Swyrtine*, &c. (Norw.).

*Swetine* (Colch., *Lond.*).

*Sweetman* (Lond.).

*Swetys* (Lond.).

*Swilman* or *Swilman* (Southamp., *Win-*  
*chest.*).

*Swyrling* [= *Swerting* ?] (Thetf.).

*Syolea*, see *Seolea*.

*Toca* or *Toga* (Colch., *Crickl.*, *Lond.*,  
*Mald.*, *Winchest.*)

*Tunne* [= *Tuna* ?] (York).

*Tuna* (Exet.).

*Tunmora* (Southw., *Sudb.*).

*Tunulf* (Buck.).

*Ullend* [= *Ullend* ?].

*Umas*, see *Wimas*.

*Ulf* [= *Wulf*] (Cant., *Line.*, *York*).

*Ulfetel*, &c. (Line., *Norw.*, *Ustla*,  
*York*).

*Ulfgrim* or *Wulfgrim* (Line.).

*Ulfhi* (Southamp.).

*Unbegn*, *Unben*, &c. (Line.).

*Unswae* (Shrews.).

*Uri* (York).

*Ulmund*, see *Wilmund*.

*Walgist*, *Walgist*, *Waldist*, &c. (Thetf.).

*Walis* ? [= *Walgist* ?] (Thetf.).

*Waltres* (Ipsw.).

*Wanstun*, see *Wunstun*.

*Wælic*.

*Wearpes*, see *Wearpes*.

*Wearige* [= *Wearige* ?] (Wilt.).

*Wiltige* (Glouc.).

*Wilmund* (Cambr.).



- Win* or *Winn* (*Wallingf.*).  
*Wind* [ = *Win* ? ] (*Cath.*, *Creck.*, *Heh.*).  
*Wine* (*Bridgn.*, *Lymne*, *Tamw.*).  
*Winegas*, *Wynegas*, &c. (*York*).  
*Winsig*, *Wynsig*, &c. (*Exet.*, *Land.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Winterleda* (*York*).  
*Wulborn*, *Wulfborn*, &c. (*Line.*).  
*Wulf* [see also *Ulf*] (*Cant.*).  
*Wulfah* (*Line.*).  
*Wulhelm* or *Wulflalm* (*Cath.*, *Heh.*).  
*Wulfear*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Hunt.*, *Line.*, *Land.*, *Stamf.*, *Will.*).  
*Wulfgeat*, *Wulfgit*, &c. (*Leic.*, *Line.*).  
*Wulfgrim*, see *Ulfgrim*.  
*Wulmar*, *Wulmar*, &c. (*Bardn.*, *Jedh.*, *Line.*, *Land.*, *Norw.*, *Shrews.*, *Toln.*).  
*Wulfnoð* (*Colch.*, *Dorch.*, *Hertf.*, *Leic.*, *Romn.*, *Land.*, *Southamp.*, *Thetf.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Wulfred*, *Wulford*, or *Wulfryd* (*Land.*).  
*Wulfrie* (*Chest.*, *Colch.*, *Hertf.*, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Land.*, *Southamp.*, *Wareh.*, *Warw.*, *Worc.*).  
*Wulfsig* (*Cambr.*, *Derby*, *Exet.*, *Land.*, *York*).  
*Wulstan*, &c. (*Æt.* 2, *Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Derby*, *Dover*, *Exet.*, *Leaves*, *Land.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Wulwi* or *Wulfwig* (*Cant.*).  
*Wulfwine* (*Colch.*, *Heh.*, *Line.*, *Land.*, *Oxf.*, *Wallingf.*).  
*Wullaf* or *Wyllaf* (*Chest.*).  
*Wulstan* [see also *Wulfstan*] (*Stamf.*).  
*Wunstan* or *Wynstan* (*Bath*, *Chich.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Wynsig* (*Exet.*, *Land.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Wodgyr* (*Leaves*).  
*Wodgyld*, *Wodgyld*, &c. (*Line.*).  
*Wodred* (*Line.*, *Land.*, *York*).  
*Wodulf* (*Land.*).  
*Worald* (*Chest.*).  
*Worcetel*, *Worcetel*, &c. (*Line.*, *Southamp.*, *Torksey*).  
*Worcl* [ = *Worcil* ? ] (*Land.*).  
*Worcim* (*York*).  
*Worsig* (*Land.*).  
*Worstan*, *Worstan*, *Wurstan*, &c. (*Line.*, *Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *York*).  
*Worulf*, *Wurulf*, &c. (*Leic.*, *York*).  
*Wurpod* (*Exet.*).

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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## Type i.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 2, &c.]

## Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 6.]

## Type i. var. b.

Similar; bust l.: in front, sceptre, | Same.  
 cross pommée.



[Hd. Pl. 2. Type A.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type i. var. c.*

Similar; no sceptre in front of bust.

Similar; five crossed pattées arranged in form of cross; central one largest.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 13.]

*Type i. var. d.*

Similar; bust l., dividing legend.

Similar; small cross pattée, &amp;c., as Type i.



[Hild., Pl. 2, Type A. var. c.]

*Type i. var. e.*

Similar; no inner circle around bust.

Same.



[Hild., Pl. 3, Type A. var. f.]

*Type ii.*

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Hand of Providence issuing from clouds; on other side, Æ. W. Amalrik inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. a.]

*Type ii. var. a.*

Similar; bust r.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 8.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii. var. b.

Similar.

| Similar; on either side of Hand,  $\bar{\omega}$   $\bar{\omega}$ .

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. c.]

Type ii. var. c.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross  
pommée.| Similar; on either side of Hand,  $\bar{\Lambda}$   $\bar{\omega}$ .

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. b.]

Type ii. var. d.

Similar.

| Similar; lines curved outwards issuing  
from clouds, and  $\bar{\Lambda}$   $\bar{\omega}$ .

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 10.]

Type ii. var. e.

Similar.

| Similar; without letters on either side  
of Hand.

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 2, var. a.]

Type ii. var. f.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée.

| Similar; Hand of Providence giving  
the Latin benediction; i.e. third  
and fourth fingers closed; cross in  
clouds.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 14.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type iii.*

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; in angles,  $\square$  R V  $\times$ .  
Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 12.]

*Type iii. var. a.*

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross pommée.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 3.]

*Type iii. var. b.*

Similar; bust r.

Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, *Type C. var. c.*]

*Type iii. var. c.*

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée.

Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, *Type C. var. d.*]

*Type iv.*

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Long cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, *Type D. var. a.*]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type iv. var. a.*

Similar; rude bust l.; inscription | Same.  
divided by bust.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 4.]

*Type v.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscrip-  
Around, inscription divided by bust. | tion between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. a.]

*Type vi.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, each limb terminat-  
Around, inscription divided by bust. | ing in three crescents: pellet in centre.  
Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. b.]

*Type vii.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, reaching to edge of  
Around, inscription divided by bust: | coin: pellet in centre: in angles,  
outer circle. | C R V X. Around, inscription: outer  
circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type viii.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.  
Around, inscription divided by bust:  
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each  
corner: over it, bisecting the sides,  
long cross, voided, each limb termi-  
nating in three crescents; pellet  
in centre. Around, inscription:  
outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 1.]

*Type ix \**

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.  
Around, inscription divided by bust:  
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb termi-  
nating in three crescents: in 1st and  
4th angles, crescent. Around, inscrip-  
tion: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type F.]

*Type ix. var. a.*

Similar; rude bust l., dividing inscrip-  
tion.

Same.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type F. var. a.]

*Type x.*

The Agnus Dei r.; below,  $\Lambda \cdot \Sigma$ : within  
border of dots. Around, inscription:  
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:  
outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G.]

\* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.



Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xi.*

*The Agnus Dei r.: below, on tablet,*  
 AEN. *Around, inscription: outer*  
*circle.*

*Small cross pattée. Around, inscription*  
*between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, *Type G. var. a.*]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	GOLD. LÆPES. [Lewes.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
1	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCL	✠LEOFINE M <sup>TO</sup> LÆPE . . Wt. 51.5.	Leofwine.
	[Pl. XV. 1.]		
	SILVER. ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.]		
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
2	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCLW	✠ELFGAR M <sup>TO</sup> ÆGLS Wt. 20.3.	Ælfgar.
	BARDANIG. [Bardney.]		
	<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>		
3	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCLW	✠BYRHSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> BARD Wt. 19.5.	Byrhsige (Byrnsige).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Motto or.
	<p>BAÐAN. [Bath.]</p>		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
4	✠ÆÐELRED REX AN	✠ÆÐEΣAN· ON BAÐ Wt. 26 7.	Æðestan.
5	„ „ ANE	✠ALFOLD ON BAÐ Wt. 18 8. [Pl. XV. 2.]	Alfwold.
	<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>		
6	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ÆÐELRIC M O BAÐAN Wt. 21 1.	Æðelric.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
7	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOR	✠ÆLFRIC M O BAÐ Wt. 26 7.	Ælfrie.
8	„ „ ANLO	✠ÆÐELRIC M O BAÐ (Pierced)	Æðelric.
9	„ „ „	✠EDSTAN M O BAÐ Wt. 26 5.	Edstan (= Æðestan).
10	„ „ ANGLØX	✠EDSTAN M O BAÐ Wt. 26 3.	
	<p>BEDANFORD. [Bedford.]</p>		
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
11	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANGLØX	✠OƿI MONETÆ BEDÆ Wt. 25 8.	(Oswi, 2.)
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
12	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ÆLFSTAN M O BEDA Wt. 21 5.	Ælfstan.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
13	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLO	✠EYNNI M O BEDA Wt. 27 2.	Gunn.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BUCCINGAHAM. [Buckingham.]		
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
11	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR [Pl. XV. 3.]	✠TVNVLF M <sup>o</sup> BVCIC Wt. 22.3.	Tunulf.
	CÆNTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
15	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠GODMAN MION CANT Wt. 19.5.	Godman.
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
16	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠BOIA M <sup>o</sup> CÆNTPA Wt. 21.9.	Boiga.
17	✠ÆDELRED ANGLOR	“ “ CÆNTPARE Wt. 20.6.	
18	“ “ “	✠EADPOLD M <sup>o</sup> CÆNTPA Wt. 20.9.	Eadwold.
19	“ “ “	“ “ “ (Chipped.)	
20	“ “ “	✠LIFINE M <sup>o</sup> CÆNTPARA Wt. 25.2.	Lifine.
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
21	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠EADPOLD M <sup>o</sup> CÆNT Wt. 22.4.	Eadwold.
22	“ “ “	✠GODPINE M <sup>o</sup> CÆNT Wt. 20.0.	Godwine.
23	“ “ “	✠LEOFRIC M <sup>o</sup> CÆNT Wt. 25.1.	Leofric.
24	“ “ “	✠LEOFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> CÆNT Wt. 21.0.	Leofstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
25	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLŌX	✠PVLFFI M O CÆNT Wt. 21.2	Wulfwi (= Wulfwig)
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
26	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLŌ	✠EADPŌLD MŌ CÆNT Wt. 25.8	Eadwold
27	✠ÆDELRED ANCLŌ	✠GŌDPINE MŌ CÆNT Wt. 22.3	Godwine
28	✠ÆÐELRÆD ANCLŌX	✠GŌDPINE MŌ O CÆNT Wt. 26.0	
29	" " "	✠LEOFRIC MŌ CÆNT Wt. 26.4	Leofric
30	" REX "	✠LEOFSTAN MŌ CÆNT Wt. 25.0	Leofstan
[Pl. XV. 4.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
31	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✠GŌDMAN MŌ CÆNT Wt. 18.2	Godman
32	" " ANCL	✠LEOFSTAN MŌ CÆNT Wt. 20.2	Leofstan
CISECEASTRE. [Chichester.]			
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
33	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLŌX [Pl. XV. 5.]	✠EADNŌD MŌ CISE Wt. 27.0	Eadnes
COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
34	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	✠ÆDPINE MŌN COLEN Wt. 19.3	Melwe

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
35	✠[ÆÐELR/Æ]D REX ANGLØX	✠[TO]LA M <sup>o</sup> COLE[N] (Broken.)	Toca (Toga).
36	„ „ „	✠PVLFNOD M <sup>o</sup> COLN Wt. 19.0.	Wulfnoð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
37	✠ÆÐELR/ED REX ANGLØ	✠LEOFPIG MΛO COLY Wt. 19.9.	Leofwig.
DEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
38	✠ÆÐELR/ED REX ANGL	✠EREP·I·NE MO DE: Wt. 16.4.	Erewine.
DOFERAN. [Dover.]			
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
39	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR	✠GODMΛN M <sup>o</sup> ON DOFR Wt. 20.4. [Pl. XV. 6.]	Godman.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
40	✠ÆÐELR/ED REX ANGLØX	✠OSFERD M <sup>o</sup> DOFRA (Chipped.)	Osferð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
41	✠ÆÐELR/ED REX ANGLØ	✠GODPINE MΛO DOFE Wt. 25.2.	Godwine.
42	„ „ ANGLØX	✠CYNSIGE MΛO DOFER Wt. 25.2.	Cynsige.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
43	✠ÆÐELR/ED R·EX· ANGL	✠CYNSIGE MΛO DOFE Wt. 21.5.	Cynsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	EAXECEASTER. [Exeter.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
44	✠/EÐELR/ED · REX · A · NCL	✠ · /ELFNOD ON EAXECÆSER Wt. 27.0.	Ælfnod.
45	✠/EÐELR/ED REX AN	✠ · ISLOD ON EAXSET · Wt. 17.5.	Isgeod.
46	“ “ ANCL ·	✠ · S · EILNE ON EAXCÆSTR Wt. 29.0.	Sæilne.
	<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>		
47	✠/EÐELR/ED REX ANGLØX	✠ · EL · FNOD M · O EAXEC Wt. 17.0.	Ælfnod.
48	✠/EÐELR/ED “ ANGLØX	✠ · LODA M · O EAXEC Wt. 17.2.	Goda.
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
49	✠/EÐELR/ED REX ANGLØX	✠ · ELFSTAN M · O EAXE Wt. 18.5.	Ælfstan
50	“ “ “	“ “ “ Wt. 20.7.	
51	“ “ “	✠ · BYRHSTAN M · O EAXE Wt. 25.3.	Byrhtstan
52	“ “ “	✠ · LODA M · O EAXEC Wt. 23.8.	Goda.
53	“ “ “	✠ · LVDA M · O EAXEC Wt. 25.0.	Lada.
54	“ “ “	✠ · TVNA M · O EAXEC Wt. 23.8.	Tuna.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
55	✠/EÐELR/ED REX ANGLØX	✠ · /ELFNOD M · O EAXE Wt. 27.3.	Ælfnod.
56	“ “ A · NCL ·	✠ · C · ARL · A M · O EAXE Wt. 22.2.	Carla.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
57	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	✠DUNSTAN M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 23·3.	Dunstan.
58	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX AN	✠MANGOD M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE (Pierced.)	Mangod.
59	„ „ ANCL	✠MANNA M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 19·7.	Manna.
60	✠ „ „ „	✠WULFSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 20·4.	Wulfsige.
61	✠ „ „ „	✠WYNSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 25·8.	Wynsige.
62	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	„ M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 21·2.	
<i>Type viii.</i>			
63	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	✠ELFNOÐ M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 22·5.	Ælfnod.
64	✠ÆDEL·RED REX ANCL	✠WULFSIGE: MO E Wt. 19·5.	Wulfsige.
65	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	✠WULFSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> EAXE Wt. 18·5.	
66	✠ „ „ „	„ „ Wt. 19·5.	
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
67	✠EDEL·RED REX ANCLOR:	✠ABNÐORB: M <sup>TO</sup> EOFR: Wt. 23·0.	Abnðorb.
68	„ „ ANCLORVM	✠DANFIN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPIC Wt. 24·5.	Danfin(x).
69	✠EDEL·RED RE✠ AE	✠FTSTOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EFER Wt. 20·6.	Fastolf.
70	✠EDEL·RED REX ANCLORV:	✠OSGOT: M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPIC Wt. 25·0.	Osgot.
71	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOR	✠VRI M·ONETÆ EFOR Wt. 20·0.	Uri.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
72	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠLO	✠ÐYRSTAN MO EFER Wt. 21.6.	Þurstan.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
73	✠EÐELRED REX ANĠLO	✠EILAF M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Wt. 20.4.	Eilaf.
74	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANĠL	✠FÆLLAH M <sup>o</sup> EOFE Wt. 21.6.	Fællan.
75	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANĠL	✠FASTVLF M <sup>o</sup> EFOR Wt. 17.2.	Fastulf.
76	[✠]ÆÐELRED REX ANĠ..	✠[HV]NDOLF M <sup>o</sup> EFO (Broken.)	Handolf?
77	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠLOX	✠ODA MONETA EFTERPIC Wt. 22.5.	Oda.
78	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANĠLOX	✠TVNPE M <sup>o</sup> EFERPIC Wt. 23.2.	Tunne (=Tunne?).
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
79	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠLOX	✠OBAN M <sup>o</sup> EOFRPI Wt. 26.5.	Oban.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
80	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠ	✠CYTEL M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Wt. 22.2.	Cytel.
81	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠLO	✠EADRIC M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Wt. 22.0.	Eadric.
82	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANĠLO	✠LEOFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Wt. 27.2.	Leostan.
83	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĠLOX	✠OÐGRIM M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Wt. 21.4.	Oðgrim.
84	✠EÐELRED REX ANĠL	✠SVMERLDA M <sup>o</sup> EOFR Var. Cross pattern in one angle of cross, and pellet in another Wt. 21.4.	Somerelda.
85	.. ANĠLO	✠VLFCETL MO EFER Var. Annulet in field Wt. 22.2.	Ulfetel.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
86	✠NIEVNCH ONT <i>Var.</i> Cross pattée behind bust.	✠ÐEODRED ON EO Wt. 17.0.	Þeodred.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
87	✠ÆDELRED REX AN	✠COLGRIM MO EO Wt. 21.8.	Colgrim.
88	✠ÆDELRED „ ANLO	✠HILDVLF M:O EOF Wt. 21.4.	Hildulf.
89	„ „ ANL	✠IRRA MO EOFR Wt. 21.8.	Irra.
90	✠ÆDELRED REX AN	✠OBAN M:O E:OFR Wt. 22.0.	Oban.
91	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠PVLFSIGE M:O EOFR Wt. 19.2.	Wulfsige.
92	✠EDERED REX ANLO	✠ÐO:RST:AN MO EOF <i>Var.</i> Crescent in one angle of cross. Wt. 20.0.	Þorstan.
GEOÐA. [Jedburgh?]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
93	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO [Pl. XV. 7.]	✠PVLFM:ER M:O GEOÐA Wt. 20.4.	Wulfmæc
GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
94	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠GOD M:O GIFEL Wt. 22.3.	God.
95	✠ÆDELRED „ „	✠LEOFSIGE M:O GIFEL Wt. 22.3.	Leofsige.
96	„ „ „	✠PVLFELM M:O GIFEL Wt. 25.7.	Wulfelm.
97	„ „ „	„ „ GIFEL Wt. 18.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museur.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
98	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLO	✠EOD MΩ CIFELE Wt. 27 3.	God.
GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
99	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANLOX	✠FALTFERÐ M O CIP Wt. 25 0.	Waltferð.
100	" " ANLOX	" M O CYPEX Wt. 22 3.	
[Pl. XV. 8.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
101	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOX	✠LEOFSIGE M O CIPES Wt. 25 0.	Leafsige.
102	" " "	✠LYTLMAN M O CIPES Wt. 22 0.	Lytelman.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
103	✠ÆDEL·RÆD REX AN	✠EODRIC NΩM CIFE Wt. 17 3.	Godric.
104	✠ÆÐELRED REX AN	✠LEOFSIGE M O CIBZ Wt. 23 3.	Leafsige.
GLEAƿECEASTER. [Gloucester.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
105	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOX	✠EODPINE M O CLEA Wt. 23 3.	Godwine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
106	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOX	✠EODPINE WΩO CLEA Wt. 22 0.	Godwine.
107	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLO	✠LEOFSIGE MΩ CLEA Wt. 22 0.	Leafsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
108	✠ÆÐELRÆD R·EX ANCL	✠LƆDPINE MƆ CLEA Wt. 21·2.	Godwine.
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
109	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLƆX	✠EDRIC MƆ CRANT Wt. 23·4.	Edric.
HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
110	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANCLƆX	✠BRVNINE MƆ HAMTV Wt. 24·6.	Bruninc.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
111	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✠ÆÐELNOÐ MƆ HAM Wt. 22·8.	Æðelnoð.
HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
112	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLƆX	✠BOGA MƆ HEORT Wt. 18·0.	Boga.
113	„ „ „	✠BYRHTLAF MƆ HEORT Wt. 19·2.	Byrhtlaf
114	„ „ „	✠EDPI MƆ HEORT Wt. 19·2.	Edwi.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	HEREFORD. [Hereford.]		
	Type iv. var. a.		
115	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠BYRHSTAN M <sup>CO</sup> HERE Wt. 21.8.	Byrhtstan.
116	✠ " " ANLOX	✠DILION M <sup>CO</sup> HERE Wt. 23.2.	Dilion.
	HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]		
	Type ii. var. a.		
117	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠PVLGAR M <sup>ON</sup> HVNTAN Wt. 21.4.	Wulfgar.
	Type iii. var. a.		
118	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠ÆLFRIE M <sup>CO</sup> HVNT Wt. 21.2.	Ælfrie.
	Type iv. var. a.		
119	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠ÆLFRIE M <sup>CO</sup> NVNT Wt. 22.5.	Ælfrie.
120	✠ " " ANL <sup>CO</sup>	✠OSCVT M <sup>CO</sup> NVNT Var. Pellet in field Wt. 25.0.	Osgut.
	Type viii.		
121	✠EDELRED REX ANL	✠EDELSTAN M <sup>CO</sup> HV Wt. 22.0.	Æthelstan.
	LÆPES. [Lewes.]		
	Type i.		
122	✠EDELRED REX ANLO	✠ÆLFFERDON LÆPES Wt. 20.7.	Ælfweard.





No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
136	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANCL	✠LE·OFFINE· ON LEIC Wt. 20·7.	Leofwine.
137	„ „ AN	✠LI·OFNOD: ON LEICE Wt. 19·3.	Liofnoð <sup>s</sup> (Leofnoð).
138	„ „ ANL	✠SPEGEN ON L·EIC Wt. 27·0.	Swegen.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
139	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLON	✠EDRIC M·O LEGGES Wt. 27·1.	Edric.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
140	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ALO	✠ÆLEPINE MO LEIC Wt. 22·8.	Ælfwine (= Ælfwine).
141	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLON	✠ÆLEPINE M·O LEIC Wt. 26·5.	
142	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLON	✠ÆLEPNE MO LEIC Wt. 22·8.	
143	✠ÆDELRED REX ALO	✠ELFSTAI M·O LEIC Wt. 21·5.	Elstan.
144	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✠LEOFFINE M·O LEIC Wt. 27·1.	Leofwine.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
145	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✠ELFNOD M·O LEIC Wt. 22·2.	Ælfnoð.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
146	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANL	✠ÆÐELMÆR M·O LINC <i>Var. Pellet in field</i> Wt. 19·7.	Æthelmar.
147	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOR	✠BRVNTAT M·O LINC Wt. 20·7.	Bruntat.
148	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANL	„ „ Wt. 19·0.	
149	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	„ ON LINC Wt. 25·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
150	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠EODPINE MΩO LINCOL. Wt. 21.0.	Godwine.
151	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL [Pl. XV. 9.]	✠GRIND N O LINCL Wt. 21.2.	Grind.
152	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠OÐBERN MΩO LINE (Chipped.)	Oðbern.
153	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠RODBERT N O LIND Wt. 22.4.	Rodbert.
154	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠VLFEETEL MO LINE Wt. 20.4.	Ulfeetel.
155	“ “ ANGLOR	✠PVLFRIC M O LINCOL Wt. 20.6.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
156	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØX	✠RODBART M O LINDCO Wt. 20.2.	Rodbart (Rodbert).
157	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØ	✠VNBEEN M O LINCOL Wt. 20.2.	Unbeegn (Unbein).
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
158	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØX	✠STEGENBIT M O LIN Wt. 22.2.	Stegenbit.
159	“ “ ANGLØX	✠VNBEEN M O LIN Wt. 21.4.	Unbeegn (Unbein).
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
160	✠ÆDL RED REX ANGLØ	✠ÆSCMAM N O L HE Wt. 24.2.	Æscman.
161	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ÆDELNOÐ M O LIN Wt. 20.3.	Æscnoð.
162	“ “ ANGLØX	✠COLGRIM M O LIN Wt. 28.0.	Colgrim.
163	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØ	“ “ Wt. 19.2.	
164	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠DRENG M O LIN Wt. 25.2.	Dreng.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museum.
165	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL	✠GRIM MΩΘ LINCOL Wt. 26.4	Grim.
166	✠ÆÐERED REX ANGL	✠ΘΣCVT MΩΘ LIN Wt. 19.5	Osgut.
167	✠ÆÐELRED R[EX ANGL	✠[O]ÐGRIM MΩΘ LIHC (Broken.)	Oðgrim.
168	„ „ „	✠VLFCETL MΩΘ LIN Wt. 20.0	Ulfscot.
169	✠ÆÐELRÆD „ „	✠VNBEIN MΩΘ LIN <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field Wt. 21.7.	Unbun.
170	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLON	„ MΩΘ LIN Wt. 25.3	
<i>Type viii.</i>			
171	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL.	✠ΘΣCVT: MΩΘ LIN Wt. 22.5	Osgut.
172	✠ÆDELRED REX A	✠ΘÐGRIM MΩΘ LIN Wt. 21.0.	Oðgrim.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
173	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLON	✠ÆLFNOÐ MΩΘN LVNDE Wt. 21.7.	Elfnos.
174	✠EDELRED REX ANGLON	✠DINMCO LVNDON Wt. 20.0	Uncertain.
175	✠ÆDEL RÆD EX ANGL	✠EADΣME MONE LVND Wt. 18.0	Edsm. (Earlsige?)
176	✠ÆDEL[RED] REX ANGL	✠EADPERD M[O LV]NO: (Broken.)	Edweol.
177	„ „ „	✠EADPED MON LVND Wt. 16.5.	
178	✠ÆÐELRÆD RÆX „	✠EADFINE MΩON LVND Wt. 16.5	Edwisc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
179	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠EADPOLD MON LVND Wt. 19.2.	Eadwold.
180	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLORV	✠EDELFINE NON LVNDEN: Wt. 19.6.	Edelwine (Æðelwine).
181	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØX	✠GODERÆ MON LVNDEI Wt. 19.5.	Godere.
182	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO	✠GODMAN ON LVN Wt. 26.2.	Godman.
183	„ „ ANGL:	✠LEOFNOÐ M Æ O LVNDE Wt. 20.0.	Leofnoð.
184	„ „ ANGLØX	✠LEOFSTA M·Ω· ON LVND Wt. 15.7.	Leofstan.
185	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLORV:	✠LEOFINE M·Ω LVND: Wt. 19.8.	Leofwine.
186	✠ÆDELRED RED REX AN	✠LIOFPOLD M·Ω ON LVND Wt. 20.0.	Liofwold.
187	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠WULFPINE MON LVND Wt. 17.0.	Wulfwine.
188	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO	✠WULFPINE M·Ω LVN Wt. 17.5.	
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
189	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØX	✠ÆLFINE M·Ω LVND· Wt. 25.5.	Ælfwine.
190	✠ÆDELRED „ „	✠ÆDERD M·Ω LVNDONI Wt. 22.6.	Æðered.
191	„ „ „	✠CYN SIGE M·Ω LVNDONI Wt. 22.0.	Cynsige.
192	„ „ „	✠EALHSTAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 22.2.	Ealhstan.
193	„ „ „	✠EAL·LNSTAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 24.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
194	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	✠EOD MTO LVNDONI Wt. 22.0	Geol.
195	" " "	✠LEOFSTAN MTO LVND Wt. 23.7.	Leofstan
196	" " "	✠OSALF M ON LVNDI Wt. 19.6	Osalf or Osal?
197	" " "	✠PVLFM/ER M O LVNDON Wt. 22.0	Wulfmer
198	" " "	✠PVLFRIC M O LVNDONI Wt. 22.7	Wulfric
199	" " "	✠PVLFFSTAN M O LVND Wt. 20.7.	Wulfstan
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
200	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFGAR MTO LVND Wt. 21.3.	Ælfgar
201	" " "	✠ÆÐERED .. .. Wt. 23.0.	Ænered
202	" " "	✠ÆÐEVLFM O LVND (Broken.)	Æðelfm
203	" " "	✠BYRHSICE M O LVND Wt. 19.8	Byrhtice
204	" " "	✠EALHSTAN M O LVN Wt. 17.0.	Ealhstan
205	" " "	✠EDPINE MTO LVND Wt. 21.2	Edwine
206	✠ÆÐELRED .. ..	" " " " " " " " Wt. 19.3.	
207	✠ÆÐELRÆD .. ..	✠LEOFSTAN M O LVND Wt. 19.6	Leofstan
208	" " "	✠OSCYTEL M O LVND Wt. 19.1	Oscytel
209	" " "	" " " " " " " " Wt. 19.6	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
210	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĒLOW	✠OSVLF M <sup>o</sup> LVNDO (Broken.)	Osulf.
211	" " "	✠FVLFM/ER M <sup>o</sup> LVND. (Chipped.)	Wulfmer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
212	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĒLOW	✠ÆLFNOÐ M <sup>o</sup> LVND Wt. 25·6.	Ælfnōð.
213	" " ANĒLO	✠ÆLFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> LVN <i>Var.</i> Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt. 21·8.	Ælfstan.
[Pl. XV. 10.]			
214	" " ANĒLOW	✠ÆÐELPERD M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 22·6.	Æðelwerd.
215	" " "	✠BYRHTLAF M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 23·8.	Byrhtlaf (Brihtlaf).
216	" " "	✠EADMVND M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 22·0.	Eadmund.
217	" " "	" " LVD Wt. 21·2.	
218	" " "	✠EADPOLÐ M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 22·2.	Eadwold.
219	" " "	✠EALHSTAN M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 23·6.	Ealhstan.
220	" " "	✠EDPERD M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 22·4.	Edwerd.
221	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANĒL	✠EDPINE M <sup>o</sup> LVD Wt. 18·0.	Edwine.
222	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANĒLOW	✠GODRIC M <sup>o</sup> LVND Wt. 25·2.	Godric.
223	" " "	✠GOLDPINE M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 19·7.	Goldwine.
224	" " "	✠LEOFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> LVN (Pierced.)	Leofstan.
225	" " "	✠LEOFPINE M <sup>o</sup> LVN Wt. 25·7.	Leofwine.
226	" " "	✠LIFINE M <sup>o</sup> LVND Wt. 23·5.	Lifine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
227	✠/EDELREÐ REX ANCLØX	✠PVLFFINE MTO LVN Wt. 20.8.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
228	✠/EDELREÐ REX ANCL	✠/ELFRYD MTO LVND Wt. 21.6.	Ethelred.
229	✠ " " ANCL	✠/ELFFINE MTO LVND Wt. 21.2.	Ethfwine.
230	✠ " " "	✠/EDELPERD MTO LVND Wt. 20.2.	Ethelwerd.
231	" " ANCLØX	✠BRIHTLAF MTO LVND Wt. 25.0.	Brihtlaf (Byrhtlaf).
232	" " "	✠BRVNSTAN MTO LVND Wt. 26.5.	Brunstan (= Byrntstan?).
233	✠ " " ANCL	✠EADFINE MTO LVND Wt. 19.7.	Eadwine.
234	✠/EDELREÐ REX AN	✠EADPOLD MTO LVN Wt. 20.6.	Eadwold.
235	✠/EDELREÐ REX ANCL	✠EADPOLD MTO LVND Wt. 22.4.	
236	" " ANCLØX	✠EADPOLD MTO LVND Wt. 25.0.	
237	" " ANCLØ	✠EDSIGE MTO LVN (Broken)	Ealsige.
238	" " "	✠EODEMAN MTO LVND Wt. 22.0.	Godeman.
239	" " "	✠EODEMAN " " Wt. 23.9.	
240	" " "	✠EODMAN MTO LVND Wt. 22.8.	
241	" " "	" " " " Wt. 19.5.	
242	✠ " " "	✠EODRIC MTO LVND Wt. 21.9.	Godric.
243	✠ " " "	✠EODFINE MTO LVND Wt. 20.7.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
244	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	✠LEODPINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 20.5.	
245	" " ANCL	✠HEAPVLF M <sup>IO</sup> " " " " " " Wt. 21.3.	Heawulf.
246	" " ANCL	✠LEOFNOÐ " " " " " " Wt. 20.6.	Leofnoð.
247	" " ANCL	✠LEOFRIC M <sup>IO</sup> " " " " " " Wt. 23.5.	Leofric.
248	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	✠LEOFRIC M <sup>IO</sup> " " " " " " Wt. 19.5.	
249	✠ÆDELRAED REX AN	" " " " " " " " " " " " (Broken.) Wt. 18.5.	
250	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	✠LEOFRYD M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 19.5.	Leofryd (= Leofric?).
251	" " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " Wt. 19.8.	
252	✠ " " "	✠LEOFSTAN M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 26.0.	Leofstan.
253	✠ " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 22.8.	
254	" " ANCL	✠LEOFINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 23.3.	Leofwine.
255	✠ " " ANCL	✠LYFINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 22.0.	Lyfine.
256	✠ " " "	✠OSVL F M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 21.2.	Osulf.
257	✠ " " ANCL	✠SIBPINE " " " " " " Wt. 25.6.	Sibwine.
258	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	✠SIBDINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 19.9.	Sibðine (= Sibwine?).
259	✠ÆDELRAED REX AN	✠SPETINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 22.3.	Swetine.
260	✠ " " ANCL	✠ " " " " " " " " " " " " Wt. 23.7.	
261	✠ " " ANCL	✠SPETINE M <sup>IO</sup> LVND Wt. 23.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
262	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL	✠TOLAN MΩO LVND Wt. 19.7.	Toga.
263	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL	✠PVLFSƿAN MΩO LVND Wt. 22.0	Wulfstan.
264	" " ANLO	✠PVLFPINE MΩO LVND Wt. 24.7	Wulfwine.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
265	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL	✠ÆÐELPERD MΩO LVND Wt. 23.7.	Æthelweard
266	" " "	" " " Wt. 19.6	
267	" " ANL	" MΩO " <i>Var.</i> Two annulets in field. Wt. 22.2	
268	✠ÆÐELRED " ANLO	✠BRVNƿAN MΩO LVNDE Wt. 21.5.	Brunstan.
269	✠ÆÐELRÆD " ANL	✠EADƿOLD MΩO LVND Wt. 23.2.	Eadwold.
270	" " ANLO	✠EODAN MΩO LVNDEN Wt. 22.1.	Godan.
271	" " ANL	✠EODMAN MΩO LVND Wt. 22.0	Godman.
[Pl. XV. 11.]			
272	✠ÆÐEL·RÆD REX ANLO	✠EODPINE MΩO LVND Wt. 24.6	Godwine.
273	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL	✠LEOƿPINE MΩO LVND Wt. 20.0.	Leofwine.
274	✠ÆÐEL·RRÆD REX AN	✠LVFINE MON LVNDE Wt. 23.6.	Lafrine (= Lathine).
275	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL	✠OƿLVF MΩO LVNDN Wt. 20.2	Oswulf.
276	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANL	✠TOLAN MΩO LVNDENE Wt. 24.5	Toga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
277	✠EÐELRED REX ANĠLO	✠PVLFTAN M <sup>TO</sup> LVND Wt. 21·5.	Wulfstan.
278	✠EÐELR/ED „ „	✠PVLFPINE M <sup>TO</sup> : LVND Wt. 21·8.	Wulfwine.
<p>LYDANFORD. [Lydford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>			
279	✠EÐELRYD REX ANĠ	✠BRVNA ON LYD·A· FORD Wt. 23·0.	Bruna.
280	✠EÐELR/ED REX ANĠ	✠GODAN ON LYDAFOR: Wt. 18·0.	Goda.
<p><i>Type ii. var. a.</i></p>			
281	✠EÐELRED REX ANĠLOX [Pl. XV. 12.]	✠EÐERED M <sup>TO</sup> LYDAN· Wt. 26·2.	Eðered.
<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p>			
282	✠EÐELR/ED REX ANĠLOX	✠GODA M <sup>TO</sup> LYOA Wt. 18·5.	Goda.
283	„ „ „	„ M <sup>TO</sup> LYDA Wt. 18·6.	
<p><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p>			
284	✠EÐELR/ED REX ANĠL	✠BRVNAN M <sup>TO</sup> LYDAN Wt. 20·0.	Bruna.
<p>MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.]</p> <p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p>			
285	✠EÐELR/ED REX ANĠLOX	✠ELFPINE M <sup>TO</sup> MÆLD Wt. 22·0.	Ælfwine.
286	✠EÐELR/ED „ „	„ „ MÆLDV Wt. 20·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Metter.
287	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØX	✠EALDRED M <sup>o</sup> MALD Wt. 23.6.	Ealdred.
	NORÐRIC. [Norwich]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
288	✠EDELRED REX ANCL·OI [Pl. XV. 13.]	✠HPATEMN M <sup>o</sup> NORÐP: Wt. 19.8	Hwateman or Hwatman.
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
289	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANCLØX [Pl. XVI. 1.]	✠FOLCEARD M <sup>o</sup> NORÐ Wt. 25.6	Folceard.
290	" " ANCLØX	✠MANNIC M <sup>o</sup> NORÐRIC (Chipped.)	Manning.
	<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>		
291	✠(Inscription double struck.)	✠MANING M <sup>o</sup> NORÐI Wt. 21.6.	Maning.
292	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØX	✠SPYRTINC M <sup>o</sup> NORÐ Wt. 21.1.	Swyrtinc (or Swertinc).
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
293	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØX	✠SPERTINC M <sup>o</sup> NORÐ Wt. 25.6	Swertinc.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
294	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✠ELFRIC M <sup>o</sup> NORÐ Wt. 21.8	Ælfrie.
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
295	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL·	✠HPATM <sup>o</sup> MO NORÐ Wt. 22.7.	Hwat-man.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
OXNAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
296	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	✠/EDELMEER M <sup>TO</sup> OXNA Wt. 26.0.	Æselmer.
297	" " "	✠/EDELPIKE " " Wt. 25.7.	Æselwine
298	" " "	✠/ODINE " " Wt. 25.9.	Godine.
[Pl. XVI. 2.]			
ROFCEASTER. [Rochester.]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
299	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX [Pl. XVI. 3.]	✠/SIDEPINE M <sup>TO</sup> ROF Wt. 21.5.	Sidewine.
300	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	" M <sup>TO</sup> ROFE Wt. 21.0.	
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
301	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOI	✠/LEOFRIC M <sup>TO</sup> ROF Wt. 14.6.	Leofric.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
302	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	✠/EDSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> ROFE Wt. 26.1.	Edsige.
303	" " "	✠/SIDPINE M <sup>TO</sup> ROFEC Wt. 25.6.	Sidewine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
304	✠/EDELRED REX ANLO	✠/EADPERD M <sup>TO</sup> ROFE Wt. 23.8.	Eadwerd.
305	" " ANLO	✠/EDSIGE M <sup>TO</sup> ROF Wt. 23.8.	Edsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
306	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠EDPINE MΩ ROFE Wt. 228.	Etwine.
307	.. .. ANLO	✠GOLDPINE MΩ ROFE Wt. 224.	Goldwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
308	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANGL.	✠PYLFNOÐ: ON RVME. Wt. 143.	Wulfnoð.
	SANDPIC. [Sandwich.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
309	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠SPARTLAR MΩ SAN. Wt. 200.	Swartzar.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>		
310	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠/ÆÐESTAN M O CEFTEN (Pierced) [Pl. XVI. 4.]	Æðestan.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
311	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLOR	✠LODA MΩ SCFT Wt. 258.	Godla.
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
312	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLOR	✠LEOF/ELM O SCOB Wt. 215. [Pl. XVI. 5.]	Leofelm (Leofhelm?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>SIÐESTEBYRIG. [Sidbury?]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
313	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	✠CIOLNOD ON SIÐESTEB: Wt. 21.3.	Ciolnoð.
	<p>STANFORD. [Stamford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
314	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO	✠ÆDELPINE MO STAN·N· Wt. 23.0.	Æðelwine.
315	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO	✠ÆDELPINE ON STANF· Wt. 24.2.	
316	„ „ AN	✠ESPIG MTO STANE Wt. 17.0.	Eswig.
317	✠ÆDELRED „ ANG·	✠EOD/EG MTO STAN Wt. 18.0.	Godæg.
318	„ „ ANGL·	✠EODELEOE ON STAN·NF Wt. 25.2.	Godeleof?
319	✠ÆDELRED REX ANG·	✠EODELEOE MTO STAN Wt. 16.4.	
320	„ „ ANF	✠OEE MTO STANFO Wt. 19.2.	Ofe?
	<p><i>Type ii. var. a.</i></p>		
321	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO· [Pl. XVI. 6.]	✠FVLSTAN MTO STAN Wt. 26.4.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
322	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	„ „ Wt. 26.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
323	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠ASCPIG M O STAN Wt. 192.	Asewig.
324	" " "	✠ELEBRIH[T M]IO· STAN (Broken.)	Elebriht (Elfrida?).
325	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠GODELOF M O STAN Wt. 178.	Godloof.
	STANVIC? [Stanwick.]		
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
326	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠ALFFALD M O STANV Wt. 252.	Alfwald.
	SUDBYRIG. [Sudbury.]		
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
327	✠/ÆDELRED REX [ANCL]OX	✠/ÆLFNOÐ M O SVÐBY (Broken.)	Ælfnos.
328	" " "	✠/Æ]LFRIE M O SVÐBY (Pierced.)	Ælfrie.
329	✠/ÆDELRED " "	✠BYRHTLAF M O SVÐB· Wt. 217.	Byrhtlaf (Brihtlaf).
330	✠/ÆDELRED R[EX] "	✠C[OD]PINE M O SVÐBY (Broken.)	Godwine.
	SVÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.]		
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
331	✠/ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠/ÆLFRIE M O SVÐLE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross Wt. 224.	Ælfrie.
	[Pl. XVI. 7.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintmaster.
	<p>TOTANÆS. [Totness.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
332	✠ · ÆDEL · RÆD REX · ANGLØ	✠ LODA ON TOTA NÆSSE Wt. 25·6.	Goda.
	[Pl. XVI. 8.]		
	<p><i>Type ii. var. a.</i></p>		
333	✠ · ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ MANNA M <sup>o</sup> TOTAN · Wt. 22·2.	Manna.
	<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p>		
334	✠ · ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ · ELFSTAN M <sup>o</sup> TOTA Wt. 20·2.	Ælfstan.
	<p>TVRCESIGE. [Torksey.]</p> <p><i>Type ii. var. a.</i></p>		
335	✠ · ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLØ	✠ · ØVRCETEL M <sup>o</sup> TVRC Wt. 26·1.	Purcetel.
	[Pl. XVI. 9.]		
	<p>PECEDPORT. [Watchet.]</p> <p><i>Type ii. var. d.</i></p>		
336	✠ · ÆDEFRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ · SIGERIC M <sup>o</sup> PECED Wt. 18·4.	Sigeric.
	[Pl. XVI. 10.]		
	<p><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p>		
337	✠ · ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ · SIGERIC M <sup>o</sup> PECED Wt. 25·0.	Sigeric.
	<p><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p>		
338	✠ · ÆDEL RÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ · HVNEPINE M <sup>o</sup> PECED Wt. 24·7.	Hunewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Metter.
	PELIGAFORD, PELINGAFORD. ETC. [Wallington.]		
	Type iv. var. a.		
339	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠PVLFPINE MΩO PELIC Wt. 26.6	Wulfwine.
	Type viii.		
340	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL.	✠ÆLFFERD MΩO PELIC Wt. 16.6	Ælfward.
	[Pl. XVI. II.]		
341	" " "	" " " Wt. 23.3	
	PERHAM. [Wareham.]		
	Type ii. var. a.		
342	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠PVLFRIC M Ω PFRHM Wt. 24.0	Wulfrie.
	Type iv. var. a.		
343	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ÆLFSIGE MΩO PER Wt. 23.6	Ælfsige.
344	✠ÆÐELRÆD " "	✠ÆÐELRIC MΩO PER Wt. 24.6	Ælfric.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton.]		
	Type iii. var. a.		
345	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ΣÆPINE M O PILTV Wt. 24.7	Sawp.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
346	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠GOLDVS MΩ PILT Wt. 26.6.	Goldus.
347	✠ " " ANGL	✠SÆPINE MΩ PILT Wt. 26.2.	Sæwine.
PINCEASTRE OR PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
348	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ELFSIGE ON PINCES: Wt. 22.5.	Elfsige.
349	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ELFSIGE ON PINCEST Wt. 21.4.	
350	✠ÆDELRED · RE · ✠ ANGL	✠CVNNA ON PINCESTR Wt. 18.4.	Cunna.
351	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠EADPINE ON PINCEST Wt. 19.6.	Eadwine.
352	" " ANGL	✠GODMAN ON: PINCES: Wt. 22.5.	Godman.
353	" " ANGL	✠ODA · ON PINTCESRE Wt. 21.6.	Oda.
354	" " "	✠ORDBRIHT ON PINCSR Wt. 20.7.	Ordbriht.
355	" RE · ✠ ANGL OVM	✠SPILEMAN ON PINTCSR Wt. 26.3.	Swileman.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
356	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠BEORHNOÐ MΩ PINTO Wt. 23.9.	Beorhnoð.
357	" " "	✠EADSIGE MΩ PINTO (Clipped.)	Eadsige.
358	" " "	✠FRYÐEMVND M O PIN · Wt. 25.0.	Fryðemund.
359	✠ÆDELRED " "	✠INGELRI MΩ PINT · Wt. 25.5.	Ingelri(e).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
360	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠PVLƿSTAN M O PIN Wt. 22.5	Wulstane.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
361	✠ÆÐELRÆD RE·X ANGLØX	✠ÆLFƿICE M O PINTO Wt. 23.8	Ælfsige.
362	„ REX „	✠BEORHNOÐ M O PINT Wt. 22.1	Beornnoð.
363	„ „ „	„ „ PINTO Wt. 21.5.	
364	„ „ „	✠LEOFFOLD M O PINT Wt. 19.1	Leofwold.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
365	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠GODPINE M O PINT Wt. 25.6	Godwine.
366	„ „ „ [Pl. XVI. 12.]	✠PƿNSTAN M O PIN Wt. 25.8.	Wynstan (Wyustan).
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
367	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠ÆLFƿICE M O PINT Wt. 25.2.	Ælfsige.
368	„ „ „	✠ÆÐEƿSTAN M O PINT Wt. 25.1.	Æðeƿstan.
369	„ „ „	✠BERHTNAÐ M O PIN Wt. 25.7.	Beorhtnoð (Beorhtnoð).
370	„ „ „	✠LEOFFOLD M O RINT Wt. 23.8.	Leofwold.
371	„ „ „	✠PƿNSTAN M O PIN Wt. 25.0.	Wynstan.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
372	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLØ	✠ÆÐELCAR M O PINT Wt. 26.8	Æðelcar.
373	„ „ ANGLØX	✠BYRHƿICE M O PIN Wt. 27.0.	Byrhtsige.
374	✠ÆDELRED RE· ALICIN O	✠BYRHƿIC O M O PIN Wt. 21.2	Byrhtnoð (= Beornnoð).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
375	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOW	✠BYRHTNOÐ M·ΩO PIN Wt. 26·6.	
376	" " "	✠BYRHTPOLD M·ΩO PINT Wt. 23·6.	Byrhtwold.
377	" " ANCL	✠·LODEMANM·ΩO PINT Wt. 27·0.	Godeman.
378	✠· " " ANCL·	✠LODPINE M·ΩO PINT Wt. 26·5.	Godwine.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
379	✠/EDELRED REX ANCL	✠BRVNSTAN M·ΩO PINT Wt. 20·3.	Brunstan.
380	✠/EDELRED " "	✠CYNNAN M·ΩO PINT· Wt. 21·6.	Cynna (Cunna).
381	✠· " " ANCL·	✠·OSELVT: M·ΩO PINE Wt. 22·3.	Osgut.
382	✠ " " ANCL	✠PVLFNOÐ M·ΩO PINT Wt. 21·3.	Wulfnoð.
<p>FORICEASTER OR PIHRACEASTER. [Worcester.]</p> <p><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p>			
383	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOW	✠ALFPOLD M·ΩO FORI Wt. 26·3.	Alfwold.
<p>DEODFORD. [Thetford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>			
384	✠EDELRED REX AHC	✠/ELFPOLD II·O DEO: Wt. 20·0.	Elfword.
385	✠/EDELRED REX ANGELO	✠ZVMERLID ON DEO: (Chipped.)	Sumerlid.
<i>Type i. var. c.</i>			
386	✠EDELRED REX ANGELO [14 XVI. 13.]	✠PELCIZT MON DEOD Wt. 22·2.	Welgist.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
387	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANLOW	✠EADGAR M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEOTFOR Wt. 222.	Hadgar.
388	" " "	✠SPYRLING M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEODFO Wt. 252.	Swyrling (= Swyrting).
<i>Type ii. var. f.</i>			
389	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOW [Pl. XVI. 14.]	✠SPYRLING M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEO Wt. 219.	Swyrling.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
390	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOW	✠BYRHTRIC M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEOD Wt. 260.	Byrhtic.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
391	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOW	✠GRIM M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEOD (Broken.)	Grim.
392	" " "	✠OSVLF M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEOD (Pierced.)	Osulf.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
393	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANG	✠AÐELPOLD M <sup>CO</sup> ÐEO Wt. 216.	Aselwold.

## UNCERTAIN MONEYS AND MINTS.

## INSCRIPTIONS BLUNDERED

<i>Type i.</i>			
394	✠EDCLRCH <sup>†</sup> ✠AHC	✠LFMAN M <sup>CO</sup> LAL Wt. 195.	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
395	✠EDEL REX EVLOW	✠PIE NO EVPSELRO Wt. 280.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Measure.
Type iv. var. a.			
396	†ÆÐELRÐ REX ANEN	†NIOMNREN CN M: Wt. 20.5.	
397	†ÆÐELRDE REX AICO	†OSLÆIA· DINMV Wt. 36.2.	
DOUBTFUL AND BLUNDERED COINS.			
PROBABLY OF ÆTHELRÆD II.			
Type i.			
398	†OΛÐLÐNOÐ ΛOIIDMVIM	†IIIDNFODE ON DININ Wt. 32.6.	Uncertain.
399	†ÆÐELRED REX ANGL·	(Much blundered.) Wt. 14.5.	
Type iii. var. a.			
400	†·ANECMDX CNEROX	†OLIRE M·O LÐAND Wt. 21.0.	
401	†IΛERMxDENECOX	†·ΠORDVIT IIO FI Wt. 19.6.	
Type iv. var. a.			
402	†EÐEÐOIOEÐOPOPI	†αOLEOL·αII Wt. 30.0.	
403	†IE:VE·B·CL·MVNL·αO	†COOIODIFR: Wt. 28.0.	
404	" " "	" " " Wt. 38.8.	
405	ODPI·TDO·†NOILIF	†DIIONP·†PFOÐI Wt. 25.3.	
(Retrograde.)			
406	ODID·†PONDO·†IDO	†IIDIL·OIIP L·OND* Wt. 18.7.	
(Retrograde.)			
407	†OEDLOP·†EDO·†·†	†OIEREODI LI: Wt. 22.6.	
408	ΛÐ: O·†· · · · · DON	†PJIEÐIN III·O·IIP Wt. 22.4.	

\* London.

## CNUT.\*

SUCC. A.D. 1016; DIED A.D. 1035.

*Monarchs.*

- Ada or *Adia* (Cambr., *Hunt.*).  
 Æad.- see End.-  
 Ædman (*Bath.*).  
 Ælce [= Ælfrie?] (Exet., *Norw.*).  
 Ægelbricht (*Chich.*, *Ipsw.*).  
 Ægelferð (*Norw.*).  
 Ægelm (*Chich.*).  
 Ægelnear (*Bath.*, *Bridgn.*, *Line.*).  
 Ægelwe (*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Oxf.*, *Shaft.*,  
*Southw.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Ægelsige (*Hast.*).  
 Ægelward or Ægelwerd (Lond.).  
 Ægelwig or Ægelwig (*Ilch.*, *Leic.*,  
*Winchest.*).  
 Ægelwine or Egelwine (*Bath.*, *Brist.*,  
*Crickl.*, *Leic.*, *Lond.*, *Southw.*,  
*Worc.*, *York.*).  
 Ægfyre [= Ælfryd?] (Lond.).  
 Ægisman or Æisman [= Æseman?] (St. mt.).  
 Ælbricht [= Ægelbricht] (*Ipsw.*).  
 Ælfehm, Ælfelm, &c. (Brewt., *Carl.*,  
*Cambr.*, *Shrews.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Ælfege (*Roch.*).  
 Ælfh or Ælfen (*Lond.*, *Roch.*, *Stamf.*,  
*Winchest.*).  
 Ælfere (*York.*).  
 Ælferð (*Norw.*).  
 Ælfget or Ælfet (Lond.).  
 Ælfgar (*Bardn.*, *Lond.*, *Southw.*,  
*Wareh.*).  
 Ælfhath or Ælfhah (*Shrews.*).  
 Ælfhōð (*Chest.*, *Hunt.*, *Line.*, *Salisb.*).  
 Ælfred or Ælfryd (*Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Lond.*,  
*Salisb.*, *Wilt.*).  
 Ælfrie, Ælric, &c. (*Aminst.*, *Bath.*,  
*Brist.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Chich.*, *Exet.*,  
*Line.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Shaft.*,  
*Southw.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Ælfrie Moðu (*Norw.*).  
 Ælfrye [= Ælfrie?] (Lond.).  
 Æltsige, Æltsig, Ælfsie, &c. ("C. 8.",  
*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Hast.*, *Ilch.*, *Line.*,  
*Lond.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Taunt.*,  
*Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Ælstan, Ælstan, Ælston, &c. (*Dover.*,  
*Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Tamw.*, *Wilt.*,  
*Winchest.*, *York.*).  
 Ælfward, Ælfward, Ælfward, Æl-  
 ward, &c. (*Aylsh.*, *Chest.*, *Hast.*,  
*Jedd.*, *Lewes.*, *Lond.*, *Lomn.*, *South-*  
*amp.*, *Southw.*).  
 Ælwi or Ælwe [= Ælwig, or Æl-  
 wine?] (*Aylsh.*, *Canbr.*, *Cant.*,  
*Heref.*, *Leic.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*, *Thetf.*).  
 Ælwi and Sæwel (Lond.).  
 Ælwig (Canbr., *Cant.*, *Heref.*, *Ilch.*,  
*Lond.*, *Wallingf.*).  
 Ælwine, Ælwine, &c. (*Bath.*, *Brent.*,  
*Brist.*, *Buck.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Colch.*,  
*Crickl.*, *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Ilch.*, *Lond.*,  
*Lydf.*, *Mald.*, *Oxf.*, *Salisb.*, *Shaft.*,  
*Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Thetf.*, *Totn.*,  
*Wallingf.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*, *Worc.*,  
*York.*).  
 Ælfrine Mus (*Ilch.*).  
 Ælfæht, see Ælfwold.  
 Ælfwine [= Ægelwine?] (*Crickl.*).  
 Ælmar [= Ælfmar] (*Ilch.*, *Wilt.*).  
 Æseman (*Stamf.*).  
 Æsewine (*Wallingf.*).  
 Æstan or Estan (*Bath.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Æstan Lee (*Winchest.*).  
 Æstebicht or Æstebicht (*Ipsw.*).  
 Æðelm (*Chich.*).  
 Æðelmar (*Ilch.*, *Line.*).  
 Æðelwin (*Winchest.*).  
 Æðelwōð (*Line.*).  
 Æðelwōð (*Winchest.*).  
 Æðelwe or Æðeric (*Bath.*, *Chest.*, *Oxf.*,  
*Shaft.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Æðelstan (*Winchest.*).  
 Æðelweard (*Hunt.*).  
 Æðelwe or Æðelwe [= Æðelwig or Æðel-  
 wine] (*Ilch.*, *Leic.*, *Mald.*).  
 Æðelwine, Æðelwine, &c. (*Aylsh.*,  
*Crickl.*, *Ilch.*, *Lanc.*, *Leic.*, *Lond.*,  
*Mald.*, *Southw.*, *Winchest.*, *York.*).  
 Æðelwold (*Norw.*).  
 Æðer, see Æðelric.

\* No coins are known of Edmund "Ironside," son of Athelred II., who reigned, as was king to Cnut, from April to November, 1016. In November he was defeated by treaty and all of our kingdom (Wessex, Essex, and East Anglia), and died the same month.





*Eadced*, *Edred*, &c. (Lond.).  
*Eadric* (*Aylesb.*, Lond.).  
*Eadsi* [= *Eadsige*?] (*Dover*, Lond.).  
*Eadsige*, *Eadsige*, &c. (*Dover*, Exet., Lond.).  
*Eadulf* [= *Eadulf*] (Lond.).  
*Eadward*, *Eadwerd*, *Edward*, &c. (Lond., *Southw.*, *Stamf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Eadwig* or *Edwig* (Lond., *Oxf.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Eadwine*, *Edwine*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Dover*, *Exet.*, *Lewes*, Lond., *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Stamf.*, *Taunt.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Eadwold*, *Edwold*, &c. (*Cant.*, Lond.).  
*Eaurn* (Lond.).  
*Eadbeard* or *Eadbeard* (Exet.).  
*Ealdred* (*Lewes*, Lond., *Thetf.*).  
*Ealgar* (Lond.).  
*Eardnoð* or *Erdnoð* [cf. *Eadnoð*] (Lond., *Romn.*).  
*Earngetel*, *see* *Arnegetel*.  
*Earngrim* or *Erngrim* (York).  
*Eerie* [= *Elric*?] (*Steyn*).  
*Edel-*, *see* *Æðel-*.  
*Edgar*, *see* *Eadgar*.  
*Edmæ* (Exet.).  
*Edric* or *Eidric* [*see also* *Eadric*] (*Heref.*, *Ipsw.*, *Lang.*, *Line.*, Lond., *Taunt.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Edis* or *Edsii* [= *Edsige*?] (*Dover*, Exet.).  
*Edsige*, *see* *Eadsige*.  
*Edsigewine* (Exet.).  
*Eduta* (Lond.).  
*Edwald*, *see* *Eadwold*.  
*Edwar* or *Edward* (*Lewes*).  
*Edwear* [= *Eadward*?] (*Norw.*).  
*Edwerd*, *see* *Eadward*.  
*Edwig*, *see* *Eadwig*.  
*Edwine*, *see* *Eadwine*.  
*Efic* (*Norw.*).  
*Egfwig*, *see* *Ægelwig*.  
*Ægelwine*, *see* *Ægelwine*.  
*Egligt*? (*Bedf.*).  
*Elfwige*? [= *Ælfwig*?] (*Thetf.*).  
*Elfwig* [= *Ælfwig*?] (*Heref.*).  
*Elf-* *see* *Ælf-*.  
*Elst* (*Hast.*).  
*Endiwearn* (*Chest.*).  
*Eds* (*Olds*?).  
*Estan*, *see* *Æstan*.  
*Etsige*, &c. [*see also* *Eadsige*] (*Dover*, *Exet.*, *Hast.*, Lond., *Salisb.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Estan* [cf. *Æstan*] (*Heref.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Ettige* [= *Etsige*] (*Shrews.*).  
*Æðel-*, *see* *Æðel-*.  
*Færgim*, *Fargim*, &c. (*Stamf.*, York).  
*Færcin*, *Færcin*, *Færcin*, &c. (*Hind.*, York).

*Falgar* [= *Ealgar*?] (Lond.).  
*Fastolf*, *Fastulf*, &c., (*Ipsw.*).  
*Fereman*.  
*Fleceill* (*Heref.*).  
*Folherd* or *Folhred* (*Ipsw.*).  
*Friðwin* or *Friðwine* (*Steyn*).  
*Freðic* (Lond.).  
*Friðcol* (York).  
*Garulf* (*Winchest.*).  
*Geerlaf* (*Ipsw.*).  
*Gimulf*, *see* *Grimulf*.  
*Gnorine* (*Rock.*).  
*God*, *Goda*, *Godd*, &c. (*Exet.*, *Ilch.*, Lond., *Shaft.*, *Winchest.*, *Worc.*).  
*Godaman*, *see* *Goiman*.  
*Godan* [= *Goda* or *Godman*?] (*Exet.*).  
*Godeild*, *Goteild*, &c. (*Watch.*).  
*Godeira* (Lond.).  
*Godefreð*, *Godefrið*, &c. (*Cant.*, *Lewes*).  
*Godelað* (*Hunt.*).  
*Godelef* or *Godlef* (*Hunt.*, Lond., *Stamf.*).  
*Godeman*, *see* *Godman*.  
*Godere*, *Goddere*, &c. (Lond., *Mald.*).  
*Godgod* [= *God*] (Lond.).  
*Godic* (*Glouc.*).  
*Godine* (Lond.).  
*Godlef*, *see* *Godelef*.  
*Godman*, *Godman*, *Godeman*, or *Goðman* (*Brist.*, *Cant.*, *Crickl.*, *Dover*, *Hunt.*, *Lewes*, Lond., *Oxf.*, *Romn.*, *Thetf.*, *Winchest.*, York).  
*Godric*, *Goodric*, *Gotric*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Colch.*, *Derby*, *Glouc.*, *Hunt.*, *Ilch.*, *Line.*, Lond., *Lydf.*, *Lynce.*, *Romn.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, York).  
*Godrie* and *Culic* (Lond.).  
*Godric* and *Swot* (Line.).  
*Godsune* or *Godsunu* (*Cambr.*, *Cant.*).  
*Godwi* [= *Godwine*?] (*Chest.*, Lond.).  
*Godwine*, *Godwin*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Crickl.*, *Glouc.*, *Ilch.*, *Lang.*, *Lang.*, *Line.*, Lond., *Mald.*, *Mylt.*, *Norw.*, *Oxf.*, *Rock.*, *Salisb.*, *Shrews.*, *Stamf.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Warw.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Godwine* Cas? (*Winchest.*).  
*Godwine* and *Ceoce*, &c. (*Winchest.*).  
*Godwine* and *Widia* (*Winchest.*).  
*Goere* [= *Godere*?] (Lond.).  
*Goine* (Lond.).  
*Goldus* (*Salisb.*).  
*Goman* [= *Godman*] (Lond.).  
*Goowine*, *see* *Godwine*.  
*Gotalin* (*Ipsw.*).  
*Grim* (*Cambr.*, Lond., *Norw.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Griman*.  
*Grimceol* or *Grimceol* (Line.).  
*Grimolf*, *Grimulf*, &c. (York).  
*Grimold*, *see* *Grimold*.  
*Grimolp*.

- Gurn, *see* Gurn.  
*Gunderd* (York).  
*Gunderd* or *Gunderd* (Chest).  
*Gundersig* (Dover).  
*Gustin*, *Gustin*, &c. [*see also* *Iustin*] (Line).  
*Hateman* or *Hatman* [= *Heatsman*] (Norw.).  
*HeorSecund* (Line, York).  
*Hildolf* or *Hildulf* (York).  
*Hildred* (Crickl., York).  
*Husa* or *Hussa* (Mala).  
*Hunman* (Exet., Southw.).  
*Hunwine* (Exet., Lond., Watch).  
*Hwætman* or *Hwætman* (Dorch., Norw.).  
*Huld* (Lond.).  
*Hunius* (Lycar).  
*Ire* (York).  
*Isopod* (Exet.).  
*Isward* (Winchest.).  
*Iustegen*, *Iustein*, *Iustin*, *Iustan*, &c. (Line).  
*Ladmer*, *see* *Leodmer*.  
*Ladferð*.  
*Leomun* [= *Leofwine*?] (Stamf.).  
*Leoric* [= *Leofric*?] (Stamf.).  
*Leofa*, *see* *Leofa*.  
*Leofa* [= *Leofa*?] (Southamp.).  
*Leofstan* and *Sicene* (Lond.).  
*Leomun*, *see* *Leomun*.  
*Leodri*, *see* *Leofden*.  
*Leodmer*, *Ladmer*, *Leomun*, &c. (Line, Winchest.).  
*Leofa*, *Leofa*, &c. (Chest., Lewes).  
*Leofden* [= *Leofdegn*?] (Stamf.).  
*Leofdeg[n]* (Stamf.).  
*Leofedæg* [= *Leofdegn*] (Stamf.).  
*Leofger* or *Leofger* (Heref., Lond., Totn.).  
*Leofhere* (Heref.).  
*Leofine* or *Leofing*, *see* *Lifine*.  
*Leofa* [= *Leofno*?] (Heref.).  
*Leofnoð*, *Leofnoð*, *Lifnoð*, &c. (Cant., Chest., Glouc., Heref., Lewes, Southamp., Winchest.).  
*Leofred* (Lond.).  
*Leofred* and *Brun* (Lond.).  
*Leofric* (Buck., Cant., Chich., Dunw., Hert., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.).  
*Leofsig*, *Leofsig*, &c. (Bath, Bedf., Cambr., Chest., Glouc., Ilch., Ipsw., Lewes, Lond., Stamf., Warm.).  
*Leofstan*, *Leofstan*, *Lifstan*, &c. (Cant., Ipsw., Lond., Salisb., Shrews., Winchest., Wiro).  
*Leofstegen* (Ipsw.).  
*Leofstean* (Winchest.).  
*Leofsig* [y] (Chest., Line., Lond., Warm., Wiro).  
*Leofsig* (Cambr., Chest., Lond., Wiro).  
*Leofwine*, *Lifwine*, &c. ("Arceuro," Bath, Bedf., Brist., Cant., Chest., Chich., Colch., Dover, Exet., Hast., Hunt., Ilch., Lewes, Line., Lond., Mald., Norw., Roch., Romn., Shrews., Sidh., Southamp., Stamf., Thetf., Wallingf., Walsingh., Warw., Winchest., York).  
*Leofwold* (Lond., Shrews., Southamp., Stamf., Winchest.).  
*Leomun* [= *Leodmer*] (Lond., Lond.).  
*Leomun*, *Lemman*, &c. (Lond.).  
*Leomred* [= *Leofred*?] (Lond.).  
*Leowi* [= *Leofwig*?] (Chest., Warw.).  
*Leowidi* (Chest.).  
*Leoðan* (Line.).  
*Lerman* (Totn.).  
*Lewerd* [cf. *Lifowerd*] (Lond.).  
*Lifine*, *Leofing*, &c. (Chest., Crickl., Exet., Hert., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Oxf., Retf., Southw., Thetf., Warw., Winchest.).  
*Lifwilda* (Norw.).  
*Lif*, *see also* *Leof*.  
*Lifwinn* (Line.).  
*Lifhelm* (Line.).  
*Lifman* (Lond.).  
*Lifn* (Bedf.).  
*Lifnen* [= *Lifhelm*?] (Line.).  
*Lifowerd* (Lond.).  
*Lif*, *see also* *Leof*.  
*Liwine* [= *Lifwine*?] (Chest.).  
*Loc* (Winchest.).  
*Loda* [= *Goda*?] (Cswa?).  
*Lufa* (Shaft.).  
*Luferic* [= *Leofric*?] (Worc.).  
*Lufestan* [= *Leofstan*?] (Salisb.).  
*Lufwine* [= *Leofwine*?] (Dover).  
*Lufine*, *see* *Lifine*.  
*Macuðan* [= *Mateðan*?] (Chest.).  
*Man*, *Maun*, *Mann*, or *Manna* (Exet., Line., Norw., Thetf., Wallingf., Welmesf.).  
*Mangod* [cf. *Godman*] (Bedf.).  
*Maninc* (Dover).  
*Mansige* (Sudb.).  
*Matan* [= *Mateðan*?] (Line.).  
*Mataðan* and *Balluc* (Line.).  
*Mateðan*, *Matðan*, &c. (Line.).  
*Moglu* (Norw.).  
*Moleman* (Lond.).  
*Mus* (Ilch.).  
*Nieici* (Lond.).  
*Norulf* (Stamf.).  
*Norðman* (Lewes).  
*On*? (Lond.).  
*Oda*, *Odea*, or *Ode* ("Dnceniti" = Winchest.?, Ipsw., "Meonre," Winchest.).  
*Ordbriht* (Winchest.).  
*Ordric* (Heref.).  
*Orist*, *Orst*, &c. (Cambr.).

*Osborn* or *Osbern* [*see also* *Oðbern*]  
 (Dorch., *York*).  
*Osferð* (*Linc.*).  
*Osfram* [= *Osgram* ?] (*Linc.*).  
*Osgar* (*Dorch.*).  
*Osgod*, *Osgot*, *Osgut*, &c. (*Linc.*,  
*York*).  
*Osgrim*, *see* *Oðgrim*.  
*Oslac* (*Linc.*, *Norw.*).  
*Oslaf* (*Lond.*).  
*Osmund* (*Linc.*).  
*Osulf* (*Lond.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Osward* or *Osward* (*Stamf.*).  
*Oswi*, *Oswig*, &c. (*Ilch.*).  
*Oswold* (*Norw.*, *Nott.*, *Stamf.*).  
*Oustman* (*York*).  
*Ouðgrim* or *Oggrim* (*Linc.*, *York*).  
*Owulsig* (*Ilch.*).  
*Oðan*, *Oðin*, *Oððin*, &c. (*York*).  
*Oðbarn* or *Oðbern* (*Linc.*).  
*Oðbi* (*Norw.*).  
*Oðgrim*, *see* *Ouðgrim*.  
*Oððencar* (*Lond.*).  
*Ræfen* (*York*).  
*Rienulf*, *Rienulf*, or *Rinulf* (*Norw.*).  
*Rumstan* [= *Brunstan* ?] (*Thetf.*).  
*Sægrim* (*Nott.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Sæman* (*Salisb.*).  
*Sæwine* (*Brist.*, *Exet.*, *Hythe*, *Lydf.*,  
*Oxf.*, *Shaft.*, *Totn.*).  
*Seula* or *Selua* (*Exet.*, *York*).  
*Secoll* or *Scecol* [*cf.* *Sneccoll*] (*York*).  
*Seolca* (*Winchest.*).  
*Sertine* [= *Swertine* ?] (*York*).  
*Siboda*, *see* *Sigboda*.  
*Sibriht* (*Lond.*).  
*Sibwine* (*Oxf.*).  
*Sidewine* (*Crickl.*).  
*Sigar* or *Sigear* (*Winchest.*).  
*Sigboda*, *Sipoda*, or *Sibode* (*Southamp.*,  
*Winchest.*).  
*Sigodia* [= *Sigboda* ?] (*Winchest.*).  
*Sinoð* (*Lond.*).  
*Sirend* (*Lond.*).  
*Sired* (*Glouc.*, *Lond.*).  
*Sirie* [= *Sihtric* ?] (*Norw.*, *Richb.*).  
*Sneawine* or *Sneawine* (*Guild.*, *Win-*  
*chest.*).  
*Snecoll* [*see also* *Secoll*, &c.] (*York*).  
*Snel* or *Snell* (*Chest.*).  
*Sneling* (*Linc.*).  
*Sota* [*cf.* *Swota*] (*Bedf.*).  
*Spot*, *see* *Swot*.  
*Spraful* (*Winchest.*).  
*Stengrim* or *Steingrim* (*Cambr.*).  
*Staner* (*Hunt.*).  
*Stanmar* (*Thetf.*).  
*Stire*, *Stircar*, or *Stircer* (*York*).  
*Stircol*, *Styrecol*, &c. (*York*).  
*Stiðulf* (*Lond.*).  
*Swarted* (*Wexb.*)

*Suetine*, *Swetine*, &c. (*Lond.*, *Mytt.*).  
*Suinolf* [= *Sunolf*] (*York*).  
*Sumerleda*, *Sumerleða*, *Sumerlida*, &c.  
 (*Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Sunegod* [*cf.* *Godsune*] (*Linc.*).  
*Sunolf* (*York*).  
*Surtine*, *Syrtine*, &c. [= *Swyrtine*]  
 (*Linc.*, *York*).  
*Swafa* (*Linc.*).  
*Swan* (*Lond.*).  
*Swarafuc* or *Suerafuc* (*Winchest.*).  
*Swart*, *Swarta*, *Swert*, &c. (*Linc.*,  
*Stamf.*).  
*Swartafa*, *Swertafa*, &c. (*Dover*).  
*Swartine*, *Swertine*, *Swertine*, &c.  
 (*Chest.*, *Derby*, *Linc.*, *Norw.*, *York*).  
*Swearabrand*, *Swertebrand*, &c. (*Linc.*).  
*Swegen* (*Chest.*, *Southw.*, *York*).  
*Swene*, *Swencl*, &c. (*Lond.*).  
*Swet* or *Sweta* (*Cadb.*, *Dorch.*).  
*Swetine*, *see* *Suetine*.  
*Swileman* (*Winchest.*).  
*Swot* or *Swota* (*Bedf.*, *Linc.*, *Shrews.*).  
*Swetline* [= *Swertine*] (*Southw.*).  
*Swunt* (*Thetf.*).  
*Syboda*, *see* *Sigboda*.  
*Syrtine*, *see* *Surtine*.  
*Tidred* (*Thetf.*).  
*Toca*, *Tooca*, &c. [= *Toga* ?] (*Crickl.*,  
*Lond.*, *Southw.*, *York*).  
*Trotan* (*Chest.*).  
*Uccade* or *Ucede* (*York*).  
*Ulf* (*Linc.*, *Richb.*).  
*Ulfbeorn* (*Linc.*).  
*Ulfetel* (*Linc.*, *Lond.*, "Ustla," *York*).  
*Ulfgrim* (*York*).  
*Umerð* (*Linc.*).  
*Ustman* (*York*).  
*Uulgist* (*Thetf.*).  
*Wadlos*, *Wedlos*, &c. (*Linc.*).  
*Wædel* (*Bath*).  
*Wælgist* (*Thetf.*).  
*Wæbrefan*, *Wæbrefen*, &c. (*Linc.*).  
*Ware* ? (*Exet.*).  
*Wataman* or *Wateman* (*Bridgen.*,  
*Norw.*).  
*Weddes*, *Wedles*, &c. (*Linc.*).  
*Welsit* (*Thetf.*).  
*Wesig* (*Lond.*).  
*Widia* or *Wudia* (*Steyn.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Widua* [= *Widia* ?] (*Steyn.*).  
*Wihred* [*cf.* *Winred*] (*Cant.*).  
*Wihlsige* or *Wihlsie* (*Winchest.*).  
*Wiline* (*Lydf.*).  
*Winas* or *Winus* [*cf.* *Wine*] (*Cadb.*,  
*Crowk.*).  
*Wine* or *Winn* (*Exet.*, *Winchest.*).  
*Wineau* [*cf.* *Wine*] (*Thetf.*).  
*Winebeig*, *Winebeig*, *Winebig*, &c.  
 (*Cant.*).  
*Winegod* [= *Godwine*] (*Wexb.*)



- Wineman (*Salish.*, *Thetf.*).  
 Winned or Winned (cf. *Wined*) (*Cant.*).  
 Winstan (= *Winstan*) (*Heref.*).  
 Winst (cf. *Wynst*) (*Leic.*).  
 Winstan or Winstan (*Salish.*).  
 Winst, see *Winst*.  
 Wistm, Wistm, &c. (*York*).  
 Winstan or Winstan (*Cant.*, *Leic.*).  
 Wistm, see *Wistm*.  
 Wulbern, Wulbern, Wulbern, &c. (*Line.*, *Winchest.*).  
 Wulber (= *Wulfsig*) (*Dover*).  
 Wulch (*Heref.*).  
 Wulclm (*Heref.*).  
 Wulferd (= *Wulfred*) (*Lond.*).  
 Wulgar (*Lond.*).  
 Wulgar or Wulgar (*Line.*, *Shrews.*).  
 Wulmar, Wulmar, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Jedh.*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Romn.*, *Shrews.*, *Thetf.*, *Worc.*).  
 Wulnoð, Wulnoð, Wulnoð, &c. (*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Romn.*, *Shaft.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).  
 Wulfred, Wulfred, &c. (*Lond.*, *Salish.*, *Shrews.*).  
 Wulric ("Eornc." = *York?*, *Exet.*, *Hert.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Southw.*, *Ware.*, *Winchest.*, *York?*).  
 Wulsi (cf. *Wulfsig*) (*Cambr.*, *Chest.*, *Southw.*).  
 Wulfsig, Wulfsig, Wulsige, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Guild.*, *Heref.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*, *York*).  
 Wulstan, Wulstan, or Wulstan (*Brist.*, *Cant.*, *Exet.*, *Hunt.*, *Leic.*, *Lond.*, *Southw.*, *York*).  
 Wulward (*Exet.*, *Glouc.*, *Shrews.*, "Totl.").  
 Wulwig (*Cant.*).  
 Wulwine or Wulwine (*Brist.*, *Colch.*, *Crickl.*, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Wallingf.*).  
 Wulmod (= *Wulfoð?*) (*Lond.*).  
 Wulwi (= *Wulwig* or *Wulfwine?*) (*Oxf.*).  
 Wul-, see also *Wul-*.  
 Wunsi or Wynsi (= *Wynsig?*) (*Lond.*, *Southw.*).  
 Wynsig (*Brist.*, *Hunt.*, *Lond.*).  
 Wynstan (*Lond.*).  
 Wynwid (*Cant.*).  
 Wigenwine (*Exet.*).  
 Wodred (*Lond.*).  
 Wodred or Wodred (= *Wodred*) (*Lond.*).  
 Worman (*Lond.*).  
 Worell, Worell, &c. (*Line.*, *Lond.*, *Torks.*).  
 Wunstan (= *Wunstan* or *Wunstan*) (*Lond.*).  
 Wurell (cf. *Wurell*) (*Lond.*).  
 Wurell, Wurell, &c. (*Norw.*, *Thetf.*).  
 Wurgod (*Exet.*).  
 Wurgim, Wurgim, &c. (*Line.*, *York*).  
 Wurstun, Wurstun, &c. (*Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *Taunt.*).  
 Wurell (*Line.*, *Stamf.*).

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.\*

Obverse.	Reverse.
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## † Type i.

Bust L. diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A.]

\* Hildbrand, Pl. 6, Types D. and D. var. a are Danish, and are therefore not included in the following list.

† The single specimen of this coin (see No. 600, p. 260) in the National Collection, besides being of silver, has a small hole in the middle, and is therefore not being illustrated.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type ii.*

*Bust l. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

*Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

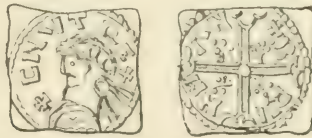


[Hild., Pl. 6, Type B.]

*Type iii.*

*Bust l., crowned; in front, shield. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*

*Quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle, over which long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type C.]

*Type iv.*

*Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*

*Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. f.]



Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type iv. var. a.*

*Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription* | *Same as last.*  
*between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 7, *Type E. var. g.*]*Type v.*

*Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil.* | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription*  
*Around, inscription: outer circle.* | *between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 5, *Type A. var. a.*]*Type v. var. a.*

*Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription* | *Same.*  
*between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 5, *Type A. var. b.*]*Type vi.*

*Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand.* | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription*  
*Around, inscription divided by bust:* | *between two circles.*  
*outer circle.*

[Hild., Pl. 5, *Type A. var. a.*]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type vii.*

*Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil.*  
*Around, inscription: outer circle.*

*Long cross voided, each limb terminating*  
*in three crescents. Around, inscrip-*  
*tion: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, *Type E. var. k.*]

*Type viii.*

*Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil;\* with or without pellet inside each cusp. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

*On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 1-3, &c.]

*Type viii. var. a.*

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 15.]

*Type viii. var. b.*

Similar; bust l.; in front, sceptre.

| Same.

[Cf. No. 220, p. 271.]

*Type viii. var. c.*

*Similar; quatrefoil broken by bust, which divides inscription.*

*Similar; angles of quatrefoil slightly arched.*



[Hild., Pl. 6, *Type E. var. b.*]

\* The quatrefoils on the obverse and reverse vary in form: on some specimens the angles are much arched; on others very slightly so that the quatrefoil approaches the form of a circle.

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type viii. var. d.*

Similar: bust 1., diademed, within quatrefoil. Same as last.  
 quatrefoil

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 2.]

*Type ix.*

Bust 1., wearing pointed helmet: in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. h.]

*Type x.*

Bust 1., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

On quatrefoil, with three pellets at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 12.]

*Type xi.*

Bust 1., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents: in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. l.]

*Type xii.*

Bust 1., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet; in angles, P A X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 15.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xiii.*

*Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*

*Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type G. var. b.]

*Type xiv.*

*Bust l, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.*

*Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 5.]

*Type xiv. var. a.*

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 13.]

*Type xv.*

*Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type G. var. c.]

*Type xvi.*

*Bust l., diademed; in front, sceptre.\* Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*

*Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 4.]

\* The sceptre varies in form, terminating either in a fleur-de-lis, a finial, or a crozier (see Hildebrand, Pl. 8, Types II., II. var. a, and II. var. b.). The fleur-de-lis type is the only one represented in the National Collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

## Type xvi. var. a.

*Similar; before bust, pennon.**Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type H. var. c.]

## Type xvi. var. b.

*Similar; rude bust without diadem; sceptre terminates in fleur-de-lis.**Similar; in centre, pellet only.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type H. var. d.]

## Type xvii.

*Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.**Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 7.]

## Type xvii. var. a.

*Similar; sceptre not held by hand.**Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. a.]

## Type xviii.

*Bust l., wearing pointed helmet: in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.**Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. c.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xix.*

Bust l., diademed : in front, sceptre.  
Around, inscription divided by bust :  
outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral  
ornament with three pellets at  
each angle and one in centre.  
Around, inscription between two  
circles.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 3.]

*Type xx.*

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscrip-  
tion divided by bust : outer circle.

Cross, composed of four ovals united  
at base by two circles. Around, in-  
scription : outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 4.]

*Type xx. var. a.*

*Similar ; in front of bust, sceptre.*

*Similar ; in centre of cross, pellet.*



[Hild., Pl. 9, *Type K. var. a.*]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
1	✠ CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ ÆL FPI ON ÆEL (Chipped.)	Ælfwi.
[Pl. XVII. 1.]			
BARDANIG. [Bardney.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
2	✠ CNVT REX ANGLO	✠ BYRHSI O BARD Wt. 114.	Byrnsi (= Byrnsige?).



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BADAN. [Bath.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
3	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR :	✠ÆLFRIC ON BEAÐN Wt. 22·3.	Ælfric.
4	„ RE✠ ANGLORVM	✠ÆÐELRIC ON B·AÐA Wt. 22·5.	Æðelric.
5	„ RE✠ „	✠ÆÐESTAN ON BEAÐAN Wt. 22·7.	Æðestan.
	[Pl. XVII. 2]		
6	„ R[EX A]NGL·O RVM :	✠ÆÐE[STA].N ON BEAÐ (Broken.)	
7	„ „ ANGL·ORV	✠A·L·FPALD ON BEAÐ Wt. 17·3.	Alfwald or Alfwold.
8	„ R·EX A·NGL·O RVM	✠A·L·FPOLD ON BEAÐN Wt. 22·0.	
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
9	✠CNVT R·ECX :	✠ÆÐESTAN ON BA Wt. 15·3.	Æðestan.
10	✠CNVT R EX ANL :	✠ÆÐESTAN : ON BEAÐA Wt. 17·0.	
11	„ „ „	✠ESTAN ON BEAÐANN : Wt. 16·6.	Estan (= Æðestan?).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
12	✠CNVT ·RECX.	✠ÆLFRIC ON BEAÐA Wt. 17·5.	Ælfric.
13	„ ·R·ECX .	✠ÆÐESTAN ON BEAÐ Wt. 18·5.	Æðestan.
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
14	✠ENVV REX ANGL·O RVM	✠GODPINE M BED Wt. 20·0.	Godwine.
	[Pl. XVII. 3.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
15	✠CNV T RECX	✠SPOTX ON BEDEF: Wt. 17·2.	Swota.
BRICGSTOF. [Bristol.]			
<i>Type viii. var. d.</i>			
16	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR (Double struck.)	✠ÆGELPINE ON· BRIC Wt. 15·2.	Ægelwine.
17	„ „ ANGLOR:	✠PVL PINE ON BRIC Wt. 15·0.	Wulwine (Wulfwine).
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
18	✠CNVT ·RECX	✠ÆELPINE ON BRI Wt. 17·6.	Ægelwine.
19	✠CNV· T RE·C	✠ÆGEL·PINE ON BRIC Wt. 17·7.	
[Pl. XVII. 4.]			
20	✠CNV T REC:	✠PVLSTAN O BR Wt. 13·8.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
21	✠ECCOI RECCE✠	✠ÆGELPINE OH BRIC: Wt. 15·0.	Ægelwine.
BRIVTVNE. [Brewton.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
22	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR RVM	✠ÆELFELM ON BRIV Wt. 16·8.	Æelfelm.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
23	✠CNV. T RECX X	✠ÆEL·FELM ON B·RIVT Wt. 14·0.	Æelfelm.
[Pl. XVII. 5.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	CADANBYRIG. [Cadbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
24	✠CNVT REX ANOLO RVM [Pl. XVII. 6.]	✠ÆLFEL·M ON CÆD Wt. 14·7.	Ælfelm.
	CÆNTFARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
25	✠CNVT REX ANLOR	✠PINEDEIG ON CEN· Wt. 12·3.	Winedeig.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
26	✠CNVT REX ANGL	✠LEOFNOÐ M·ON CENT: Wt. 16·8.	Leofnoð.
27	„ „ ANOLO	✠PVLSTAN ON CENTPÆ: Wt. 15·8.	Wulstan (Wulistan).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
28	✠CNVT ·RECX A·	✠BRHTRED ON CEN: Wt. 17·2.	Brihtred.
29	✠CNVT ·RECX :	✠EODPINE ON CENT: Wt. 15·3.	Godwine.
30	„ RECX A··	✠PINEDÆI ON CENTP Wt. 16·0.	Winedæi(g) (Winedeig).
31	✠CNV: T RECX.	✠PINRED ON CENTPÆ: Wt. 18·2.	Winred.
	CISECEASTRE. [Chichester.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
32	✠CNVT REX ANOLO RVM	✠BRIHTNOÐ ONCIS Wt. 20·0.	Brihtnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
33	✠CNVT R EX ANGL :	✠ÆGELM ON CICESTR : Wt. 16.0.	Ægelma.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
34	✠CNVT ·T RECX	✠LEOFRIC ON CICE· Wt. 16.5.	Leofric.
COLECEASTRE. [Colchester.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
35	✠CNVT REX ·A·	✠ÆL·FPINE· ON COL· Wt. 16.6.	Ælfwine.
36	✠CNV : T REX AN	✠GODR·IC : ON COL·A· Wt. 17.5.	Godric.
37	✠·CNVT     ,     ,	✠P·VL·FPINE : ON COL· Wt. 17.2.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
38	✠CNVT RECX A·	✠GODRIC ON COLEC Wt. 17.0.	Godric.
39	✠CNV· T RECX	✠PVLFPINE ON COL· Wt. 15.2.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
40	✠CNVT R EC· AN	✠PVL·FPINE ON COLE Wt. 17.0.	Wulfwine.
[Pl. XVII. 7.]			
CRECGELADE or CROCGELADE. [Cricklade.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
41	✠CNVT· REX ANGL· RVM	✠ÆLPINE ON CRO·CI : Wt. 15.0.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine). s 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
42	✠·ENV T R·EX ANGL O RVM	✠·EDEL FINE ON CROCC Wt. 16·0.	Eselwine.
43	✠·ENV T REX ANGL O RVM. [Pl. XVII. 8.]	✠·GODEM AN ON CROCC Wt. 23·2.	Godeman (Godman).
44	„ „ ANGLORV	✠·TOCA ON ·CR·O·C CIL Wt. 14·8.	Toca.
	CRUCERN. [Crewkerne.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
45	✠·ENV T ·RE CX [Pl. XVII. 9.]	✠·PINVS ON CRVCE Wt. 17·0.	Winus?
	DOFERAN. [Dover.]		
	<i>Type xviii.</i>		
46	✠·ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠·GODM AN DOF Wt. 16·5.	Godman.
47	„ „ [AN]GLOR	✠·PV[L]FC:I ON DOF: (Broken.)	Wulfei (= Wulfsige?).
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
48	✠·ENV T: RE CX A: [Pl. XVII. 10.]	✠·CINSIGE ON DOFRAN: Wt. 15·5.	Cinsige.
49	✠·ENV· T R·EX A·	✠·L·EOFPINE ON DOF Wt. 16·8.	Leafwine.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
50	✠·ENV T R·ECX:	✠·BOGA: ON DOFR· Wt. 16·2.	Boga (Boiga).
51	✠·ENV T ··RE CX:	✠·CINSIGE ON DOFR· Wt. 17·0.	Cinsige.
52	✠·ENV T RE CX·	✠·EDPINE ON DOFERA· Wt. 14·6.	Edwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
53	✠CNV ·T RECX :	✠ETSIGE ON DOFRAN Wt. 17·6.	Etsige (Edsige).
54	✠CNVT ·RECX :	✠LEOFPINE ON DOF·. Wt. 18·3.	Leofwine.
DORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
55	✠CNVT REX ANGL <sup>o</sup> RVM [Pl. XVII. 11.]	✠OSBERN MO DOR Wt. 16·0.	Osbern.
EAXANCESTRE, EXCEASTER, Etc. [Exeter.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
56	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFRIE ON EAXAN Wt. 12·4.	Ælfrie.
57	✠CN·VT R·EX ANGLOR	✠EDSIE ON EXCE Wt. 13·0.	Edsie (= Edsige?).
58	✠CNVT REX ANGLOI	✠PVLFSAN <sup>o</sup> EX Wt. 13·3.	Wulfstan.
59	" " "	✠ÐVREOD O EAXE Wt. 11·7.	Þurgod.
<i>Type x.</i>			
60	✠CNVT REX ANGLOI [Pl. XVII. 12.]	✠HVNEPINE <sup>o</sup> EX Wt. 22·5.	Hunewine.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
61	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆLFINE ON ECXÆ: Wt. 16·0.	Ælfwine.
62	✠CNV T RECX A·	✠EALDABEARD ON EC Wt. 14·4.	Ealdabeard or Ealdeberd.
63	✠CNVT: EX ANGL·	✠EAL·DEBERD ON ECX Wt. 13·7.	
64	✠CNVT RECX AN	✠EDMÆR ON ECXCE: Wt. 12·0.	Edmær.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
65	✠CNVT: ·RECX A	✠EDSIE ON ECX/EEŠT Wt. 12·4.	Edsie (= Edsige?).
66	✠CNVT: R·EX AN	✠EDSIGE ON EXCEST: Wt. 18·0.	Edsige.
67	✠CNVT RECX AN	✠S/EPINE ON EC✠CES: Wt. 17·4.	Sæwine.
68	“ “ “	“ “ Wt. 17·0.	
69	✠CNVT R EX ANE	“ “ EECXCE: Wt. 17·4.	
70	“ RECX A.	✠PVLSTAN ON ECX: Wt. 15·0.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
71	✠CNV T RECX A	✠PVLSTAN ON ECXEC·. Wt. 15·0.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
72	✠CNVT ·RECX A·	✠ÆFICE ON ECXECE·. Wt. 16·4.	Ællec (= Ælfric).
73	✠CNV·T: ·RECX A	✠ÆLFPINE ON EC·XE: Wt. 16·4.	Ælfwine.
74	✠CNVT ·RECX.	✠EDSIGEPARE ON EC Wt. 16·6.	Edsigeware.
75	✠CNVT RECX·.	✠EDPINE ON ECXEÆ: Wt. 17·0.	Edwine.
76	✠·CNVT. ·REC·X A:	“ “ EC✠EE: Wt. 16·8.	
77	✠CNV:T ·RE·CX:	✠HVNEMAN ON ECX· Wt. 17·4.	Huneman.
78	✠CNVT ·RECX	✠LEOFFINE ON A·CX Wt. 19·5.	Leofwine.
79	✠CNV:T ·RECX A	✠ÐELENPINE ON ECX Wt. 17·0.	Þegenwine.
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
80	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR·	✠COLGRIM MO EO Wt. 14·2.	Colgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
81	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠COLERIM MO EO Wt. 15.7.	
82	„ „ ANGLORV	✠HILDOLF MO EO Wt. 16.0.	Hildolf.
83	„ „ ANGLORV	✠O:SGOT M-O EO: (Chipped.)	Osgot.
84	✠:CNVT REX ANGLO- RVI	✠STIRC:AR MO EO Wt. 18.7.	Stircar.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
85	✠CNVT R E ✠ AN	✠ÆDELPINE MTO EO: Wt. 15.2.	Æðelwine.
86	„ „ „	„ MTO EOŁ: Wt. 16.0.	
87	„ R EX AN	„ MTO EOFR Wt. 15.6.	
88	„ REX „	✠ARNCETL MTO EOFI Wt. 17.5.	Arncetel.
89	„ R EX „	✠ARNOLF MTO EOFRPI Wt. 13.7.	Arnolf.
90	„ REX AN	✠ASŁOD MTO EOFR Wt. 16.0.	Asgot, Asgout, &c. (= Osgod?).
91	✠CNVT: REX AI	✠ASŁOVT MTO EOŁ: Wt. 16.0.	
92	✠CNVT REX AIL (Barbarous.)	„ „ „ Wt. 12.4.	
93	✠CNVT: REX AI	✠ASŁOVT MTO EOFR Wt. 15.4.	
94	✠CNVT REX AN	„ MO EOFRPI Wt. 15.0.	
95	„ „ „	✠ASŁVVT MTO EOFRPI Wt. 17.0.	
96	„ „ AN	✠CETEL MTO EOFRPI Wt. 15.3.	Cetel.
97	✠CNVT R EX AN	✠CRINAN MTO EOFR Wt. 15.5.	Crinan.
98	„ „ „	„ „ EOFRP Wt. 16.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠ CNVT REX ANE	✠ CRVCAN M <sup>TO</sup> EO Wt. 15.0.	Crucan.
100	✠ CNVT " AN :	" " EOF Wt. 15.2.	
101	" " AN :	" " EOFR Wt. 15.2.	
102	✠ CNVT REX ANE	✠ CRVRN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFR : Wt. 15.9.	Crurn or Grurn.
103	" " "	" M <sup>TO</sup> EO CRP <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15.6.	
104	✠ CNVT REX AN :	✠ GRVRN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPI : Wt. 14.8.	
105	✠ CNVT R EX "	✠ FAR GRM <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPI <i>Var.</i> Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt. 15.6.	Fargrim.
106	" " ANE	" " Wt. 15.3.	
107	" " ANI	✠ FAR GRIM <sup>TO</sup> EOFR Wt. 15.4.	
108	✠ CNVT REX AN	" EOFRI Wt. 15.5.	
109	✠ CNVT : REX ANE	" EOFRP Wt. 17.9.	
110	✠ CNVT R EX ANEL :	✠ FAR ðEIN M <sup>TO</sup> EOF Wt. 16.6.	Farðein or Farðin.
111	" REX ANE	✠ FAR ðIN M <sup>TO</sup> EOFR Wt. 16.6.	
112	" R EX ANE	✠ FRID EOL M <sup>TO</sup> EOF : Wt. 15.0.	Friðeol.
113	" " "	" " EOFR Wt. 15.6.	
114	✠ CNV T REX AN	" " EOFRI : <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15.0.	
115	✠ CNVT R EX AN :	" " EOFRP Wt. 14.8.	
116	✠ CNVT REX AN	✠ LODMAN M <sup>TO</sup> EO Wt. 15.7.	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
117	✠CNVT REX AN	✠EODMAN M <sup>TO</sup> EOE Wt. 15.0.	
118	✠CNVT R EX ANE	” ” EOFR Wt. 16.6.	
119	✠CNVT REX AN:	✠GRIMOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EOF Wt. 15.5.	Grimolf.
120	” ” AN	” ” EOFR Wt. 15.0.	
121	✠:CNV T REX A.	” ” EOFRP: Wt. 16.0.	
122	✠CNVT R EX AE	✠HILDOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EO: Wt. 16.5.	Hildolf.
123	” ” ANI	” ” EOFR Wt. 15.2.	
124	✠CNVT REX ANE	✠HILDOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EOFR: Wt. 16.4.	
125	✠CNVT R EX ANEL	” ” EOFRPI Wt. 16.5.	
126	” ” ANE	” ” EOFRPIC Wt. 16.0.	
127	” ” ”	✠HILDOLF M <sup>TO</sup> EOR Wt. 14.6.	
128	✠CNVT REX AN	✠IRE M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPI. Wt. 14.3.	Ire.
129	” ” AI	” M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPIC Wt. 16.0.	
130	✠CNVT R EX ANEL.	” ” EOFRPICE Wt. 16.8.	
131	✠CNVT REX AN	✠OSLOD M <sup>TO</sup> EOFR: Wt. 15.8.	Osgod or Osgot.
132	” ” ”	✠OSLOT M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRP Wt. 15.9.	
133	✠CNVT R EX ANEI	✠STIREOL M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRI Wt. 15.3.	Stireol.
134	” ” ANEL	✠STIREOL M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRP Wt. 15.0.	
135	” ” ”	✠STIREOL M <sup>TO</sup> ” Wt. 15.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
136	✠.ENV T R EX ANE	✠STYREOL M T O EOFR. Wt. 14.3.	
137	✠ENV T REX AN	✠SVNOLF M T O EOF: Wt. 15.5.	Sunolf.
138	✠ENV T. REX ANCI	" " EOFR Wt. 15.6.	
139	✠ENV T R EX ANCL.	" M T O EOFRP Wt. 17.0.	
140	" R EX ANE	✠SVRTINE M T O EOF Wt. 14.6.	Surtine (= Swyrtine?).
141	" " "	✠SVRTINE M T O EO Wt. 15.7.	
142	" " ANCL	✠TOE. A. M T O EOFRPIE Wt. 16.0.	Toca.
143	" REX ANE	✠TOE. A. M T O EOFRP Wt. 17.7.	
144	" " ANE	✠PIÐRIN M T O EOFR. Wt. 15.0.	Wiðrine.
145	" " AI	✠PIÐRIN M T O EOFRP Wt. 15.8.	
146	" " AN	✠PIÐRINE M T O EOF: Wt. 15.5.	
147	" " "	✠PIÐRINE M T O EOF: Wt. 15.8.	
148	" " AN.	" " EOFR Wt. 15.3.	
149	" " "	✠PIÐRN M T O EOERP Wt. 15.7.	
150	" " ANO	✠PIÐRN M T O EOERP Wt. 16.0.	
151	" " ANCO	✠PVLNOD M T O EOF Wt. 15.5.	Wulfnoð.
152	" " AN	✠PVLNOD M T O EOF Wt. 13.8.	
153	✠ENV T R EX ..	✠PVLNOD M T O EOFR Wt. 15.6.	
154	" " "	" " EOFRP Wt. 16.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
155	✠CNVT R REX AN	✠PVLNOÐ M <sup>TO</sup> EOFRPI Wt. 16·6.	
156	✠CNVT REX AI	✠PVLSTAN M <sup>TO</sup> EOF Wt. 17·4.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
157	” ” ANE	✠P·VL·ST·A·N M <sup>TO</sup> EØFR Wt. 15·0.	
<i>Type xiv. var. a.</i>			
158	✠NVEXR TVNǷ [Pl. XVII. 13.]	✠ZVRTINE N <sup>TO</sup> EO Wt. 13·2.	Surtine (= Swyrtine?).
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
159	✠CNVT ·RECX :	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF : Wt. 17·2.	Ægelwine or Egelwine.
160	” REC·X.	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF : Wt. 16·8.	
161	” ·RECX :	✠ÆEL·PINE ON EOFE Wt. 17·0.	
162	” ”	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF ; Wt. 16·8.	
163	” ”	✠ÆELPINE ON EØF : Wt. 17·0.	Ælfwine.
164	” ·RECX A :	✠BEORN ON EOFER· Wt. 17·2.	Beorn.
165	✠CENV T RECX .:	✠COL·GR·RIM ON ·EOF : Wt. 17·7.	Colgrim.
166	✠CENV T RECX	✠CRVCAN ON EO : Wt. 17·2.	Crucan or Grucan.
167	✠CENV T RECX	” ” EOF : Wt. 16·8.	
168	✠CENV T REC	” ” EØEE Wt. 16·7.	
169	✠CENV T RECX	” ” EOFE·: Wt. 16·7.	
170	✠CENV T REC	✠CRVCAN ON EOFER : Wt. 17·4.	
171	✠CENV T REECX	✠DEORSIGE ON EOR Wt. 17·7.	Deorsige.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
172	✠ENVT REECX :	✠EARNCRIM ON EO Wt. 17.4.	Earngrim.
173	" "	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EOF Wt. 16.8.	Færðein.
174	✠ENVT RECX	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EOF Wt. 15.8.	
175	✠ENVT ·RECX A·	✠FRIDCOL· ON EOF Wt. 15.4.	Fricol.
176	" "	" " Wt. 17.0.	
177	✠ENVT RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOC : Wt. 15.0.	Godman.
178	✠ENVT RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOF : Wt. 16.9.	
179	✠ENVT ·REOF :	✠GODMÆN ON EOF Wt. 16.2.	
180	✠ENVT RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOF Wt. 18.2.	
181	✠ENVT ·REOF :	✠GODMAN ON EOR Wt. 16.3.	
182	✠ENVT RECX : <i>Var. Pellet behind head.</i>	✠GRIMVLF ON EOF : Wt. 16.5.	Grimulf.
183	" ·RECX :	" " Wt. 16.7.	
184	✠ENVT RECX :	✠GRIMVLF ON EOF Wt. 17.0.	
185	✠ENVT RECX	" " Wt. 13.6.	
186	✠ENVT ·RECX	✠HILDVLF ON EOF Wt. 14.0.	Hildulf.
187	✠ENVT RE A	✠HILDVLF ON EOF Wt. 17.4.	
188	✠ENVT RCX :	✠HILDVLF ON EOF Wt. 16.7.	
189	✠ENVT ·REX	✠ODAN ON EOFER : Wt. 17.2.	Odan or Oðin.
190	✠ENVT ·RECX :	✠ODIN ON EOFER : Wt. 15.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
191	✠CNVT ·R·E·C·X :	✠OÐIN ON EOFRPI Wt. 17·2.	
192	✠CNV ·T REX	✠OÐÐIN · ON EDFER ·· Wt. 16·0.	
193	„ RECX :	„ „ EOFR ·· Wt. 16·7.	
194	✠CNV T REC ··	✠RÆFEN ON EOFE : Wt. 17·0.	Ræfen.
195	✠CNV ·T REC :	„ ON EOFRPI Wt. 16·5.	
196	„ REC·X·	„ „ „ Wt. 17·4.	
197	✠CNVT ·R·EE·C·X.	✠VCEADE ON EOFR · (Double struck.) Wt. 16·4.	Uccade.
198	„ ·RE·C·X	✠VCEDE ON EDFER·P Wt. 17·3.	
199	✠CNVT ·R·EECX.	✠PVL·NOÐ ON EOFE ·· Wt. 16·0.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
200	„ REX AN	✠PVLNOÐ ON EOFR Wt. 16·9.	
201	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 16·2.	
202	✠CNV T RECX :	✠ÐVRGRIM ON EOFE : Wt. 15·8.	Purgrim.
203	✠CNV ·T RE·X	„ ONEOFE : Wt. 16·2.	
204	✠CNV T RECX :	✠ÐVRIM ON EODE Wt. 17·0.	
205	✠CNV RECX AN	<i>Type xvii.</i> ✠ÐVRGRIM ON EOFRPI Wt. 15·2.	Purgrim.
GIFELCEASTER. [Lichester.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
206	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFΣICE ON GFL Wt. 13·6.	Ælfsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
207	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠ELFPINE ○ EIF Wt. 11.0.	Elfwine.
208	.. R·EX ..	✠EL·PINE ON EIFEL Wt. 21.6.	
209	.. REX ..	✠○ΣPI ○ EIFEL Wt. 13.8.	Oswi or Oswig.
210	.. " ..	✠○ΣPIE ONIFEL Wt. 13.2.	
211	.. R·EX ANGLORVM .. [Pl. XVII. 14.]	✠PVLFEML ON EIFEL Wt. 21.6.	Wulfelm.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
212	✠CNV·T ·R·ECX ··	✠GODRIC ON EIFEL ·· Wt. 17.5.	Godric.
GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
213	✠CNVT REX ANGLORX	✠FOLHED MO EIF (Pierced.)	Folherd.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
214	✠CNVT ·RECX X :	✠LIFINE ON GIPESPI Wt. 16.4.	Lifine.
GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
215	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠GODPINE ○NL Wt. 23.4.	Godwine.
216	.. R·EX A·NNEL ·· Var. Before bust, .. [Pl. XVIII. 1.]	✠GODPINE ○ ELE Wt. 20.0.	
217	.. REX ANGLOR ·	✠GODPINE ○ : ELE. Wt. 18.2.	
218	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR : Var. Before head, ✠	✠LEOFIDE ON ELE Wt. 16.2.	Leofsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
219	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR <i>Var.</i> Before head, G	✠SIREN ON CLEP Wt. 16.6.	Sired.
<i>Type viii. var. b.</i>			
220	✠CNV·T REX ANGL·O:	✠COPINE O CLE Wt. 15.8.	Godwine.
221	✠CNVT REX ANGL·OR	✠COPINE: O CL·P <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross. Wt. 17.3.	
<i>Type viii. var. d.</i>			
222	✠CNVT REX ANGL·	✠COPINE ON CLEP Wt. 17.4. [Pl. XVIII. 2.]	Godwine.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
223	✠C·NV: T REX AN·	✠BOL·L·A ON CL·EPE: Wt. 16.3.	Bolla.
224	✠C·NVT R·EX AN·C	✠COP·R·IC ON CL·EPE: Wt. 17.5.	Godric.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
225	✠CNV T RECX:	✠COPRIC ON CEPE: Wt. 18.8.	Godric.
226	✠CNV·T R·ECX	✠SIREN ON CL·EDE: Wt. 15.0.	Sired.
227	✠CNVT·RECX·	✠PVLNOÐ ON CLEP Wt. 17.5.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
228	✠CNVT REX ANGL·O	✠STÆNGRIM O CRA Wt. 11.2.	Stængrim.
229	“ “ ANGL·OR	✠WVFZIE ON CRA Wt. 11.0.	Wulfsig.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
230	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ADA ON GRANTI Wt. 14.3.	Ada.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
231	✠ENV. T RECX :	✠GRIM ON CRANTE Wt. 15.5. [Pl. XVIII. 3.]	Grim.
232	✠ENVT EX ANGL.	✠LEOFSIGE : ON CRAN Wt. 15.2.	Leofsige.
233	✠ENVT CR·EE·	Type xvi. ✠ÆLF·PIC ON CR·AN : Wt. 17.7.	Ælfwig.
234	✠ENVT : RECX :	Type xvii. ✠LODPINE ON CR·AT Wt. 17.7. [Pl. XVIII. 4.]	Godwine.
		HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.]	
235	✠ENVT RECX AN	Type xiv. ✠ÆLFPERD ON HÆS Wt. 13.2.	Ælfweard.
236	✠ENV : T RECX	Type xvi. ✠BRID ON HÆSTING : Wt. 16.7. [Pl. XVIII. 5.]	Brid.
		HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]	
237	✠ENVT REX ANGLORV	Type viii. ✠ÆLFPERD ON HAMT Wt. 15.0.	Ælfweard.
238	✠ENV : T RECX	Type xvi. ✠LEOFFINE ON HAMT Wt. 15.6. [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	Leofwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
239	✠CNV·T REC:	✠ÆORSIDE ON HEO Wt. 15·7.	Deorsige.
240	✠CNV T REC	✠LEOFRIC ON HEO: <i>Var. Pellet only in centre of cross.</i> Wt. 15·7.	Leofric.
241	„ R·ECX Λ	„ „ HEOR Wt. 15·5.	
242	„ ·REC·X:	✠CEOFRIC ON HEOR Wt. 14·7.	
243	✠CNVT: ·T REX ··	✠L·EORIC ON HE·ORT Wt. 17·8.	
244	✠CNV ·T REX ··	„ „ „ Wt. 17·4.	
[Pl. XVIII. 7.]			
HEREFORD. [Hereford.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
245	✠CNVT R EX AN·	✠: FLEC·BIFL ON HREN Wt. 13·5.	Flecðifl?
246	✠CNVT: R·EX AN·:	✠OR·DR·IC: ON HER·E: Wt. 17·5.	Ordric.
[Pl. XVIII. 8.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
247	✠CNV T R·EC	✠ELEPII ON HEREF Wt. 18·0.	Elfwine?
248	✠CNVT ·R· ECX:	✠PVLSIDE ON HERE: Wt. 18·3	Wulsige (Wulstige)



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
249	✠CNVT REX ANGL·O	✠GODRIC M○ HVN (Broken)	Godric.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
250	✠CNVT R·EX ANGL	✠GODL·E○F ○N HVNT Wt. 16·5.	Godleof.
251	.. RECX A:	✠LTEOCDINE ○N VN: Wt. 11·8.	Leofwine.
252	✠CNVT: RE·X AN	✠PVNSIGE: O VNTDNE Wt. 15·3.	Wynsige.
[Pl. XVIII. 9.]			
HYÐA. [Hythe.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
253	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠SÆPINE OL HYÐA Wt. 14·2.	Sæwine.
[Pl. XVIII. 10.]			
LÆPES. [Lewes.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
254	✠CNVT. REX· ANGLORV:	✠GODEFRED: N LE Wt. 20·0.	Godfreð.
255	✠CNVT: REX: ANGLORV	✠LEOFNOD M LÆP Wt. 20·6.	Leofnoð.
[Pl. XVIII. 11.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
256	✠CNVT = RECX A	✠ÆLFPERD ○N LÆPE Wt. 15·7.	Ælfweard.
257	✠CNVT· REX AN	✠COLLINI ○N LÆP Wt. 13·4.	Collini (= Colling?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
258	✠ ENV T R EX A :	✠ CODEFRIÐ @ L/EPE Wt. 16.6.	Godefrið.
259	✠ ENV T RE EX AN	✠ LEOFA ON L/EPEE . Wt. 15.0.	Leofa.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
260	✠ ENV T REC :	✠ EDPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 16.0.	Edwine.
261	✠ ENVT .RE EX .:	✠ CODEFRIÐ ON L/EPE Wt. 17.6.	Godefrið.
262	„ .R EX .:	„ „ LV/E Wt. 14.2.	
LAG. [Lancaster?]*			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
263	✠ ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ /EÐ . . PINE O LÆG (Oxid sed.) Wt. 9.0.	Æðelwine.
264	„ „ ANGLOR .:	✠ GODPINE O LÆG Wt. 12.0.	Godwine.
LANCPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
265	✠ ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ GODPINE ON LÆP (Chipped.)	Godwine.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
266	✠ ENVT RE EX AN [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	✠ EDRIE ON LANCPOR Wt. 13.8.	Edric.
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
267	✠ ENV : T REC :	✠ /EDELPIG ON L-EHR Wt. 12.5.	Egelwig.

\* So attributed by Hildebrand; but very possibly for LANC = Langport.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
268	✠CNVT: RECX A [Pl. XVIII. 13.]	✠PVLNOÐ ON LEHR Wt. 17.6.	Wulnoth <sup>x</sup> (Wulfnoth).
269	✠CNV T REC:  LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester.]	✠PVLSTAN ON L'EHR Wt. 16.2.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
<i>Type viii.</i>			
270	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV [Pl. XVIII. 14.]	✠ÆLFNOÐ ON LEI Wt. 20.0.	Ælfnōð.
271	✠CNT REX ANGLORVM Var. Pellet before head.	✠ÆLFSI ON LEI Wt. 18.0.	Ælfsige.
272	Var. Pellet before head.	✠ÆLFSIG ON LEI Wt. 20.2.	
273	✠CNVT " "	✠ÆÐERIC ON LEG Wt. 20.9.	Æðeric (= Æðelric).
274	" " "	✠ÆÐRIC ON LELE Wt. 21.7.	
275	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLCSI ON LELE Wt. 15.3.	Alesi(g) (= Alfsig or Ælfsig?).
276	" " ANGLORV	✠CROFL ON LEI Wt. 14.2.	Crofl.
277	✠CNV.T REX ANGLOR	✠ELEFINE ON LEG (Chipped.)	Elfwine.
278	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ELEFINE O LEGG Wt. 20.3.	
279	Var. Before head, ∴; behind, ∴.	" " Wt. 17.0.	
280	✠CNVT " "	✠GODRIC ON L'EGG Wt. 20.1.	Godric.
281	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠GODPINE ON LE Wt. 15.5.	Godwine.
282	" " "	" ON LEI Wt. 16.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
283	✠CNVT REX ÆNGLORVM <i>Var.</i> Before head, ∙; behind, pellet.	✠LVNLEOF ON LEG Wt. 17.3.	Gunleof.
284	” ” ÆNGLORV	” ” Wt. 21.0.	
285	✠CNVT REX ÆNGLORVM	✠LEOFENOD ON LEI <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15.0.	Leofnoð.
286	✠CNVT REX ÆNGLORV	” ” Wt. 16.3.	
287	” ” ÆNGLORVM	✠LÆOFFINE ON LÆG Wt. 21.8.	Leofwino.
288	” ” ÆNGLORV.	✠LIFIC ON LÆG Wt. 14.6.	Lifine.
289	” ” ÆNGLORV	✠LIPIN·E ON LEG Wt. 16.2.	Liwine (= Liofwine?).
290	✠CNVT ” ÆNGLORVM	✠MÆCSVÐA ON LEI <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 17.3	Maescuða(n).
291	” ” ÆNGLORV.	✠SPARTIC ON LEI Wt. 20.4.	Swartine.
292	✠CNVT ” ”	✠SPARTIN ON LEG Wt. 20.0.	
293	✠CNVT ” ÆNGLORV:	✠SPELEN ON LEG Wt. 19.5.	Swegen.
294	✠CNVT ” ÆNGLOR	✠TROTAN ON LEG Wt. 16.5.	Trotan.
295	” ” ÆNGLORV:	✠TROTAN ON LEI Wt. 16.0.	
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
296	✠CNVT REX AN	✠ÆLFSEGE ON LÆICE Wt. 15.5.	Ælfsige.
297	” ” ”	” ” Wt. 17.2.	
298	” RECX A	✠CEOLNOÐ ON LEIC Wt. 12.5.	Ceolnoð.
299	” REX AN	✠CROC ON LÆICE·S Wt. 15.5.	Croc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
300	✠ENVT REX AN	✠GODPINE ON L·EIC : Wt. 17·8.	Godwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
301	✠ENVT REX AN	✠COLBEIN ON LEICEE Wt. 17·0.	Colbein.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
302	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFNOÐ MO LIN Wt. 15·0.	Ælfnøð.
303	" " ANGLORVI	✠ÆÐELMÆR MO LIN Wt. 16·2.	Æðelmær.
304	" " ANGLORV :	✠ÆÐELNOÐ MO LIN Wt. 21·4.	Æðelnoð.
305	" " ANGLORV	✠GODPINE M·O LIN Wt. 13·5.	Godwine.
306	" " "	✠GRIMCETEL MO LIN Wt. 16·0.	Grimcetel.
307	" " ANGLORVI	✠LEOFRIC M·O LINCO Wt. 22·1.	Leofric.
308	" " ANGLORV	✠LEOPINE M·O LINCO Wt. 15·2.	Leofwine.
309	" " ANGLORVI	✠MATEÐAN M·O LIN (Chipped.)	Mateðan?
310	" " ANGLORV	✠OSFERÐ MO LIN. (Broken.)	Osferð.
311	" " ANGLORV : <i>Var.</i> Behind bust, cross pattée.	✠SVMERLÐ MO LIN <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 15·7.	Sumerleða (Sumerleda, &c.).
312	" " ANGLORVI	✠SVNEG : OD MO LIN Wt. 20·7.	Sunegod (= Godsune?).
<i>Type xii.</i>			
313	✠ENVT REX AN	✠VL·F ONLINEONLINE Wt. 15·7.	Ulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
314	✠CNVT REX AN	✠ÆÐELMER ON LINE: Wt. 14.5.	Æðelmaer.
315	„ „ A	✠CVSTIN ON LICOLNE Wt. 14.1.	Gustin (= Iustin).
316	✠CNVT R EX ANE:	✠IVSTELEN ON LINE: Wt. 17.6.	Iustegen.
317	✠CNVT. EX ANE:	✠IVSTEIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17.0.	Iustein (= Iustegen).
318	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFINE ON LINC (Fragments.)	Leofine.
319	✠CNVT. EX ANE:	✠LEOFINE MO LINCOL Wt. 18.0.	
320	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFNE ON LINCOL Wt. 14.3.	Leofwine.
321	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOÐAN ON LINEVL Wt. 13.0.	Leoðan.
322	✠CNVT RECX A	✠LIOFNEW O L·ILC·LILE: Wt. 14.5.	Liofne (= Liohelm?).
323	✠CNVT R. EX ANE:	✠OSFERÐ MO LINCOL Wt. 15.6.	Oskerð.
324	✠CNVT. EX A..	✠[OSL]AC MO LINCOLN (Broken.)	Oslac?
325	✠CNVT. EX ANE	✠SVMERLIDA MO LII Wt. 17.6.	Sumerlida.
326	✠CNVT: EX ANE	✠SVMERL·IDAN ON L·IN Wt. 17.0.	
327	✠CNVT R. EX ANE:	✠SVMERLIDA MO LINE Wt. 15.6.	
328	„ R EX ANE	✠PVLFPINE ON LINE Wt. 15.3.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
329	✠CNV T R·EX	✠ÆLFNOÐ ON LINE: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfnoð.
330	✠CNV ·T REX.	✠CNVT ON LINCOLN Wt. 17.0.	Cnut.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
331	✠ENV T REC :	✠COLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 17.2.	Colgrim.
332	✠ENV T RECX	" " Wt. 17.2.	
333	✠ENV T ·RECX ·	✠COLRIM ON LINCO Wt. 18.2.	
334	✠ENV T ·R·ECX :	✠CRINÆ ON LINCOL · Wt. 17.8.	Crina (Crinan).
335	" ·R·ECX :	✠GODRICSPOT ON LIN Wt. 17.2.	Godric and Swot (or Spot).
336	✠ENV ·T RECX :	✠LEOFINE ON LIN Wt. 17.0.	Leofwine.
337	✠ENV ·T REX.	" O LMCOL Wt. 18.0.	
338	✠ENV T REX	✠LEOPINE ON LINC · Wt. 12.5.	
339	✠ENV T RECX ·	✠LIFINE ON LINCO Wt. 17.5.	Lifine.
340	✠ENV ·RECX ·	" " LINCOL ·N Wt. 16.7.	
341	✠ENV T EC ·	✠MATÐAN ON LIN · Wt. 16.9.	Matþan (cf. Mateþan).
342	✠ENV T ·RECX ·	✠MATHAN ON LINC · Wt. 17.3.	
343	✠ENV ·T REX	✠OSLAC ON LINCO : Wt. 16.4.	Oslac.
344	✠ENVI ·T REX :	✠SPART ON LINCOL · Wt. 15.6.	Swart.
345	✠ENV T ·RECX ·	✠SPEARTÆ ON LINCO Wt. 17.2.	Swearta.
346	✠ENV ·T REC ·	✠SPARTINE ON LIN Wt. 17.0.	Swartine, Sweetine, &c.
347	✠ENV T REC ·	✠SPEARTINE ON LII Wt. 17.6.	
348	✠ENV ·T REC ·	✠SPERTINE ON LIN Wt. 17.2.	
349	✠ENV ·T REC.	✠SPEARTBRAND LI Wt. 17.2.	Sweartbrand or Swerte- brand.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
350	✠CNV ·T REX :	✠SPERTEBRAND ON LI Wt. 17·2.	
351	✠CNV ·T REC ·	✠SPERTEBR ON LI · Wt. 17·2.	
352	✠CNV T ·RECX	✠PEDDES ON LINCOL Wt. 16·1.	Weddes.
353	✠CNVT ·RECX ·	✠PVL ·BERN ON L ·INC · Wt. 15·6.	Wulbern.
354	” ”	✠PVLFRIE ON LINC · Wt. 16·4.	Wulfrie.
355	” ·RECX :	✠PVLPINE ON LIN Wt. 17·7.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
356	✠CNVT REX AN	✠OEGRIE ON LINCOL Wt. 17·9.	Oðgrim.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
357	✠CNVT REX ANGL	✠BORSTIE M LVND Wt. 21·3.	Borstig.
358	” ” ANGLOR	✠BRIHPOL ·D LVN Wt. 21·5.	Brihtwold.
359	” ” ANGLOR :	✠BRVMAN LVNDI Wt. 21·6.	Bruman.
360	” ” ANGLO ·	✠EADMVND ·O ·LVND · Wt. 13·0.	Eadmund.
361	” ” ANGLORV	✠EADNOD ·O ·LVNDEI Wt. 15·5.	Eadnoð.
362	” ” ANGLOR	✠EADPERD LVND Wt. 16·3.	Eadwerd.
363	” ” ”	✠EADPIN O LVND Wt. 14·8.	Eadwine.
364	” ” ANGLO	✠EADPINE ONLVNDE · Wt. 11·6.	
365	” RETX ANGLOR	✠EADPOLD O LVN Wt. 19·6.	Eadwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
366	✠ ENV T REX ANGL O	✠ EAD D O L D N LVND Wt. 15.9.	
367	" " ANGLOR	✠ ELE D I N E ON LVND Wt. 13.0.	Elfwine.
368	" " ANGLOR	✠ EL F F I ON LVNDENE : (Pierced.)	
369	" " ANGL O :	✠ FRE D I ON LVND Wt. 24.8.	Freði(c).
370	" " ANGLOR	✠ GODMAN ON LVNDE : Wt. 15.4.	Godman.
371	" " ANGL	✠ GODRIC ON LVNDE : Wt. 16.2.	Godric.
372	" " ANGLOR :	✠ LE OF S T A N LVN Wt. 21.6.	Leofstan.
373	" " ANGLOR V	✠ LI F I N E MO LVN Wt. 21.4.	Lifine.
[Pl. XIX. 1.]			
374	" " ANGL O :	✠ LI F I N E ON LVND Wt. 13.4.	
375	" " ANGLOR VM	✠ LI OF F I N E O LVND (Oxidised.)	Liofwine.
376	" " ANGL O	✠ O S V L F ON LVND : Wt. 16.1.	Osulf.
377	" " ANGLOR	✠ O S V L F : ON LVND Wt. 16.5.	
378	" " ANGL O :	✠ O S V L F ON LVND : Wt. 14.3.	
379	" " ANGLOR V	✠ O S V L F ON LVNDE I Wt. 15.0.	
380	" " ANGLOR	✠ P V L F R I C LVND Wt. 22.0.	Wulfrie.
381	" " ANGLOR	✠ P V L M I O D LVND Wt. 20.2.	Wulmiod (= Wulfnoð ?).
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
382	✠ ENV T : R E C C A :	✠ E G E L P E R D ON LVN : Wt. 15.2.	Egelwerd.
383	" " "	✠ E G E L P I N E ON LVN : Wt. 13.7.	Egelwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
384	✠CNV T: REEX Ṛ:	✠ÆGELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 13.0.	
385	✠CNVT R·EC·X Ṛ:	✠ÆGFRYƷ ON LVNDE: Wt. 13.5.	Ægfrýe?
386	✠CNVT RECX Ṛ	✠ÆLFƷAR ON LVND Wt. 15.5.	Ælfgar.
387	✠CNV T RECX Ṛ:	„ „ LVNDN Wt. 16.1.	
388	✠CNV. REX ṚNƷ	✠ÆL·FRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 17.2.	Ælfrie.
389	✠CNVT. RECX Ṛ:	✠ÆLEPERD ON LVND: Wt. 16.0.	Ælfwerd.
390	✠C·NVT REX ṚNƷ	✠ÆL·PER·D ON LVNDE Wt. 16.0.	
391	✠CNVT RECX Ṛ	✠ÆLEPIƷ ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.2.	Ælfwig.
392	✠CNVT: REX ṚNƷ.	✠ÆL·FPIƷ: ON LVD·ENE Wt. 16.1.	
393	✠CNVT R·ECX.	✠ÆL·FPIƷ ON LVND: Wt. 13.2.	
394	✠CNVT: RECX Ṛ	✠BRIHTMÆR ON LVN Wt. 15.6.	Brihtmær.
395	„ RECX Ṛ·.	✠BRVNƷAR ON LVN Wt. 15.6.	Brungar.
396	✠CNV T R·EX ṚN·	✠BRVNINC ON LVN· (Chipped.)	Bruninc.
397	✠CNVT RECX Ṛ:	„ „ LVND Wt. 15.6.	
398	✠CNV: T REX ṚN	✠EADPOLÐ ON LVND: Wt. 16.2.	Eadwold.
399	✠CNVT RECX Ṛ:	✠EƷƷAR ON LVND: Wt. 15.1.	Edgar.
400	„ „ Ṛ=	„ „ LVNDEN Wt. 15.5.	
401	„ „ ṚN	✠EDRIC ON LVNDE·. Wt. 16.0.	Edric.
402	„ R·ECX Ṛ	✠EDPNII ON LVND: Wt. 11.7.	Edwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
403	✠ENVT· EX ANE	✠ETSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 14·3.	Etsige (Eadsige).
404	✠ENVT EX ANELLO	✠LO·DDER·E ON LVND Wt. 16·0.	Godhere (Godhere).
405	✠ENVT RECX A	✠LODERE ON LVDE: Wt. 15·6.	
406	„ „ A	✠LODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 16·6.	Godric or Gotric.
407	✠EVNTN RINTE	✠LODRICE ON LVND: Wt. 13·4.	
408	✠ENVT REL·✠ A	✠GOTRIC ON LVNDM Wt. 11·0.	
409	✠ENVTN: RIX A	„ „ Wt. 12·8.	
410	✠ENV RECX AN	✠LODPINE ON LVND Wt. 16·9.	Godwine.
411	✠ENV·T: R·ECX A:	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 15·7.	Leofstan.
412	✠ENVT RECX·.	✠L·EOFSTAN ON LVND: Wt. 15·2.	
413	✠CCN·ET R EX ANEL	✠LEOFIWE ON LVLD Wt. 13·2.	Leofwine.
414	✠ENVT RECX A	✠LEOFPINE ON LVN: Wt. 15·3.	
415	„ RECX·.	„ O LVN· Wt. 17·1.	
416	✠·CNVT R·EX· A·.	„ ON LVN Wt. 11·5.	
417	✠ENVT REX AN	✠L·EOFPOLD ON LVN Wt. 14·9.	Leofwold.
418	„ RECX A	✠LIFINE: ON LVDDEN: Wt. 16·3.	Lifine.
419	„ „ A·.	✠LIOFSIEI ON LVND: Wt. 14·4.	Liofsige.
420	✠OINDEW REWE	✠SIR·EIID NCM LNRM Wt. 12·4.	Sirend.
421	✠ENV T REX AN	✠STIDVL·F ON LVND: Wt. 14·8.	Stiðulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
422	✠CNVT REX A	✠PYNȚIGE ON LVN Wt. 15.2.	Wynsige.
423	✠CNV T R·E·C·X :	✠PYNȚTAN ON LVN : Wt. 15.3.	Wynstan.
HALFPENNY.			
424	✠CNVT . . . .	. . . . N LVNDN Wt. 7.5.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
425	✠CNV T REXX :	✠ÆGELPINE ON LVN Wt. 16.6.	Ægelwine.
426	„ RECX	✠ÆLFPIG ON LVND Wt. 18.0.	Ælfrwig.
427	✠CNV ·T ECX.	„ „ LVND : Wt. 16.6.	
428	✠CNV ·T REX :	✠ÆLPIINE „ LVND. Wt. 11.3.	Ælfwine.
429	✠CNV T RECX	✠ÆLPINE ON LVND : Wt. 16.0.	
430	„ „	✠BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15.6.	Brihtmær.
431	✠CNV ·T RECX	✠BRVNEAR ON LV : Wt. 17.2.	Brungar or Bryngar.
432	✠CNV T RECX	✠BRVNEAR ON LVN Wt. 15.7.	
433	„ R·ECX	✠BRVHEAR ON L Wt. 17.5.	
434	✠CN·AT REX :	✠BRVNMAN O LVND Wt. 15.0.	Brunman.
435	✠CNV T RECX	✠EADPOLD ON LV Wt. 17.2.	Eadwold.
436	✠CNV T RECX	✠EDRED ON LVND ·· Wt. 16.2.	Edred.
437	✠CNV ·T RECX	„ „ LVND Wt. 18.5.	
438	✠CNV T RECX	„ „ LVNDE Wt. 17.0.	
439	„ REC :	✠EDPERD „ „ Wt. 17.8.	Edward.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon. yet.
440	✠ENV ·T R·EC·	✠EDPINE ON LVD: Wt. 14·5.	Edwine.
441	„ RECX	„ „ LVND: Wt. 17·3.	
442	„ „	✠GODAMAN ON LVN Wt. 16·0.	Godaman. Godman, &c.
443	✠ENVT REC·X·	✠GODEMAN ON LV: Wt. 15·9.	
444	✠ENVT· RECX	✠GODMAN ON LVND Wt. 16·8.	
445	✠ENV T RECX	✠GOMAN ON LVND: Wt. 17·1.	Goman (= Godman).
446	✠ENV T RECX	✠GODERE ON LVN Wt. 16·4.	Godere.
447	✠ENV ·T R·EC·	„ „ LVND: Wt. 14·9.	
448	✠ENV T RECX	✠GOERE ON LVND Wt. 15·5.	
449	✠ENV T REC··	✠GODRIC ON ·LVN·· Wt. 15·7.	Godric.
450	✠ENV· T RECX	„ „ LVND Wt. 16·2.	
451	✠ENV T RE·X·	✠LEOFRED ON LVND Wt. 15·0.	Leofred.
452	✠ENV :T RE[CX]	„ O LVND: Wt. 16·5.	
453	✠ENV· ·T RECX	✠L·EOPINE ON LVND Wt. 16·1.	Leofwine.
454	„ REC·	✠LEOFOLD ON LV Wt. 17·6.	Leofwold.
455	✠ENV T RECX	✠L·EOPOLD ON LV: Wt. 16·0.	
456	✠ENV ·T R··E··	✠SPAN MON LVND Wt. 17·1.	Swan?
457	„ RECX	„ ON LVND·· Wt. 17·2.	
458	✠ENV T REC··	„ „ LVNDEN Wt. 18·2.	
459	✠ENVT ·REC··	✠PVLFPINE ON LV: Wt. 17·7.	Wulfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
460	✠ENV [T] RECX	✠PYN SIGE ON LVN Wt. 16·8.	Wynsige.
461	✠ENV· T RECX	✠PYN SIGE ON LVND: Wt. 15·6.	
462	✠ENV T RECX	✠PYN SIGIE ON LV Wt. 16·3.	
	<i>Type xvii.</i>		
463	✠ENVT· REX :	✠BRVN LAR ON LVND: Wt. 15·9.	Brungar.
464	✠ENVT R ECX AN :	.. .. LVNDE: Wt. 15·7.	
	[Pl. XIX. 2.]		
465	.. REC✠	✠PVL FRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 14·7.	Wulfred.
	<i>Type xix.</i>		
466	✠ENVTE : RER·X :	✠ELFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 17·0.	Ælfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 3.]		
	<i>Type xx.</i>		
467	✠ENVT· RECX 7	✠BRVN MÆN ON LVND Wt. 17·6.	Brunman.
	[Pl. XIX. 4.]		
468	✠ENVT:RECX A.	✠PVL LAR ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·3.	Wulgar (Wulfgar).
	MÆLDUNE.* [Maldon]		
	<i>Type xviii.</i>		
469	✠ENVT REX ANCLOR	✠GODPINE MEL Wt. 21·3.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
470	✠ENV T RECX :	✠GODERE ON MÆLD Wt. 16·2.	Godere.

\* It is not possible to distinguish with certainty between the mints Maldon and Malmesbury. See *Introduction*.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
471	✠CNVT REX ANGL <sup>o</sup> RVM	✠BREHSTAN ON MEAL Wt. 22·7.	Brenstan (cf. Brunstan).
	[Pl. XIX. 5.]		
472	" " ANGL <sup>o</sup> RVM	✠BRVNIN ON MEAL Wt. 20·0.	Bruning.
	NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
473	✠CNVT R EX ANGL	✠RICNVL·F ON NORÐ Wt. 15·8.	Ricnulf.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
474	✠ENV ·R·CEX ·.	✠MANA ON NORÐ: Wt. 17·2.	Mana.
475	✠CNVT ·RECX :	✠SIRIC ON NORÐ: Wt. 15·2.	Siric (=Siltric?).
	<i>Type xvii.</i>		
476	✠ENV T REX ANG	✠LEOFINE ON NORPIC Wt. 17·3.	Leofwine.
477	✠ENV ·· RECX ANG	✠MANN ON NORRÐ: Wt. 15·3.	Mann.
	OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
478	✠CNVT REX ANGL <sup>o</sup> RVM	✠ÆDELRIC ON OXSN Wt. 17·3.	Ædelric.
479	" " ANGL <sup>o</sup> RVM	✠BRIHTF·INE ON OXE· Wt. 22·1.	Briltwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
480	✠CNVT RE✠ ANGLORVM	✠GODMAN ON OXN Wt. 17.5.	Godman.
481	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM:	✠GODPINE ON OXSEN Wt. 20.9.	Godwine.
482	” ” ANGLORVM	✠WULMÆR ON OXSEN Wt. 21.0.	Wulmæ (Wulfmæ).
483	” ” ANGLORVM	” ” OXSEN	Wt. 20.2.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
484	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ALFOLD ON OXEN Wt. 17.5.	Alfwold.
485	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠GODPINE ON OXSEN Wt. 16.0.	Godwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
486	✠CNVT RE:	✠ALFOLD ON OXEN Wt. 17.8.	Alfwold.
487	” REX:	✠LIFINE ON OXEN Wt. 18.0.	Lifine.
488	✠CNVT REX	” ” OXEN Wt. 17.7.	
489	✠CNVT: REX:	✠LIFINE ON OXEN Wt. 17.7.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
490	✠CNVT REX:	✠EDWIG ON OXEN Wt. 15.5.	Edwig.
RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough?]			
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
491	✠INVT RNE✠ ANGLORVM	✠CNOFLN EN RIC Wt. 14.5. [Pl. XIX. 6.]	Cnofeln?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
492	✠ENV ·R·ECX ·.	✠GODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 14·8.	Godwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
493	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFPIRD RVI Wt. 23·0. [Pl. XIX. 7.]	Ælfwerd.
494	„ „ ANGL	✠LEOFPINE ON RVMN Wt. 14·0.	Leofwine.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
495	✠ENV T RECX :	✠L·EOFPINE ON RII Wt. 14·7.	Leofwine.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
496	✠ENVT REX ANGLORV	✠ÆLRIC ON S·CEA Wt. 12·6.	Ælric (Ælfrie).
497	„ „ ANGLORVM	✠ÆLPINE ON S·EFTE Wt. 23·5.	Ælwine (Ælfwine).
498	„ R·EX AN·LO RVM ·.	✠LVFA ON Æ·S·CEFTES Wt. 18·8.	Lufa.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
499	✠ENVT RECX A	✠GODA ON S·CEFTESB Wt. 15·5.	Goda.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
500	✠CNV T RECX	✠LODΛ ON SCEFT. Wt. 16.2.	Goda.
501	✠CNVT: R·ECX.	„ ONN SCEFTE Wt. 16.3.	
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
502	✠CNVT REX ANLO	✠CRINΛ SCROBR Wt. 17.8.	Crinna.
503	„ „ ANGLORV.	✠ETSIG ON SRO: Wt. 14.3.	Etsige (Edsige).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
504	✠CNVT R·ECX. Λ	✠BRVNEΛR ON SR·O: Wt. 17.2.	Brungar.
505	✠CNV: T RECX Λ	✠ETSIGE ON S·CR·O: Wt. 17.0.	Etsige (Edsige).
506	✠CNV·T R·ECX Λ:	✠PVL·FRED ON S·R·O: Wt. 17.2.	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 8.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
507	✠CNVT: RECX	✠PVLFM·ER ONN SCR Wt. 16.6.	Wulfmær.
	SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
508	✠CNV: T R·ECX.:	✠PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 16.7.	Winstan.
509	✠CNVT: R·EX Λ:	✠PINSTAN: ON SER ·EB Wt. 18.9	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monnyer.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
510	✠CNV T REX:	✠ELFRED ON SERE Wt. 15.3.	Ælfred.
511	✠CNV T REX:	✠GODPINE ON SER. Wt. 16.3.	Godwine.
512	✠CNVT RECX AN.	✠GODPINE ON SERE: Wt. 11.5.	
[Pl. XIX. 9.]			
513	✠CNV T RE·CX	✠GOLDVS ON SER. Wt. 16.7.	Goldus.
SIDESTEBYRIG. [Sidbury.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
514	✠CNVT REX ANGL RVM	✠LEOPINE ON· SIDE Wt. 19.7.	Leofwine.
[Pl. XIX. 10.]			
SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
515	✠CNVT REX AVGLO RVM	✠BLACEMAN MO SNO Wt. 18.1.	Blaceman or Blacaman.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
516	✠CNV T RECX	✠BL·ACEMAN ON SN Wt. 16.6.	Blacaman.
[Pl. XIX. 11.]			
STÆNIG. [Steynning.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
517	✠CNVT RECX	✠ECRIE ONN STEC Wt. 13.0.	Ecrie (= Elric?).
518	.. RECX	✠FRÐIPINE ON STÆ: Wt. 17.3.	Friðiwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
519	✠CNVT ·RECX	✠PIDNA ON ST·ENII Wt. 13·7.	Widna (= Widia?).
STANFORD. [Stamford.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
520	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVI	✠LODRIC MIO STA· Wt. 19·0.	Godric.
521	” ” ANGLORV	✠LODPINE MO STA· Wt. 14·0.	Godwine.
522	” ” ANGLORVM	” MIO STA·. Wt. 21·7.	
523	” ” ”	✠SPERT MIO STANF Wt. 21·9.	Swert.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
524	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆISMAN ON STANFO Wt. 15·6.	Æisman (= Æsman?).
525	✠CNV T R·ECX A·	✠ÆÐEÐSTAN MO STAN Wt. 14·6.	Æðeðstan (= Æðelstan?).
526	✠CNVT R·ECX A:	✠LODPINE ON STAN: Wt. 15·8.	Godwine.
527	” ” ”	✠LEOFPOLD ON STAN Wt. 17·3.	Leofwold.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
528	✠CNVT ·RECX	✠EDPERD ON STANFO: Wt. 16·6.	Edwerd.
529	✠CNVT: ·REC·X:	✠LODPINE ONN STAN Wt. 17·5.	Godwine.
530	✠CNV ·T REC·✠	✠L·EOFD·ÆII ON STA Wt. 15·8.	Leofdæn (= Leofdegn?).
531	✠CNV ·T REX	✠LEOFEDEL ON STA Wt. 15·4.	Leofeder (Leofdegn).
532	✠CNV T RECX	✠LEOPINE ON STA Wt. 16·0.	Leofwine.
533	✠CNVT ·RECX·	✠LEOPINE ON STAN: Wt. 15·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
534	✠CNV·T REX:	✠NORVLF ON STAN Wt. 15·0.	Norulf.
535	✠CNV·T REX:	” ” STANF Wt. 16·0.	
536	✠CNV T RECX:	✠ÐVRSTAN ON STAN Wt. 15·9.	Purstan.
537	✠CNV·T REC:	” ” Wt. 17·0.	
538	✠CNVT·RECX.	✠ÐVSTAN ON STANFOR Wt. 17·0.	
539	✠CNV T REX:	✠ÐVRVLF ON STAN· Wt. 16·2.	Purulf.
SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
540	✠CNVT R EX ANC	✠ÆLFGAR ON SVÐC Wt. 16·6.	Ælfgar.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
541	✠CNV T RECX.	✠ÆLPINE ON SVÐ Wt. 16·5.	Ælwine (Ælfwine).
542	✠CNVT REC·X A:	✠ÆELPINE ON SV Wt. 14·6.	Æselwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
543	✠CNV·T RECI	✠ÆL·FRIC ONN SVÐCC Wt. 17·0.	Ælfrie.
TANTUNE. [Taunton.]			
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
544	✠CNVT REX ANELOR	✠EDRIC O TANTV Wt. 13·2.	Edric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>TOTANÆS. [Totness.]</p> <p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>		
545	✠·CNVT: RE·X AN:	✠/EL·FPINE: ON TOTTA. Wt. 18·2.	Ælfwine.
546	✠CN.V.T REX AN	✠SÆPIN·E ON TOTAN. Wt. 12·0.	Sæwine.
	<p>PÆRINCPIC. [Warwick.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
547	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠LEOFPIN ·O PÆ·RINC Wt. 21·7.	Leofwine.
	<p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>		
548	✠CNVT·: R·EX AN: [Pl. XIX. 12.]	✠LIFINE: ON PÆ·RINC Wt. 17·4.	Lifine.
	<p><i>Type xvii.</i></p>		
549	✠CNVT R ECX A	✠LEOPII ON PÆRIN: Wt. 16·1.	Leofwine.
	<p>PECEDPORT. [Watchet.]</p> <p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>		
550	✠CNVT R·ECX ·:	✠LODEIL·D ON PECED: Wt. 17·6.	Godeild
	[Pl. XIX. 13.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>			
551	✠ CNVT REX ANGL · ☉ RVM	✠ COLEMAN · ON PELI Wt. 16·3.	Coleman.
<p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
552	✠ CNV · CNVT :	✠ ÆLFINE ON PELII Wt. 17·5.	Ælfwine.
553	✠ CNV : T RECX	” ” PELIN Wt. 17·9.	
554	✠ CNV · T RECX ·	✠ EDPERD ON PELIN Wt. 17·0.	Edwerd.
555	✠ CNV · T REX	✠ LEOFPINE ON PELI Wt. 17·3.	Leofwine.
<p>PELMESFORD. [Welmessford.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>			
556	✠ CNVT REX ANGLORV [Pl. XIX. 14.]	✠ MAN ON PELMIÆ Wt. 17·0.	Man.
<p>PIHRACEASTER OR PIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.]</p> <p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>			
557	✠ CINTV R · EX ANC	✠ ÆL · FPINE : ON PHRA · Wt. 16·9.	Ælfwine.
558	✠ CNVT · REX A ·	✠ AR · NETE · L · ☉ · N · PDC : Wt. 13·2.	Arncetel.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>		
559	✠CNVT: T REC·X:	✠ÆL·FR·ED ON PILTV Wt. 17·7.	Ælfred.
	<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p><i>Type xviii.</i></p>		
560	✠CNVT R·EX ANELO RVM	✠ÆLFR·IC ON PINCESTR Wt. 18·8.	Ælfrie.
561	✠CNVT RE·✠ ANELO RVM·.	✠ÆLFSIGE ON PINCEST Wt. 22·2.	Ælfsige.
562	” ” ANELORV	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCEST Wt. 13·4.	Ælfwine.
563	” ” ANELOR·	✠ÆLFPOLD ON PI Wt. 17·0.	Alfwold.
564	” ” ANELORVM	✠BREHTNOÐ ON PINCEST Wt. 20·0.	Brehtnoð (Brihtnoð).
565	” R·EX ANE LORVM·.	✠LEOFSVNV ON PINCE Wt. 19·7.	Leofsunu.
566	” REX ANELO RVM:	✠OÐA ON PINCESTR· Wt. 22·8.	Oda.
567	” ” ANELORV	✠SIGAR ON PINCESR Wt. 17·2.	Sigar.
568	” ” ”	✠SIGODIA ON PINCEST Wt. 15·6.	Sigodia (= Sigboda?).
569	” REX ANELO RVM·	✠SPRAFVL ON PINCEST Wt. 16·2.	Spraful.
570	” R·EX ANELO RVM·	✠WIHTSIGE ON PINCEST Wt. 19·7.	Wihtsige.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
571	✠CNVT REC·X·.	✠ÆLFSIGE ON PINCE: Wt. 15·5.	Ælfsige.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
572	✠CNVT R EX ANGL·O	✠ÆLFSTAN ON PINCE Wt. 17·7.	Ælfstan.
573	„ RECX A:	✠ÆÐESTAN ON PIN Wt. 16·3.	Æðestan.
574	„ „ A:	✠LADMÆR ON PINCE: Wt. 15·4.	Ladmær.
575	✠CNV: R·EX AN	✠L·EOFPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 17·5.	Leofwine.
576	✠CNVT R: EX ANGL·	✠L·EOFPOL·D ON PINCEST Wt. 17·5.	Leofwold.
577	✠CNVT RECX A·	✠PINE ON PNCESTR· Wt. 15·7.	Wine.
578	✠CNVT R EX A·NL.	✠PINEE ON PINCEST Wt. 15·7.	
579	✠CNVT REX AN	✠PVLBERN MO PINCE: Wt. 15·0.	Wulbern.
580	✠CNVT· EX ANE	„ „ Wt. 16·0.	
581	✠CNVT: EX ANGL·	✠PVLNOÐ: ON PINCES: Wt. 17·4.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
582	✠CNV T RECX	✠ÆGELRIC ON PINCE: Wt. 17·9.	Ægelric.
583	✠CNVT RECX A:	✠ÆLFEN ON PINCE· Wt. 17·4.	Ælfen (= Ælfelc?).
584	„ „ „	„ „ PINCES: Wt. 18·3.	
585	✠CNVT RECX·	✠ÆLF·FSIGE ON PINCE: Wt. 18·3.	Ælfsige.
586	✠CNV T R·ECX A:	✠EODPINE ON PINCE· Wt. 17·3.	Godwine.
587	„ RECX	✠EODPINE EAS ON PI Wt. 17·3.	Godwine.*
588	„ „	✠LEODMÆR ON PIN Wt. 17·2.	Leodmær.
589	„ „	„ „ PINCE Wt. 17·3.	

\* Probably intended for GODPINE ON PINCEAS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
590	✠CNV· T RECX :	✠SPIL·EMAN ON PINC Wt. 17·8.	Swileman.
591	” ”	” ” PIN Wt. 17·8.	
592	✠CNV T RECX	✠PVLNOÐ ON PINC· Wt. 13·3.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
593	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LODEMAN ON PINCE : Wt. 15·1.	Godeman.
594	” ” AN	✠LODMAN ON PINC· Wt. 15·5.	
595	” : RECI	✠LOPINE ON PINCE : Wt. 14·6.	Godwine.
596	” REX AN	✠SPILEMANN ON PINC Wt. 15·0.	Swileman.
<p>PINCELCUMB? [Winchcombe.]</p> <p><i>Type viii. var. a.</i></p>			
597	✠CNVT R·EX ANGLOR	✠DROPA ON DINCL· Wt. 16·0.	Dropa or Drowa.
<p>[Pl. XIX. 15.]</p> <p>ÐEODFORD. [Thetford.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>			
598	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠LODMAN M: ÐEO Wt. 18·9.	Godman.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
599	✠CNVT RECX A	✠ÆLFPI·NE ON Ð·EO : Wt. 17·7.	Ælfwine.
600	✠CNVT R EX ANGL :	✠ÆLFPI·NE : ON ÐEODF : Wt. 16·0.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
601	✠CNVT ·RECX A	✠ÆL·FPIE ON ÐEOD : Wt. 16·0.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
602	✠CNVT ·R·E·C·X.	✠ÆLFPINE ON ÐEO Wt. 17·6.	
603	“ “	✠ÆLFPOLD ON ÐEO : Wt. 17·8.	Alfwold.
604	✠CNVT ·REC·X	✠BRVNSTAN ON ÐE Wt. 17·0.	Brunstan.
605	“ “	“ ÐEOD : Wt. 17·5.	
606	✠CNVT ·REC·X :	✠RVNSTAN ON ÐE Wt. 16·6.	
607	✠CNVT ·REC·X ·	✠PINEMAN ON ÐE : Wt. 17·4.	Wineman.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
608	✠CNVT ·REC·X :	✠SÆGRIM ON ÐEOTFO : Wt. 17·9.	Sægrim.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
609	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠DIIIO·IIIEIII ON ·COE Wt. 19·5.	Uncertain.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
610	✠LVVT RE·X ANGL·OR	✠NEOFNIORREN Wt. 13·8.	Uncertain.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
611	... .. Double struck on rev. of Type i.	✠EIIIOEMÐIE·X ON MEÐVR : Wt. 19·4.	Uncertain.
612	✠CNVT REX ÆF	✠L·O·D·Æ ON ·COPÆ· (Chipped.)	Loda.
613	✠CNVT EX ANGL	✠·ODÆ ON DNCENITI* <i>Var.</i> Two pellets in field. Wt. 13·2.	Oda.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
614	✠CNI· TI REX N	✠L·EIOFPI·CNVIEP Wt. 14·3.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xvii.</i>		
615	✠CNVT: REEF:	✠CNYTEL ON CNET:.* Wt. 17.0.	Cnytel (=Cytel).
616	✠CNVT REX AN	✠PVLFRIC ON †ECORNE:. Wt. 13.9.	Wulfric.
	HALFPENNY.		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
617	✠.....R·ECX:.	✠ÆÐESTA . . . . . Wt. 9.1.	Æðestan.

\* Canterbury?

† York?

## HAROLD I.

Succ. A.D. 1035; DIED A.D. 1040.

## Monarchs.

- Ælge* (Norm.).  
*Ægelmar*, *Ægelmer*, &c. (Bath, Thetf., York).  
*Ægelman* (Bedf.).  
*Ægelric* (Glouc., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).  
*Ælgwig* (Oxf.).  
*Ægelwine* (Brist., Crickl., Hek., Lanc., Ware., York).  
*Ælbridd* (Ipsw.).  
*Ælfere* [= *Ælfere*] (York).  
*Ælfere* (Colch., Roch., York).  
*Ælfgar* (Bardn.).  
*Ælfine*, see *Ælfwine*.  
*Ælinoð* (Linc., Lond.).  
*Ælfred* (Cant., Lond., Salisb.).  
*Ælfrie* or *Ælric* (Cant., Chich., Dorch., Glouc., Lond., Lydf., Norw., Staff., Wallingf., Winchester).  
*Ælfsige* (Chesh., Glouc.).  
*Ælstan* (Wilt., Winchester).  
*Ælfwald* or *Ælfwold* (Lond., Norw., Thetf.).  
*Ælward* or *Ælfwerd* (Brist., Hast., Lanc., Norw., Winchester).  
*Ælfi* [= *Ælfwig* or *Ælfwine*] (Cambr.).  
*Ælfwig* or *Ælwig* (Bath, Cambr., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester).  
*Ælfwine*, *Ælwine*, *Alfwine*, &c. (Chesh., Crickl., Derby, Lond., Lydf., Norw., Oxf., Southampton, Stamford, Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester, York).  
*Ælfwold*, see *Ælfwald*.  
*Ælman* [= *Ægelman*?] (Bedf.).  
*Ælmer* [= *Ægelmer*?] (Bath, Oxf.).  
*Ælmoð*, see *Ælinoð*.  
*Ælric*, see *Ælfrie*.  
*Ælwig*, see *Ælfwig*.  
*Ælwine*, see *Ælfwine*.  
*Æstan* (Winchest.).  
*Æschwine* (Lond., York).  
*Alf*, see *Ælf*.  
*Almof* [= *Alfstan*?] (Tame).  
*Aræf*, *Aræf*, or *Aræf* [= *Aræfild*?] (Stamf., York).  
*Aræfild* (Stamf., York).  
*Aræfild* (Lanc.).  
*Ber* or *Ber* (York).
- Blacaman (Nott.).  
 Blacan [= Blacaman?] (Derby).  
 Boga (Dover, Norw.).  
 Bridd or Bridd (Hast.).  
 Brihtmar, Brihtmar, &c. (Lond.).  
 Brihtred (Cant.).  
 Brihtrie (Crewk.).  
 Brihtwine (Buck.).  
 Brun (Lond.).  
 Bruncar or Brungar (Lond.).  
 Brunman (Lond.).  
 Brunstan (Thetf., Winchester).  
 Brunwine, *Brunia*, or *Burwine* (Stamf., Wallingf.).  
 Cærenan (Lond.).  
 Cærla (Exet.).  
 Caldwine (Cant.).  
 Ceor (Winchest.).  
 Cille (Chesh.).  
 Cinewig (Lond.).  
 Cinewine (Hast.).  
 Cinewold (Lond.).  
 Cinstan, see *Cunstan*.  
 Colaman (Oxf.).  
 Coldsige or Coltsige, see *Goldsige*.  
 Colgrim (Lond.).  
 Conrim (Linc.).  
 Corf, Corff, or Corrf (Lond.).  
 Croc or Croce (Chesh.).  
 Crucan [= *Grucan*?] (York).  
 Cunstan or Cinstan (Dover).  
 Cyldewine, see *Gyldewine*.  
 Cytel (Cant.).  
 Deorsig, Deorsie, &c. (Hert.).  
 Duddine [= *Duding*] (Lond.).  
 Dufacan [= *Duracan*?] (York).  
 Duracan (York).  
 Eadwald, Edwald, or Edwold (Lond.).  
 Edhie (Lond.).  
 Edmæ (Exet., Romn.).  
 Edraed (Lond.).  
 Edric, Edrice, &c. (Hythe, Linc., Lond., Thetf.).  
 Edsige [= *Edsige*?] (Exet.).  
 Edwæser (Cambr.).  
 Edwald, see *Eadwald*.  
 Edwald and Pealda (Lond.).  
 Edward, Edwerd, &c. (Leaves, Lond., Wallingf.).  
 Edwig, Edwiig, &c. (Lond., Oxf.).

- Edwine, *Edwine*, &c. (*Dover, Hast., Lewes, Lond., Winchester.*)  
 Edwold, *see* *Eadwold.*  
*Egelwine*, *see* *Egelwine.*  
 Elbriht (*Ipsw.*)  
*Elfwig* [= *Ælfwig*] (*Heref.*)  
*Elewine*, *see* *Ælfwine.*  
 Elf-, *see* *Ælf.*  
*Eonred* (*Dorch.*)  
*Enwine* [= *Enfwine*?] (*Lond.*)  
*Erneytel* [= *Arucitel*?] (*York.*)  
*Eragrim* or *Ergrim* (*York.*)  
*Ernwi* (*Heref.*)  
*Estan*, *see* *Æstan.*  
*Etsige* [= *Eadsige*] (*Dover.*)  
*Èðel*-, *see* *Æðel.*  
*Færmæn* (*Lond.*)  
*Færgim* or *Fargrim* (*Stamf.*)  
*Friðewine* (*Stamf.*)  
*Gilacris* or *Gillaeris* [= *Gillechrist*?] (*Chest.*)  
 God, *Goda*, &c. (*Chich., Lond., Warw.*)  
*Godman*, *Godman*, or *Godmon* (*Hert., Lond., Malm., Winchester, York.*)  
*Godan* (*Wilt.*)  
*Godeildd* (*Wath.*)  
*Godinc* or *Godine*, *see* *Godwine.*  
*Godric*, *Goric*, &c. (*Chich., Colch., Derby, Glouc., Nch., Linc., Lond., Stamf.*)  
*Godsige*, *see* *Godsige.*  
*Godsii*, *see* *Godsige.*  
*Godwine*, &c., *see* *Godwine.*  
*Godwine*, *Gowine*, &c. (*Dorch., Lewes, Lond., Oxf., Roch., Salisb., Stamf., Winchester, York.*)  
*Godwine* and *Ceoc* (*Winchest.*)  
*Godwine* and *Stewer* (*Lond.*)  
*Godwine* and *Widi* (*Winchest.*)  
*Goldsize*, *Goltsize*, &c. (*Linc., Lond., Wilt.*)  
*Gomwine* [= *Godwine*?] (*Dorch.*)  
*Goric*, *see* *Godric.*  
*Goteild*, *see* *Godeildd.*  
*Grimulf* (*York.*)  
*Gyldewine* (*Cant., Chest.*)  
*Hierra* (*Exet.*)  
*Harðacnut* or *Harðecnut* (*Linc.*)  
*Hunna* (*Exet., Malm.*)  
*Hwataman* (*Dorch.*)  
*Huhl* (*Lond.*)  
*Iscula* (*York.*)  
*Iadmar* or *Lodmar* (*Winchest.*)  
*Leofena* [= *Leofðegen*?] (*Linc.*)  
*Lefena*, *see* *Leofnoð.*  
*Lef*-, *see* also *Leof.*  
*Leofda*, *Leofda*, &c. (*Stamf.*)  
*Leofmar* or *Leomar* (*Jedb.*)  
*Leofnoð*, *Lefenað*, &c. (*Cant., Chest., Glouc., Heref., Linc.*)  
*Leofred*, *Lifred*, &c. (*Lond.*)  
*Leofric* or *Lefric* (*Chich., Linc., Lond., Southw., Stamf.*)  
*Leofstan*, *Lefstan*, *Leostan*, &c. (*Cant., Lond., Shaft., Shrews., Winchester, Worc.*)  
*Leofwi* [= *Leofwig* or *Leofwine*] (*Lond.*)  
*Leofwig* (*Chest., Linc., Warw.*)  
*Leofwine*, *Leowine*, &c. (*Bedf., Brist., Buck., Cant., Chest., Exet., Linc., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Shrews., Southamp., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester.*)  
*Leofðegen* (*Bedf., Malm.*)  
*Liadrafen*? (*Linc.*)  
*Lifinc*, *Lifing*, *Lifnic*, &c. (*Cant., Hast., Ipsw., Linc., Lond., Oxf., Southw., Stamf., Wilt., Winchester.*)  
*Lifred*, *see* *Leofred.*  
*Lodmar*, *see* *Ladmar.*  
*Lufric* [= *Leofric*?] (*Winchest., Worc.*)  
*Mana* or *Manna* (*Linc., Norw.*)  
*Mandraf* (*Exet.*)  
*Norðmen* [= *Norðman*?] (*Linc.*)  
*Norðman* (*Lewes.*)  
*Ordric* (*Heref.*)  
*Oferð* (*Linc.*)  
*Oslac* (*Linc.*)  
*Osmund* (*Linc.*)  
*Ouðncar* [= *Ouðencarl*?] (*Lond.*)  
*Oðberan* or *Oðcran* [= *Oðbeorn*?] (*Linc.*)  
*Oðgrim*, *Oðurim*, *Oðrim*, &c. (*Linc.*)  
*Oðin* or *Oðinn* (*York.*)  
*Pororie*, *see* *Wororie.*  
*Rader*? (*Lond.*)  
*Rincolf* (*Thetf.*)  
*Rinculf* [= *Rincolf*?] (*Norw.*)  
*Sæbman* (*Heref.*)  
*Sægrim* (*Nott.*)  
*Sæwerd* (*Winchest.*)  
*Sæwine* (*Brist., Chest.*)  
*Scula* (*York.*)  
*Snell*, *Snæl*, or *Snell* (*Chest.*)  
*Stewer* (*Lond.*)  
*Stirceere* (*Cambr.*)  
*Stircol* (*York.*)  
*Sumerled*, *Sumerleda*, *Sumerlþyl*, &c. (*Chest., Linc.*)  
*Sumerlr* [= *Sumerleda*?] (*Chest.*)  
*Sundid*? (*Cant.*)  
*Sunnidde*, &c. [= *Sumerleda*?] (*Linc.*)  
*Swafa* (*Linc.*)  
*Swart* or *Swert* (*Stamf., York.*)  
*Swartebrand*, *Swartebrand*, *Swertbrand*, &c. (*Linc.*)  
*Swartine*, *Swertine*, &c. (*Chest., Derby, Linc., Thetf., Wallingf.*)  
*Swegen* (*Chest., York.*)  
*Swilmar* (*Winchest.*)  
*Swela* or *Swela* (*Bedf.*).



- Sarraculi* [= *Swartculf*] (Winchest.).  
*Uesde* or *Uesde* (York).  
*Ulfred* or *Ulfel* (Lond.).  
*Wadles* or *Wadles* (Linc.).  
*Wadell* or *Wadell* (Bath).  
*Wadefien* (Linc.).  
*Waldst* (Linc.).  
*Waldstet* (Lond.).  
*Wartine* [= *Swertine*?] (Derby).  
*Wulfara* (Ipsw.).  
*Widia*, *Wudia*, &c. (Lond., Winchest.).  
*Widig* or *Widige* (Lond., Winchest.).  
*Wilgrim* (Stamf.).  
*Winedwig* (Cant.).  
*Wined* (Cant.).  
*Winstan* (Salish.).  
*Wittos* [= *Wadlos*?] (Linc.).  
*Wiðrine* or *Wiðering* (York).  
*Wororie* (Linc.).  
*Wudia*, *see* *Widia*.  
*Wulbeorn*, *Wulborn*, &c. (Linc.).  
*Wulcoet*, *see* *Wulfiget*.  
*Wulcine* [= *Wulfwine*?] (York).  
*Wulch* (Derby).  
*Wulfine*, *see* *Wulfwine*.  
*Wulfget* or *Wulcoet* (Linc., Shrews.).  
*Wulfred* (Shrews.).  
*Wulfrie* (Linc., Shaft.).  
*Wulfwerd* (Lond.).  
*Wulfwi* or *Wulfrie* [= *Wulfwig* or *Wulfwine*] (Cant., Hunt., Lond.).  
*Wulfwine*, *Wulfwine*, *Wulwine*, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Cant., Chest., Coleh., Hunt., Lond., Mult., Wallingf., York).  
*Wulgar* [= *Wulfgar*] (Lond.).  
*Wulnoð* [= *Wulfnoð*] (Brist., Cant., Chest., Exet., Leic., Roman., Winchest.).  
*Wulsie*, *Wulsige*, &c. (Heref., Lond.).  
*Wulstan* [= *Wulfstan*] (Cant., Lond., Leic., "Worime").  
*Wulward* [= *Wulfward*] (Glouc.).  
*Wulwig* [= *Wulfwig*] (Cant.).  
*Wulwi* [= *Wulfwig* or *Wulfwine*] (Hunt., Lond.).  
*Wulwine*, *see* *Wulfwine*.  
*Wunsige* [= *Wynsige*] (Lond.).  
*Wydia*, *see* *Widia*.  
*Wynsie*, *Wynsig*, *Wynsige*, &c. (Lond.).  
*Wynsige* and *Wamawea* (Lond.).  
*Pealda* (Lond.).  
*Perman* (Lond.).  
*Pudinei*? (Lond.).  
*Purcet*[1] (Stamf.).  
*Purgam* (York).  
*Purstan* (Linc., Stamf.).  
*Purulf* (Stamf.).

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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## Type i.

Bust 1., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 1.]

## Type i. var. a.

Same: but of rude work.

| Similar; inscription between two circles.



[Hibb., Pl. 9, Type A. var. a.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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## Type ii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A C X. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type E.]

## Type iii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[See No. 64, p. 313.]

## Type iii. var. a.

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre.

| Same.

[See No. 65, p. 314.]

## Type iv.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

On short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D.]

## Type iv. var. a.

Similar: bust in armour: in front, shield and sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D var. a.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type v.*

Bust l., diademed, in armour; in front, shield and sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, limbs united at their bases by circle, enclosing pellet: in each angle, trefoil of three pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 4.]

*Type v. var. a.*

Similar: bust r.

| *Same.*

[Montagu Coll.]

*Type v. var. b.*

Similar: bust l.

Similar; in first angle of cross, trefoil of three pellets; in second and third, fleur-de-lis between two pellets; and in fourth, fleur-de-lis.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 10.]

*Type v. var. c.*

Same.

Similar: in each angle of cross, fleur-de-lis between two pellets.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 2.]

*Type vi.*

Bust l., helmeted, in armour: in front, shield and sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: double outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 9, Type B. var. c.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BAÐAN. [Bath.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1	✠H·A·RO LD REX. [Pl. XX. 1.]	✠P/EDELL ON BΛÐAN (Pierced.)	Wædell.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
2	✠HAR OLD REC Var. Two pellets above head.	✠P/EDEL· ONN BA! Wt. 16·2.	Wædell.
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
3	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠L·EOFÐELEN ONBED Wt. 17·0.	Leofðegen.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
4	✠HARO LD RECX [Pl. XX. 2.]	✠/ELLMAN ON BED Wt. 18·5.	Ællman.
	BRIGSTOF. [Bristol.]		
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
5	✠ILO D REE✠	✠/ELFPERD ONN BRI: Wt. 14·3.	Ælfwerd.
6	✠HAR OLD RE:	✠/ELFPER·D ON BRIC Wt. 16·3.	
7	✠HARO LD RECX	✠L·EOFPINE ON BRIE Wt. 17·0.	Leofwine.
8	✠HAR· OLD REC:	✠S/EPINE ON BRIC: Wt. 17·0.	Sæwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
9	✠HAR. OLD REC	✠DVLNOÐ ON BRIC Wt. 15.0.	Wulnoð.
10	✠HAR OLD REC.	✠PVLPIKE O BRIC Wt. 16.5.	Wulwine (Wulfwine).
CÆNTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
11	✠HAR. OLD R :	✠LEFENAD ON CAN Wt. 17.3.	Lefenað (= Leofnoð).
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
12	✠HAR : OLD RE	✠ÆLFRED ONO CEN Wt. 14.0.	Ælfred.
13	✠HARO. LD RECX.	✠GYLDEPINE O CE Wt. 16.4.	Gyldewine.
14	✠HAR LD REC	" " CE : Wt. 13.6.	
15	✠HAR OLD RE	✠LEFSTAN O CEN (Broken.)	Lefstan.
CICESTRIE. [Chichester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
16	✠HAR OVD R	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICES Wt. 17.8.	Ælfrie.
COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
17	✠HAR : OLD RE :	✠GORIC ON CONE Wt. 15.3.	Goric (Godric).
18	✠HAR-OL D RECX :	✠PVLPIKE ON COL. Wt. 13.8.	Wulwine (Wulfwine).



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DOFERAN. [Dover.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
19	✠ HAR OL·D R :	✠ EDPINE O·NN DOFR· Wt. 14·0.	Edwine.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
20	✠ HAROL D REC :	✠ C·V·I·S·T·A·M O·N DOF : Wt. 14·7.	Cunstan.
	HALFPENNY.		
21	.... OLD RCE :	..... N DOFR· : Wt. 7·5.	
	ECXECEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
22	✠ H·A·R·O· L·D· R·E·X :	✠ H·E·R·R·A O·N ECXECC Wt. 16·4.	Herra.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
23	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ E·D·I·E·R O·N·E·X·C Wt. 16·5.	Edmar.
24	✠ H·Π·O LOD REC	L·E·O·F·D·I·N·E O·N E·✠ Wt. 13·8.	Leofwine.
	EOFER PIC. [York.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
25	✠ H·A·R·O : LD REX.	✠ D·V·F·A·C·A·N O·N EOFR Wt. 17·5.	Dufacan (= Duracan?).
26	✠ H·A·R· OLD R·	✠ S·P·E·C·E·N O·N EOFR Wt. 16·8.	Swegen.
27	✠ HAR OLD RE	✠ P·I·D·I·R·P·I·N·E O·N EO : Wt. 16·0.	Wiðirwinne (cf Wiðering).
	[Pl. XX. 3.]		





No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
28	✠HAR OLD REC	✠ÆL·FERE ON EOE Wt. 16·6.	Ælfere.
29	✠HAR· OLD R/E·	✠SP·EGLII ON EOE Wt. 11·8.	Swegen?
[Pl. XX. 4.]			
30	✠HAR OLD REX	✠VCEDE ONEOFE Wt. 16·2.	Ueede.
31	✠HAR OLD RECX	✠PIIÐERING: ONEO Wt. 17·7.	Wiðering.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
32	✠HAR· OLD REC	✠OÐIN ON EOFE Wt. 17·4.	Oðin.
33	✠HAR·O· LD REC✠	✠SEVLÆ O:N EOFE: Wt. 17·8.	Scula.
34	✠NÆRO LD RE✠	✠SEVLA O:N EOPEN Wt. 13·3.	
35	✠HAR OLD REC:	✠ÐVRÆRIM ON EO Wt. 17·8.	Purgrim.
GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
36	✠HÆROL D RECX:	✠ELBRIHT ON LII Wt. 15·4.	Elbriht.
37	✠HARO: L·D REX.	PIDFARA ON LIP: Wt. 17·7.	Widfara.
[Pl. XX. 5.]			
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
38	✠HAR·OL D RECX	✠EDPÆ·CER ON GRANT Wt. 17·0.	Edwacer.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
39	✠ HARO LD REX	<i>Type v. var. c.</i> ✠ ÆLFPIG ON L:RAN Wt. 17.6.	Ælfwig.
		HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.]	
40	✠ HARO LD REX	<i>Type i.</i> ✠ ÆLFPERD ON H/EST Wt. 17.4. [Pl. XX. 6.]	Ælfwerd.
		HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]	
41	✠ HAROL D REX	<i>Type i.</i> ✠ ÆLFPIG ON HAMTV. Wt. 17.8.	Ælfwine.
		LÆFES. [Lewes.]	
42	✠ HARO LD REX	<i>Type v. var. c.</i> ✠ GOPINE ON L/EP Wt. 17.4.	Gowine (Godwine).
		LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]	
43	✠ HARO LD REX :	<i>Type v.</i> ✠ PVLSTAN ON LEH Wt. 14.5.	Wulstan (Wulfstan)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
44	✠HAR OLD REX	✠ÆLSIGE ON LEICE: Wt. 16·5.	Ælfsige.
45	✠HĀR· OLD REX	✠ELEPINE ON L·EICE·. Wt. 17·1.	Elwine (Ælfwine).
[Pl. XX. 7.]			
46	✠HAR DLD REX	✠LEOFPIC ON LEEIEE Wt. 17·2.	Leofwig.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
47	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LEOFNOÐ ON LEIC Wt. 17·4.	Leofnoð.
48	„ „ REX	✠PVLPE : ON LEIÐE Wt. 14·8.	Wulwine (Wulfwine).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
49	✠HAR OLD REX	✠CONRIH ON LINCOL Wt. 14·0.	Conrim.
50	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠SPÆFÆ ON LINCOLN : Wt. 17·7.	Swafa.
[Pl. XX. 8.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
51	✠HARO LD RECX	✠GODRIC ON LIN Wt. 17·0.	Godric.
52	✠HAR OLD RE	✠LIADRAFEN LIN Wt. 15·5.	Liadrafen?
53	✠HAR· OLD R·EX.	✠SPARTINE O LIN Wt. 15·7.	Swartine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
54	✠HARDO D REX :	✠PORORIE O : LINE Wt. 15.9.	Wororie?
55	✠HARD : LD REX	✠PVLBRN O LINE : Wt. 16.6.	Wulborn.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
56	✠HAR OLD RE	✠ÆLFNOÐ ON LVND : Wt. 15.2.	Ælfnoð.
57	✠HARO LD REX.	✠CÆRENAN ON LVD. Wt. 16.2.	Cerenan.
58	✠HAR OL'D RE	✠GODPINE ON LVNDE : Wt. 15.7.	Godwine.
59	✠HAR OLD „	✠GOLDSIGE ON LVN Wt. 15.8.	Goldsige.
60	✠HAR OLD REX :	✠LEOFPINE ON LVNDE : Wt. 17.6.	Leofwine.
[Pl. XX. 9.]			
61	✠HARO LD REX	✠LEORIC ON LVND : Wt. 17.2.	Leofric.
62	✠HAR OLD REX	✠P.V.L.FPINE ON L.VN Wt. 17.6.	Wulfwine.
63	✠HAR OLD „	✠PVLGAR ON L.VNDE Wt. 17.6.	Wulgar.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
64	✠NAREII ✠RE	✠OVÐNCLAR ON LV Wt. 20.0.	Onðnear (= Oudencarl?).
 			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
65	✠HAR: OLD REGX	✠LEIFINE OII LVND Wt. 11·5.	Lifing.
			
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>			
66	✠HARO LD REC:· [Pl. XX. 10.]	✠BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15·5.	Brihtmær.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
67	✠HAR OLD REC	✠BRVNÆAR ON LV Wt. 13·6.	Bruncar or Brungar.
68	" " "	VJ NO RANVRB Wt. 16·3.	
69	✠HAR·O· LD RECX	✠CORFF ONN: LVN Wt. 14·0.	Corff.
70	✠HARO: LD "	✠EDPOLD ON LVN Wt. 17·2.	Edwold.
71	✠HAR: OLD REX	" " " Wt. 15·5.	
72	✠HARO L·D RECX	✠EOD ON LVNDE: Wt. 11·5.	God.
73	✠HAR· OLD RE:	✠EODSIE ON LVN Wt. 11·5.	Godsige (Goldsige).
74	✠HAR OLD REC:·	✠EODPINE ON LVN Wt. 16·8.	Godwine.
75	" " REC	✠LEOORED ON LVD: Wt. 12·7.	Leofred or Lifred.
76	" " REC:	✠LIFRED ONN LVN Wt. 16·7.	
[Pl. XX. 11.]			
77	✠HARO LD RECX	✠LEOFRIC O: LVN Wt. 17·3	Leofric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
78	✠HNR : OLD RE	✠LEOFRIC ON LVN Wt. 13·5.	
79	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 16·0.	Leofstan.
80	✠NARO LD REX	✠PVNSICE ON L·VND (Partly retrograde and irregular.) Wt. 14·9.	Wunsige.
HALFPENNY.			
81	✠HAR . . . RECX	✠RΛ[DER ON L]VND Wt. 8·1.	Rader ?
NORÐFIC. [Norwich.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
82	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠ÆLFFPALD ON NOR· Wt. 17·6.	Ælfwald or Ælfwold.
83	✠HARO· LD RECX	✠ÆL·FPOL·D O NORÐPI: Wt. 16·0.	
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
84	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LEOFFINE O NORÐ Wt. 14·7.	Leofwine.
85	✠HARO LD REX :	✠MΛ·IIIΛ ON NORÐ Wt. 14·7.	Manna.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
86	✠HARO D REX Λ·	✠LEOFFINE ON O (Pierced.)	Leofwine.
ROFCEASTER. [Rochester.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
87	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LODPIIN ON R·OC Wt. 12·7	Godwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
88	✠HAR·OL D R·EX·	✠PVFET· ON SEOB Wt. 16·5.	Wulfget.
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
89	✠HAR LD REX :	✠BL·ACANAN O SN Wt. 13·0.	Blacaman.
	STANFORD. [Stamford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
90	✠HAR· DLD RE	✠BRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 12·4.	Brunwine.
91	✠HAR O LD RE·✠.	✠LEOFRIC ON STANF : Wt. 16·5.	Leofric.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
92	✠HAR : OLD R·EX :	✠EODRIIC ON STA· Wt. 17·8.	Godric.
	[Pl. XX. 12.]		
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
93	✠HARO LD REX	✠EODD ON PÆRINCP Wt. 16·3.	God.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]</p>		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
94	✠HAROL D REX	✠ÆL·PIC ONN PEL·INGÆ Wt. 16·3.	Ælfwig.
	[Pl. XX. 13.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
95	✠HAROL· D REX A	✠ÆLPINE ON PELII Wt. 15·5.	Ælfwine.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
96	✠HAR·· OLD REC	✠LEOFPI:NE O : PEL Wt. 15·7.	Leofwine.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p>		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
97	✠NARO LD REX	✠LIFINE OMN PILT Wt. 15·7.	Lifine.
	<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p>		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
98	✠HARO· LD REX	✠ÆGELRIC ON PICE· Wt. 16·0.	Ægelric.
99	✠NAROL D REX	✠BRVNSTAN ON PIN· Wt. 16·6.	Brunstan.
100	✠HARO LD. REX	✠PVDIA ON PINCEST· Wt. 17·2.	Widia (Widia).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
101	✠HARO LD REX :	✠ALPINE ON PINE : Wt. 16·3.	Alfwine.
102	✠HAR OLD REC	✠ED PINE ON PINE Wt. 15·2.	Edwine.
103	✠HAR. OLD REC.	✠LADMÆR ON PIN Wt. 17·4.	Ladmaer.
104	✠HAROL D RECX	✠PIDIG ON PINE Wt. 16·3.	Widig.
<p>ÐEODFORD. [Thetford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>			
105	✠HARO LD RECX :	✠BRVNNSTAN ON ÐEOTF : Wt. 17·3.	Brunstan.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
106	✠HAR OLD REC	✠ELFPICG ONN ÐEO (Broken.)	Ælfwig.
107	✠HAROL D RECX A	✠ELFPINE ON ÐEOD : Wt. 18·2.	Ælfwine.
108	✠NAR OLD REC	✠BRVNSTAN O ÐE Wt. 13·2.	Brunstan.
109	✠HAR OLD REC	✠EDRIC ON : ÐEO Wt. 14·4.	Edric.
110	✠HAR OLD REX	✠LEFPINE ON ÐEOD : Wt. 12·5.	Leofwine.
111	✠HAROL D RECX AN	✠LEOFPINE ON ÐEO Wt. 17·3.	
[Pl. XX. 14.]			
112	" " " "	✠LEOFPINE " " (Chipped.)	
113	✠HAD >>>> D· R[EE]	✠[R]INCOLF ON Ð (Broken.)	Rincolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
HALFPENNIES.			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
114	. HAR . . . . .	. . . PER·D ON . . . . Wt. 7·8.	Edwerd.
115	. . . RO LD R . .	. . . FPINE ON . . . . Wt. 7 6.	Leofwine (Leofwine).

## HARTHACNUT.

Succ. A.D. 1010; DIED A.D. 1012.

*Monarchs.*

- Ægelmar* (Bath).  
*Ægrie* (Dorch., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).  
*Ægelward* (Lond.).  
*Æglwi* [= *Ægelwine*?] (Ith., Oxf.).  
*Ægelwine* (Brist., Cant., Crickl., Ith., Line., Oxf., Southw., Witham).  
*Æleric* or *Ælric* [= *Ælfrie*?] (Glouc.).  
*Ælfh* (Shrews.).  
*Ælfric* (Line.).  
*Ælfred* (Cant., Winchester).  
*Ælfrie* or *Alfrie* (Glouc., Line., Wallingf.).  
*Ælfric* (Chest., Glouc.).  
*Ælstan* (Chest., Exet.).  
*Ælthwig* (Cambr., Southw.).  
*Ælfwine, Ælric, Alfric, &c.* (Hant., Lond., Oxf., Southamp., Thetf., Winchester).  
*Ælfric* [= *Ælfwine*?] (Wallingf.).  
*Ærgrim* (York).  
*Æstan* (Winchest.).  
*Æðewine* (Brist., Lond.).  
*Alfred*.  
*Alfric* (Line.).  
*Alfred* (Hast.).  
*Alfric* (Lond.).  
*Alf-*, see also *Ælf-*.  
*Alward* [= *Alfric*] (Lond.).  
*Arnketel* (Lond.).  
*Aslac* (Lond.).  
*Blaecaman* (Gnild., Nott.).  
*Blaecman* [= *Blaecaman*] (Dorch.).  
*Beqa* (Dover).  
*Bridl* (Hast.).  
*Brun* or *Brunn* (Lond.).  
*Brunetan*, see *Brunstan*.  
*Brunard* (Southw.).  
*Brunstan* or *Brunetan* (Thetf.).  
*Brunwin* or *Burwin* (Stamf., Wallingf.).  
*Calic* (Lond.).  
*Cec* or *C* (Winchest.).  
*Cilicrist* [= *Gilicrist*] (Chest.).  
*Cinstan* or *Cinestan* (Dover).  
*Colgrim* (Line.).  
*Confric* (Line.).  
*Cot* (Lond.).  
*Dabbi* or *Dabi* (Exet.).  
*Dunstan* (Lond.).  
*Dunberd* (Langs.).  
*Earnwi* (Heref.).  
*Edmar* (Exet.).  
*Edric* (Lond.).  
*Edward* (Leices.).  
*Edwig* (Lond., Oxf.).  
*Edwine* (Lond.).  
*Elsige* (Dover).  
*Eostan*.  
*Færgim* or *Fargrim* (Stamf.).  
*Frið* (Steyn.).  
*Godeild* (Watch).  
*Godric* (Glouc., Ith., Line., Lond., Southamp., Stamf.).  
*Godric and Calic* (Lond.).  
*Godsune* (Cambr.).  
*Godwine* (Dorch., Exet., Lond., Oxf., Roch., Salisb., Stamf., Thetf., Winchester).  
*Godwine and Ceofea* (Winchest.).  
*Godwine and Wudi[a]* (Winchest.).  
*Golda* (Exet.).  
*Goldeytel* (Exet.).  
*Goldsig* (Lond.).  
*Harra* (Exet.).  
*Hildulf* (Line.).  
*Hunna* (Malm.).  
*Hwatem* (Brist.).  
*Isideman* [= *Sideman*?] (Warw.).  
*Ladmar* (Winchest.).  
*Lafri* or *Leofwi* [= *Leofwine*?] (Cant.).  
*Lef-*, see *Leof-*.  
*Leofnoð, Lefenoð, &c.* (Brist., Cant., Chest., Glouc., Heref.).  
*Leofred* (Lond.).  
*Leofred and Brun* (Lond.).  
*Leofric* (Cant., York).  
*Leofstan, Lefstan, &c.* (Lond., Worc.).  
*Leofwin, Leofwin, &c.* (Cant., Chest., Chich., Dover, Norw., Stamf., Thetf., Warw.).  
*Leofsig*.  
*Leonig* (Line.).  
*Litine* (Ipsic., Line., Lond., Oxf.).  
*Mamleof* (Exet.).  
*Nordman* (Leices.).  
*Ordrec* (Heref.).  
*Osbarn* (Siton.).  
*Osferð* (Line.).

<i>Osmund</i> ( <i>Line.</i> , <i>Norw.</i> ).	<i>Wraca</i> ( <i>Winchest.</i> ).
<i>Oudecl</i> or <i>Onēcl</i> [= <i>Onēcetl</i> ] ( <i>Lond.</i> ).	<i>Wudif[a]</i> [= <i>Widia?</i> ] ( <i>Winchest.</i> ).
<i>Onēncarl</i> , <i>Onēncarl</i> , &c. ( <i>Lond.</i> ).	<i>Wulbern</i> ( <i>Line.</i> ).
<i>Rinculf</i> or <i>Rinulf</i> ( <i>Norw.</i> ).	<i>Wulfch</i> ( <i>Derby.</i> ).
<i>Rulnoð</i> [= <i>Wulnoð?</i> ] ( <i>Line.</i> ).	<i>Wulfrēd</i> [= cf. <i>Wulficēd</i> ] ( <i>Glouc.</i> , <i>Lond.</i> ).
<i>Rumeriōd?</i>	<i>Wulfuri</i> [= <i>Wulfwin?</i> ] ( <i>Hunt.</i> ).
<i>Sæward</i> ( <i>Winchest.</i> ).	<i>Wulfwine</i> or <i>Wulwine</i> ( <i>Langp.</i> , <i>Leic.</i> ).
<i>Sawine</i> ( <i>Brist.</i> , <i>Leic.</i> , <i>Winchest.</i> ).	<i>Wulnoð</i> ( <i>Exet.</i> , <i>Glouc.</i> , <i>Nott.</i> ).
<i>Sicērd</i> ( <i>Warw.</i> ).	<i>Wulscōd</i> ( <i>Heref.</i> ).
<i>Snell</i> ( <i>Chest.</i> ).	<i>Wulsipe</i> ( <i>Heref.</i> ).
<i>Swert</i> [= <i>Swertine?</i> ] ( <i>Stamf.</i> ).	<i>Wulwine</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Wulfwine</i> .
<i>Swertine</i> ( <i>Derby</i> , <i>Line.</i> ).	<i>Wuicērd</i> [= <i>Wulficērd</i> ] ( <i>Glouc.</i> ).
<i>Snot</i> ( <i>Bedf.</i> ).	<i>Wigenwine</i> ( <i>Exet.</i> ).
<i>Toci</i> [= <i>Toca?</i> ] ( <i>Lond.</i> ).	<i>Worcetel</i> ( <i>Lond.</i> ).
<i>Ulfetel</i> ( <i>Lond.</i> ).	<i>Worstan</i> or <i>Worstan</i> ( <i>Lond.</i> ).
<i>Wadel</i> ( <i>Bath.</i> ).	<i>Wurcil</i> [ <i>see also</i> <i>Worcetel</i> ] ( <i>Lond.</i> ).
<i>Wintli[g]</i> [= <i>Wincelīg</i> ] ( <i>Cant.</i> ).	<i>Wurgrim</i> ( <i>Line.</i> ).
<i>Wiðerwine</i> ( <i>York.</i> ).	

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.\*

Obverse.	Reverse.
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## Type i.

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.
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[See No. 12, p. 326.]

## Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r.	Same.
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[Cf. Pl. XXI. 1.]

## Type ii.

Bust 1., diademed; in front, sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXI. 2.]

## Type ii. var. a.

Similar: no sceptre.	Same.
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[Hild., Pl. 10, Type B, var. a.]

\* Hildebrand Type E, Pl. 11, is not described as it is of Danish style and fabric. Type H, var. b, Pl. 11, and Type I, var. d, Pl. 12, may also be Danish copies of English coins, but as they resemble in their reverse types coins of the English mints, Norwich and York, they are included in the following list. They are given as Type ix and Type vii. var. a.



Obverse

Reverse

## Type iii.

*Bust l., diad. med. Around, inscription divided by bust : outer circle.*

*Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type C.]

## Type iv.

*Bust l.; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

*Short cross voided, pellet in centre; in angles,  $\square$  R V  $\times$ . Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type D.]

## Type v.

*Bust l., in mitre-shaped helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.*

*Short cross voided, limbs united by circle; in each angle, crescent enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type F.]

## Type vi.

*Bust l., diad. med. Around, inscription divided by bust : outer circle.*

*Short cross voided; limbs united by circle. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type G.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type vi. var. a.**Similar: in front, scripte.**| Same.*[Hild., Pl. 11, *Type G var a.*]*Type vi. var. b.**Similar: bust wearing mitre-shaped helmet, and inscription between two circles, divided by bust.**| Same.*[Hild., Pl. 11, *Type G var b.*]*Type vii.**Bust l., diad med: in front, scripte. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.**| Short cross voided: in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A C X. Around, inscription: outer circle.*[Hild., Pl. 12, *Type I.*]*Type vii var. a.**Similar: bust r., in armour and helmeted: no scripte.**| Similar: the limbs of cross extend to edge of coin, each terminating in crescent.*[Hild., Pl. 12, *Type I var a.*]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type viii.*

*Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*

*Long cross voided, limbs united by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H.]

*Type viii. var. a.*

*Similar; bust in armour; before, shield and sceptre.*

*Similar; pellet at end of each limb of cross, and no pellet on either side of fleurs-de-lis in angles.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. a.]

*Type ix.*

*Bust r., helmeted, in armour. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.*



*Long cross voided, pellet in centre; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. b.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ECXECEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
1	✠HARD ENVT RE	✠GOLDA ON AXSAP:. Wt. 17.0.	Golda.
	[Pl. XXI. 1.]		
2	✠HARÐA ENVT RE	✠GOLD·CYTA ON LAX:. Wt. 17.0.	Goldcylt.
	GILDEFORDA. [Guildford.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
3	✠HARÐA ENVT RE	✠BLACAMAN ON GIL:. (Chipped.)	Blacaman.
	GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
4	✠HAÐAΛ NVT RE	✠ÆLERIC ON GL·EPEP:. Wt. 17.2.	Æleric (= Ælfric?).
5	✠HARÐ AENVT RE	✠GODRIC ON GLEPECE:. Wt. 20.1.	Godric.
	[Pl. XXI. 2.]		
	HEREFORD. [Hereford.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
6	✠HAR: ÐENV RE	✠LEFENOÐD ON HERE Wt. 16.6	Lefenoð (= Leofnoð).
	[Pl. XXI. 3.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
7	✠HARÐE CNT RE	✠ORDREC ON HEREOF Wt. 17.6.	Ordrec.
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]			
Type ii.			
8	✠HARÐ ENVT :	✠SÆVINE ON LEHER : Wt. 17.0.	Sæwine.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
Type ii.			
9	✠HARÐ ÆC:NV	✠COLGRIM ON LINE : Wt. 18.5.	Colgrim.
10	✠HARÐ CNT R :	✠GODRIC ON LINCO Wt. 17.0.	Godric.
[Pl. XXI. 4.]			
11	✠HARÐ ÆC:NV R	✠LIFINE ONN LHEOC. Wt. 13.8.	Lifine.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type i.			
12	✠HARÐ · ÆC:NV	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND (Pierced.)	Leofstan.
			
Type ii.			
13	✠HAR · ÐENV	✠ÆGELFARD ON LV. Wt. 16.2.	Ægelward.
14	✠HARAV	✠BRVN ON LVN. Wt. 14.0.	Brun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
15	✠HARÐ ENVTE [Pl. XXI. 5.]	✠LEFSTAN ON LVNDE Wt. 17·8.	Lefstan (Leofstan).
	OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
16	✠HARÐ ENVT : [Pl. XXI. 6.]	✠ÆGELPINE ON OXA : Wt. 15·3.	Ægelwine.
17	✠HARÐA ENVT RE	✠ÆGELPINE ON· COX·E·: Wt. 15·8.	
18	✠HARÐ AENVT	✠EDVIC ON DROXANA Wt. 15·7.	Edwig.
19	✠HARÐ AENVT RE	✠GODPINE ON COX·E·: Wt. 15·2.	Godwine.
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
20	✠HARÐ AENV	✠PVLNOD ON SNOT Wt. 15·0.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
	STÆNIG. [Steyning.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
21	✠HARÐA ENVT RE [Pl. XXI. 7.]	✠FRID I ON ST·ÆNICE : Wt. 16·5.	Friði.
	SUDGEFEORC. [Southwark.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
22	✠HARÐ ENVT : [Pl. XXI. 8.]	✠ÆLVII ON SVÐER· Wt. 18·3.	Ælfwig?



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>ƿINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p>		
23	✠HARÐA CNVT RE [Pl. XXI. 9.]	✠ÆLFPINE ON PICE : Wt. 16.6.	Ælfwine.
24	” ” ”	✠GODPINE · ƿVDI ON PI : Wt. 16.8.	Godwine and Wulf(a).
	<p><i>Type ii.</i></p>		
25	✠HARÐ CNV REX [Pl. XXI. 10.]	✠SÆPINE ON PINEEST : Wt. 18.0.	Sæwine.

## EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

SUCC. A.D. 1042; DIED A.D. 1066.

*Moneys.*

- Ætan* [= *Æstan* ?] (*Winchest.*).  
*Ædgar* (Lond.).  
*Ædric*, *Edric*, &c. (Cant., Line., Lond., Thetf.).  
*Edward*, *see* *Eadward*.  
*Æelric* [*see* also *Ælfrie*] (Glouc., Heref., Lond.).  
*Ægelmær* (Bath).  
*Ægelric* or *Egelric* (Glouc., Leic., Lond., Oxf.).  
*Ægelsie* (Thetf.).  
*Ægelsig* (Lond.).  
*Ægelward* (Lond.).  
*Ægelwer* [*Ægelwerd*] (Lond.).  
*Ægelwig* or *Egelwig* (Lond., Oxf.).  
*Ægelwine* (*Agewor* ?, Crickl., Ilch., Leic., Lond., Oxf., Tamw., *Winchest.*, Worc.).  
*Ælsie* (Thetf.).  
*Æilwig* (Wallingf.).  
*Æilwine* [*see* also *Ægelwine*] (Crickl.).  
*Ælfch* (Shrews., *Stamf.*).  
*Ælfere*, *Ælfhere*, or *Elfere* (*Stamf.*, York).  
*Ælffet* (Lond.).  
*Ælfgar* (Chest., Lond.).  
*Ælfget* (Line.).  
*Ælfmer*.  
*Ælfnøð*, *Ælnoð*, or *Elfnøð* (Line., Lond.).  
*Ælfred* or *Elfred* (Cant., Lond., York).  
*Ælfrie*, *Ælric*, or *Elfric* (*Bardn.*, Brist., Cant., Exet., *Glouc.*, Guild., Leic., Lond., *Lydf.*, *Southw.*, Staf., Thetf.).  
*Ælfsie*, *Alfsie*, *Elfsie*, &c. (Chest., Glouc., Lewes, Lond., Thetf., Warw.).  
*Ælfsig*, *Ælfsige*, *Elfsige*, *Elfsig*, &c. (Chest., *Glouc.*, Lond.).  
*Ælfstan*, *see* *Elfstān*.  
*Ælfwald*, *Ælfwold*, *Alfwald*, &c. (Lond., *Salisb.*, Wilt.).  
*Ælfward*, *Ælfweard*, *Ælfwerd*, *Elfwerd*, &c. (Brist., Cant., Lond., Shaft.).  
*Ælfwi* or *Ælfwie* [= *Ælfwig* or *Ælfwine*] (*Cumbr.*, Heref., Lond., Thetf.).  
*Ælfwig*, *Ælwig*, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Lond., Oxf., Thetf., *Wallingf.*).  
*Ælfwine*, *Ælwine*, *Elfwine*, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Chich., Coleh., *Crickl.*, *Dover*, *Exet.*, Guild., Hert., Hunt., *Hythe*, *Ilch.*, Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Southw., Thetf., Wilt., *Winchest.*, Worc., York).  
*Ælfwold*, *see* *Ælfwald*.  
*Ælfwond* [= *Ælfwold* ?] (Lond.).  
*Ælmar* (*Bath*).  
*Ælmon* (Bedf.).  
*Ælræd*, *Elræd*, &c., (Cant.).  
*Ælric* [= *Ælfrie* ?] (Glouc., Heref., Leic.).  
*Ærfre* [cf. *Arfra*] (*Stamf.*).  
*Æstan*, *Astan*, or *Estan* (*Brist.*, Romm., Warw., *Winchest.*).  
*Æstan* and *Loe* (*Winchest.*).  
*Æstmær* or *Estmær* (Lond.).  
*Æwulf*, *see* *Eawulf*.  
*Æschward*.  
*Æschwine* (Thetf., York).  
*Æðestan* (Brist., *Winchest.*).  
*Agamund* (Line.).  
*Aldgar* (Lond.).  
*Aleof* (York).  
*Alfsie*, *see* *Ælfsie*.  
*Alfwald* or *Alfwold*, *see* *Ælfwald*.  
*Alhmund* (Nott.).  
*Alric* (Lond.).  
*Alxxi* [= *Ælfsig* ?] (Chest.).  
*Anderboda* or *Anderbode* (*Winchest.*).  
*Ansera*.  
*Arbetel* [= *Arncetel* ?] (York).  
*Arfra* [= *Ærfara* ?] (*Stamf.*).  
*Arncol*, *Arncetel*, *Arneytel*, *Arketel*, &c. (York).  
*Arngrim*, *Ærngrim*, or *Erngrim* (*Chesh.*, Nott., York).  
*Aseferð* [= *Osferð* ?] (Line.).  
*Astan*, *see* *Æstan*.  
*Atsere* (Thetf.).

\* The Moneys' names without Mint places are chiefly taken from the list in Ruding.

- Auth or *Aut* (Linc.).  
*Baldricus* (Stamf.).  
 Bearn or Biorn (Warch., York).  
 Bimel (Lond.).  
 Blaceman, Blaceman, or Blacman  
 (Dorch., Guild., Nott.).  
 Blacer (Theff.).  
 Blaceman [= Blacman?] (Dorch.).  
 Blacer [cf. Blacer] (Theff.).  
*Boetric*.  
 Boga, Boia, or Boiga (Dover, Taunt.).  
 Brand (Hast., Wallingf., Winchest.).  
 Briesige (Lond.).  
 Brid or *Bridd* (Hast.).  
 Brihtmer, Brihtmer, &c. (Lond.,  
 Wallingf., Winchest.).  
*Brihtine* [= *Brihtine*?].  
 Brihtne (Glouc.).  
 Brihtred (Lond., Oxf.).  
 Brihtrie, *Briðrie*, &c. (Colch., Ipsw.,  
 Linc., Read., Taunt., Wallingf.).  
 Brihtwine (Lond., Malm., Oxf., Wallingf., York).  
 Brihtwold (Oxf., Winchest.).  
*Brin*.  
*Brinit?* (Stamf.).  
 Brinwold (Oxf.).  
 Brixi (Wilt.).  
*Briðrie*, see Brihtrie.  
*Brunhys*, see Brunhyse.  
*Brunne* [= Brunwine] (Ipsw.).  
 Brum (Ipsw.).  
 Brunan, Brunnan, or *Brunnan* (Cant.,  
 Ipsw., Lond.).  
 Brun or *Brunn* (Ipsw., Winchest.).  
*Brunwine*.  
 Brungar (Lond., Romn.).  
 Brunhyse [= Brunsige] (Colch.).  
*Brunic*, Brunine, Brunnine, Bryninc,  
 &c. (Chest., Ipsw., Linc., Lond.,  
 Tamw.).  
 Brunnese [= Brunhyse] (Colch.).  
 Brunnusel [= Brunhusel?] (Chest.).  
 Brunstan (Theff.).  
 Brunwine or *Brynwine* (Stamf., Wallingf.).  
 Bryninc, see Brunine.  
 Bured or *Bulered* (Lond.).  
 Burewine [= Brunwine?] (Wallingf.).  
 Burnhere (Lond.).  
 Burnred.  
 Cedeman (Shaft.).  
*Ciftel*.  
 Cenelm (Norw.).  
 Centwine (Wilt.).  
*Cenot* or *Cenot* (Winchest.).  
*Ceoftan*.  
 Ceolwi or Cilwi (Dover).  
 Ceorl (Brist.).  
*Cetel*, see Cytell.  
 Cowine [= Centwine] (Exet.).  
 Cild (*Bedf.*, Bedwin).  
 Cillecrist (Taunt.).  
 Cillan? (Linc.).  
 Cilwi, see Ceolwi.  
 Cinemar (Lond.).  
 Cinstan (Dover).  
*Citgil*.  
*Clewine*.  
 Col or *Coda*.  
 Colbin (Derby).  
 Colbrand (Chest.).  
 Colgrim (Linc.).  
 Coline (Tamw.).  
*Colsi*.  
*Colstan*.  
 Colswegen (Hast.).  
*Coltsne*.  
*Condi?* (Linc.).  
*Conna*.  
*Corff* (Lond.).  
*Cuðferð* (Linc.).  
*Cytell* or *Cetel* (York).  
 Deiniut (*Aylesb.*, Mald.).  
*Dehin* (Norw.).  
 Deohen or Deorhan (Lond.).  
 Deorman or Diorman (Colch., Lond.,  
 Steyn.).  
 Deorsige (Hert., Linc.).  
 Derman [= Deorman?] (Steyn.).  
 Direman (Lond.).  
 Direme.  
 Dirinc or *Dyrinc* [= Wirinc?] (Cant.,  
 Chich.).  
*Dodnie* [= Dudine?] (Lond.).  
 Dudine (Hornd., Lond.).  
 Duducol (Shaft.).  
 Dulwic (Lond.).  
 Dunine, Duning, Dunnine, &c. (Chest.,  
 Hast.).  
*Durbord* (Ilech.).  
 Durine (Lond.).  
 Durreb (Lond.).  
*Durul*.  
*Eadgar* or Edgar (Berkel., Lond.).  
 Eadmund (Lond.).  
 Eadrie (Lond.).  
 Eadwald, Eadwold, Edwald, Edwold,  
 &c. (Lond.).  
 Eadward, Eadweard, Edward, Edwerd,  
 &c. (Cambr., Cant., Exet., Lewes).  
 Eadwig or Edwig (Chich., Exet.,  
 Ipsw., Lewes, Lond.).  
 Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (Leic., Lewes,  
 Linc., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Roch.,  
 Stamf.).  
*Ealesi*.  
 Ealdgar (Lond.).  
 Ealdulf (Lond.).  
 Ealdwig (Mald., Malm.).  
*Eannerd* (Cant.).  
 Earcil (York).

- Earnwif[*g*] (H. ref., Shrews.).  
 Eastmar (Worc.).  
 Eawulf (Glouc.).  
 Eowig (Lond.).  
*Edelic*.  
 Edgar, *see* Eadgar.  
 Edin? (Lond.).  
 Elmar (Exet.).  
*Edmund* (Line.).  
 Edred (Lond.).  
 Edric or *Edrice*, *see* Ædric.  
 Edsie [= Edsige?] (Exet.).  
*Edstan* (Cambr.).  
 Edwald or Edwold, *see* Eadwald.  
 Edward or Edwerd, *see* Eadward.  
 Edwie (Winchest.).  
 Edwig, *see* Eadwig.  
 Edwine, *see* Eadwine.  
 Egelric, *see* Ægelric.  
 Egelwine, *see* Ægelwine.  
 Egel-, *see* also Ægel-  
 Elnoſ.  
 Eilwine [= Ælfwine?] (Langp.).  
 Elewine (Thetf., York).  
 Ælfred, *see* Ælfred.  
*Elfsine*.  
 Elfstan or Ælfstan (Lond., Wilt., Winchester.).  
 Elf-, *see* also Ælf-.  
 Elrød or Elred, *see* Ælfrød.  
 Elric [= Ælfric] (H. ref.).  
 Eltan [= Elfstan] (York).  
 Elwine [= Elfwine?] (Oxf., Winchest.).  
*Elwric* or *Enric* (Derby).  
 Eola (York).  
*Eorff* [= *Corff*?] (H. ref.).  
 Erfric [= Ælfric?] (Exet.).  
*Eravi* (H. ref.).  
 Erncil or Erncytel [cf. Arncytel] (York).  
 Erngrim [cf. Arngrim] (York).  
 Estan, *see* Æstan.  
 Esther (Lond.).  
*Estmar*, *see* Æstmar.  
 Estmund (Lond., Thetf.).  
 Etsige [= Edsige] (Dover, Lond.).  
 Etstan [= Edstan] (Cambr.).  
*Eturcol*.  
*Ewiewii*, &c. (Hert., Lond.).  
 Edel-, *see* Ædel-.  
 Farechir (Sandw.).  
 Fargrim or Ærgim (Chest., Stamf.).  
*Fedwine* (Stamf.).  
 Folcepd (Thetf.).  
 Folwine (Sudb.).  
 Forman (Nott.).  
*Friſemund* (Winchest.).  
*Friſewine* (Stamf.).  
 Froma or Frome (Derby).  
 Fron [cf. Froma] (Derby).  
 Garfin (Line.).  
*Garnwi*.  
 Garulf (Winchest., Worc.).  
 Geldewine, Gildewine, Guldewine, or  
 Gyldewine (Cant., Leic.).  
 Geola (York).  
 Gife or *Gire* (Line.).  
 Gilpin (Oxf.).  
 Gifwine (Lond.).  
 Godeild (Bedf., Watch.).  
 Godeleof (Thetf.).  
*Godelif*.  
 Godeman or Godman (Hert., Lond.,  
 Southw., Watch., Winchest.).  
 Godre (Lond.).  
 Goderic, *see* Godric.  
 Godesbrand (Shaft.).  
 Godesune, Godsunu, Gotsunu, &c.  
 (Cambr., Cant., Lond.).  
*Godi* (Lond.).  
 Godlamb (Cambr.).  
 Godric, Goderie, &c. (Bath, Bedf.,  
 Chest., Derby, Glouc., Hunt.,  
 Ilch., Leic., Lewes, Line., Lond.,  
 Lyme, Mald., Oxf., Salisb.,  
 Shaft., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.,  
 Winchest.).  
 Godwi, Godwic, or Godwig (Lond.).  
 Godwin, Godwine, or Godwine (Bedf.,  
 Brist., Cambr., Chich., Colch.,  
 Dorch., Dover, Glouc., Hert.,  
 Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Mald.,  
 Norw., Oxf., Roch., Salisb.,  
 Shrews., Stamf., Steyn., Thetf.,  
 Winchest., Worc., York).  
*Godwine and Cecca* (Winchest.).  
 Godwine and Widia (Winchest.).  
*Goba*.  
*Goldan* (Lond.).  
 Goldman (Colch.).  
 Goldsie, Goldsige, or Golsige (Lond.).  
 Goldwine or Goldewine (Hert., Hythe,  
 Lond., Winchel., Winchest.).  
 Golsine (Lond.).  
 Gotsunu, *see* Godsunu.  
*Gowin* (Thetf.).  
 Goðric, *see* Godric.  
*Grimolf*, *Grimolf*, *Grimol*, &c. (York).  
 Guldewine, *see* Geldewine.  
 Guolfwine (Glouc.).  
*Guðort*.  
 Guðred (Hythe).  
 Gwelie [= Godelif?] (Thetf.).  
 Gyldewine, *see* Geldewine.  
 Hærgod or Hærgod (Oxf.).  
 Hærrd or Herred (Wilt.).  
 Hælene (Nott.).  
 Hærcia [= Marcia?] (Stamf.).  
*Hærwulf* or *Hærwulf* (Winchest.).  
 Hlangulf (Norw.).  
 Hlra (Roch.).  
 Hunewine (Exet.).  
 Husearl, &c. (Chest.).

- Hwateman (Brist., Dorch.).  
*Icevere* or *Iceoriff* (Lond.).  
*Iine* [= *Lifine*] (Winchest.).  
*Iocetel*, *Iocitel*, *Ioketel*, &c. (York).  
*Iola*, *Iolla*, or *Iole* (York).  
*Iolana* or *Iouina* (York).  
*Iora*.  
*Iorol*.  
*Iugblet* [= *Iugetel* or *Iocetel*] (York).  
*Iulferð* (Glouc.).  
*Iuncel* [= *Iocetel*?] (York).  
*Ladmar* or *Ladmer* (Linc., Winchest.).  
*Lefectel*.  
*Lefernoð*, *see* *Leofnoð*.  
*Left*, *see* also *Leof*.  
*Leoflag*.  
*Leofman*, *Lofman*, &c. (Lewes).  
*Leofn* (Chest., Glouc.).  
*Leofnoð*, *Liofnoð*, &c. (Chest., *Chich.*,  
 Glouc., Heref., Lond., York).  
*Leofred*, *Lifred*, *Liofred*, &c. (Crickl.,  
 Lond., Southw., Thetf.).  
*Leofric*, *Liofric*, *Lofric*, &c. (Hunt.,  
 Leic., Lond., Norw., Romn.,  
 Southamp., Stamf., Thetf., Warw.,  
 Worc.).  
*Leofsig* [= *Leofsige*] (Lond., *Nott.*).  
*Leofsig* or *Lifsig* (*Nott.*).  
*Leofstan*, *Lefstan*, *Liofstan*, &c. (Cant.,  
 Glouc., Ipsw., Lond., Richb.,  
 Salish., Shrews., Winchest.,  
 Worc.).  
*Leofward*, *Leofword*, or *Liofweard*  
 (Colch., Lewes).  
*Leofwi* or *Lefwi* [= *Leofwig* or *Leof-*  
*wine*] (Chest., Lewes, Lond.,  
 Norw.).  
*Leofwic*, *Leofwig*, *Lofwig*, &c. (Chest.,  
 Lond., Norw., *Warch.*).  
*Leofwine* (Exet.).  
*Leofwine*, *Lifwine*, *Liofwine*, &c.  
 (*Aylesb.*, *Buck.*, Cant., Chest.,  
 Derby, *Dover*, Exet., Glouc., Hast.,  
 Hunt., Hythe, Ilch., Leic., Linc.,  
 Lond., Norw., Oxf., Roch., Sandw.,  
 Shrews., Southamp., Southw.,  
 Stamf., Thetf., Wilt., Winchest.).  
*Leofwold* or *Liofwold* (Ipsw., Lewes,  
 Linc., Winchest.).  
*Leofword*, *see* *Leofward*.  
*Leofðegen* (Bedf.).  
*Lifere*.  
*Lifc* [= *Lifinc*] (Ipsw., York).  
*Lifine*, *Lifing*, *Liofine*, *Lufine*, &c.  
 (Exet., *Ipsw.*, Linc., Lond., *Warw.*,  
 Wilt., Winchest.).  
*Lifred*, *see* *Leofred*.  
*Lifwine* and *Horn* (Roch.).  
*Liof*., *see* *Leof*-.  
*Læc* (Watch., Winchest.).  
*Lucine* [= *Leuing*] (*Warw.*).  
*Luffe* [= *Laufine*?] (*Warw.*).  
*Lufrie*, *see* *Leofric*.  
*Lufstan*, *see* *Leofstan*.  
*Lufwine*, *see* *Leofwine*.  
*Man*, *Mana*, *Manna*, *Manne*, &c. (Cant.,  
 Linc., *Norw.*, *Thetf.*, York).  
*Manne* [= *Mauna*?] (*Norw.*).  
*Manwine* (*Dover*).  
*Marcere* or *Morcere* (St. Edmunds.).  
*Marcin* [= *Harcin*?] (Stamf.).  
*Morre*.  
*Omund*, *see* *Osmund*.  
*Orlaf* (Lond.).  
*Osferð*, *Osfryð*, &c. (Linc.).  
*Osmar* (Bath).  
*Osmund*, *Omund*, or *Omynd* (Lewes,  
 Lond., Norw., Southw.).  
*Osward* (Ilch., Stamf.).  
*Oswold* (Lewes).  
*Otwine*.  
*Oðan*, *Oðen*, *Oðin*, or *Oðinne* (York).  
*Oðbeorn*, *Oðbern*, *Oðborn*, or *Ouðbeorn*  
 (Linc., York).  
*Oðgrim* or *Ouðgrim* (Linc., York).  
*Oðin*, *see* *Oðan*.  
*Oðolf*, *Ouðolf*, or *Ouðulf* (York).  
*Oðslac* (Linc.).  
*Price* (Norw.).  
*Rædulf* (Hert.).  
*Ræfen*, *Ræfin*, *Rafen*, &c. (York).  
*Rincun*.  
*Rinculf*, *Rinulf*, &c. (Norw.).  
*Rudcarl* (Cant.).  
*Sæcol* or *Sæcolf* (Cambr., Cant.).  
*Sæfucef* [= *Sæfugel*?] (York).  
*Safugel* (York).  
*Sæfuhel*, *Sefuel*, &c. [= *Safugl*?]  
 (York).  
*Sæmæ* (Hert.).  
*Sæwine* or *Siewine* (Exet., Hunt.,  
 Leic., Southamp., Wilt.).  
*Sbeiman*? [= *Swetman*?] (Lond.).  
*Scula*, *Seule*, &c. (York).  
*Selewine* (Glouc.).  
*Side-man* (Warch.).  
*Siewine*, *see* *Sæwine*.  
*Sigbode* (Salish.).  
*Sigod* (Bedf.).  
*Silac* (Glouc.).  
*Sired* (Cant., Lond., Newp.).  
*Snæborn*, *Snæborn*, *Sneaburn*, *Sne-*  
*born*, *Snebeorn*, &c. (York).  
*Snewine* [= *Siewine*?] (*Brist.*).  
*Snoter* (*Nott.*).  
*Spot*, *see* *Swot*.  
*Spraceline*, *Spraceling*, *Sprageline*,  
*Spreaceling*, &c. (Lond., Win-  
 chest.).  
*Sprot*, *see* *Swot*.  
*Stannmar* (Colch.).  
*Stircol*, *Styrcol*, &c. (York).



- Sumerleda, Sumerluda, &c. (*Line.*, Thetf.).  
*Swaſa* (*Line.*).  
 Swarcolf [= Swartcol?] (*Stamf.*).  
 Swartcol, Swarteol, Swerteol, &c. (*Chest.*, *York.*).  
*Swartine* or *Swertine* (*Cant.*, *Derby*, *Line.*).  
 Swatic (*Derby*).  
*Swcart* or *Swert* [= Swertine?] (*Stamf.*).  
 Swearing (*Winchest.*).  
*Swegn* (*York.*).  
 Swertine, *see Swartine*.  
 Sweetman ( *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*).  
 Swetric (*Mald.*, *Richb.*, *Wilt.*).  
*Sweðan*.  
*Swileman* (*Winchest.*).  
 Swot or *Swota* (*Bedf.*).  
*Swotric* (*Bedf.*).  
*Tidred* (*Hert.*, *Thetf.*).  
*Tolsi*.  
*Uðfe?* (*Line.*).  
 Uhtred [= Whitred] (*Lond.*).  
 Ulf, *Ulfæ*, or *Ulf* (*Line.*).  
 Ulfeetel, Ulfeytel, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Hunt.*, *York.*).  
 Ulfeil [= Ulfeetel] (*York.*).  
 Unolf (*York.*).  
 Urlewine (*Bath.*).  
*Utti* [cf. *Auti*] (*Line.*).  
 Wædel (*Bath.*).  
*Walraſan* (*Line.*).  
 Wibearn (*Cambr.*).  
 Wicing (*Exet.*, *Worc.*).  
 Widia or Widica (*Winchest.*).  
 Widred.  
*Wigmær*.  
 Wilægrip or Wilgrip (*Hert.*).  
 Wilerif (*Stamf.*).  
*Wileric* [= Wulfrie?] (*Stamf.*).  
 Wilfrid? (*Hert.*).  
*Wilgrid* [= Wilfrid?] (*Stamf.*).  
 Wiltrand [= Wilfrid?] (*Hert.*).  
*Windveild*.  
*Wineman* (*Salisb.*).  
 Winstan (*Dover*).  
 Winterſugel, Winterfuhel, &c. (*York.*).  
 Wintred (*Thetf.*).  
 Winus (*Wilt.*).  
 Wirema (*Lond.*).  
 Wirine [*see also* *Dirine*] (*Lewes*).  
 Wiryn (*Chest.*).  
 Wudeman (*Shrews.*).  
 Wulbeorn, &c. (*Line.*).  
 Wulered [= Wulfred?] (*Lond.*).  
*Wuldar* [= Wulfgar?].  
 Wuldrie [= Wulfrie?] (*Chich.*).  
 Wulenneð, *see* Wulfnoð.  
 Wulf [*see also* *Ulf*] (*Line.*).  
*Wulfetel* [= Ulfeetel].  
 Wulfgar or Wulgar (*Dereh.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*).  
 Wulſet or Wulget (*Cant.*, *Glouc.*, *Shrews.*, *Steyn.*).  
*Wulfmær*, *see* Wulmær.  
 Wulnoð, Wulnoð, &c. (*Chest.*, *Leic.*, *Nott.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*).  
*Wulfrard*.  
 Wulfred or Wulred (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*, *Lond.*).  
 Wulfrie (*Chich.*, *Hast.*, *Ilch.*, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Roch.*, *Shaft.*, *Steyn.*, *Wareh.*).  
 Wulſige, Wulſig, Wulſige, &c. (*Ipsw.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*).  
 Wulſtan or Wulſtan (*Cant.*, *Dorch.*, *Lond.*).  
*Wulfulf* (*Line.*).  
 Wulfward, Wulfwerd, &c. (*Dover*, *Glouc.*, *Lond.*).  
 Wulfwi [= Wulfwine?] (*Bedf.*, *Cambr.*, *Dover*, *Hunt.*, *Worc.*).  
 Wulfwig or Wulwig (*Glouc.*, *Hunt.*).  
 Wulfwine or Wulwine (*Brist.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Hunt.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Stamf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Wareh.*).  
 Wulgar, *see* Wulfgar.  
 Wulhed (*Romn.*).  
 Wulmær or Wulmar (*Exet.*, *Romn.*, *Shrews.*).  
 Wulnað or Wulnoð, *see* Wulfnoð.  
 Wulsi or Wulſie [= Wulſige] (*Ipsw.*, *Lond.*).  
 Wulſtan, *see* Wulfſtan.  
 Wulwi, *see* Wulfwi.  
 Wulwig, *see* Wulfwig.  
 Wul-, *see also* Wulf-.  
 Wurfurd (*Thetf.*).  
 Wurrob [= Þurrob] (*Lond.*).  
*Wydecoc* (*Shaft.*).  
 Wynſtan (*Winchest.*).  
 Þeodrie (*Warw.*).  
 Þeoðred, Þeodred, &c. (*Hast.*, *Hyth.*).  
 Þor or Þorr (*Lond.*, *York.*).  
 Þoreil, Þoretel, or Þureil (*Lond.*, *Wilt.*).  
 Þorferð or Þorford (*Lond.*, *Norw.*).  
 Þorſtan or Þurſtan (*Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *Warw.*).  
*Þureotl* (*Lond.*).  
 Þurfurð or Þuruerð (*Norw.*).  
 Þurgrim or Þurngrim (*Line.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *York.*).  
 Þurrim or Þurrim [= Þurgrim] (*York.*).  
 Þurſtan, *see* Þorſtan.  
 Þuruerð, *see* Þurfurð.  
 Þurulf (*Stamf.*).



## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Bust I, with radiant crown. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 10.]

*Type i. var. a.*

Same.	Similar: annulet in field.
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[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 5.]

*Type i. var. b.*

Similar: bust I, diademed; in front, sceptre.	Same as Type i.
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[Hild., Pl. 12, Type A. var. a.]

*Type ii.*

Bust I, diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.
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[Cf. Pl. XXII. 8.]

*Type ii. var. a.*

Same.	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
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[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 6.]

*Type ii. var. b.*

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre.	Same as Type ii.
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[See No. 1113, p. 420.]

*Type iii.*

Bust I, diademed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Over short cross voided quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXII. 7.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type iii. var. a.*

Similar: bust r.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 13.]

*Type iii. var. b.*Similar: bust l., with radiate crown;  
no sceptre.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 7.]

*Type iii. var. c.**Bust l., diademed, &c., as Type iii.; but  
sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.**Similar: one pellet only at each angle  
of quadrilateral encircled.*[Hild., Pl. 13, *Type C var. d*.]*Type iv.*Bust l., diademed: in front, sceptre.  
Around, inscription divided by  
bust: outer circle.Long cross voided, each limb termi-  
nating in crescent; in centre, circle  
enclosing pellet, and in angles  
P A C X. Around, inscription:  
outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 14.]

*Type iv. var. a.*

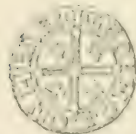
Same.

Similar: short cross voided, with no  
crescents at ends of limbs.

[Cf. Pl. XXVII. 14.]

*Type iv. var. b.*

Same.

*Similar: pellet at end of each limb of  
short cross voided, and inscription  
between two circles.*[Hild., Pl. 13, *Type D var. b*.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type v.*

Bust l., diademed; in front, sceptre (pennance). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, the limbs gradually expanding and united at base by two circles. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXII. 4.]

*Type v. var. a.*

Same.	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
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[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 8.]

*Type v. var. b.*

Same.	Similar: cross pattée in each angle of cross.
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[Sec No. 1179, p. 427.]

*Type vi.*

Bust l., diademed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXX. 14.]

*Type vii.*

Bust r., bearded, wearing pointed helmet and holding in r. hand sceptre, which terminates in cross.* fleure-de-lis on three pellets (pennance). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet, frequently enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXII. 1.]

*Type vii. var. a.*

Same.	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
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[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 9.]

*Type vii. var. b.*

Similar; bust l.	Same as Type vii.
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[Cf. Pl. XXII. 2.]

*Type viii.*

Bust r., bearded; wearing pointed helmet, and holding in r. hand sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided; annulet in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXVIII. 6.]

\* In describing the reverse of this type, unless otherwise stated, the sceptre terminates in a cross, that being the more common form.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type ix.*

King seated towards r., on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription; outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 2.]

*Type ix. var. a.*

Same.

Similar: annulet in two angles of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 10.]

*Type x.*

King seated towards r., on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription; outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription; outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 8.]

*Type xi.*

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription; outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 3.]

*Type xi. var. a.*

Same.

Similar; annulet in one angle of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 11.]

*Type xi. var. b.*

Same.

Similar to Type xi.; but no incurved segments of circle at ends of limbs of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXV. 6.]

*Type xii.*

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 2.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xiii.*

Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown, frequently surmounted by cross. Around, inscription between two circles, usually divided above by head.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 9.]

*Type xiii. var. a.*

Same. | Similar: annulet in field.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 12.]

*Type xiii. var. b.*

Same. | Similar to Type xiii.: pellet at end of each limb of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXV. 7.]

*Type xiv.*

Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown and holding sceptre directed over r. shoulder in r. hand and orb in l.; from each side of the crown depends a fillet terminating in three pellets. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 8.]

*Type xv.*

Bust r., wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 10.]

*Type xv. var. a.*

Same. | Similar: annulet instead of pyramid in one angle of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 13.]

*Type xv. var. b.*

Similar; bust l. | Same as Type xv.

[Cf. Pl. XXVII. 7.]

*Type xv. var. c.*

Similar; bust r.; no sceptre. | Similar: at end of each limb of cross, segment of circle curved outwards.

[Cf. Pl. XXIX. 10.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type xvi.*

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; each limb terminating in three crescents; annulet enclosing pellet in centre; in each angle, pyramid springing from centre and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVIII. 7.]

*Type xvii.*

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Across field and between two dotted lines P Λ X. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 14.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.]		
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1	✠EDPER· D RE·	✠PVL[F]RED ONEGELE· Wt. 18·5.	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XXII. 1.]		
	BAÐAN. [Bath.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
2	✠EDPE : RD RE	✠ÆGLM/ER ON BAÐ : Wt. 16·3	Ægelmaer.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
3	✠EDPERD RECX Λ	✠P/ÆDEL· ON BAÐA Wt. 16·5.	Wædel.
	z 2		



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
4	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆIELMÆR ON BÆÐ: Wt. 26·2.	Ægelmuor.
5	" " "	" " BÆÐ <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·2.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
6	✠EDPAR· D REX	✠GODRIC ON BÆÐAN: Wt. 21·0.	Godric.
7	" RE	✠GODRIC ONN BÆÐAN: Wt. 20·8.	
8	" REX	✠OŚMÆR ON BÆÐAN: Wt. 20·2.	Osmær.
9	" "	" " Wt. 20·7.	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
10	✠EAD PERD REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre, pom- mée. [Pl. XXII. 2.]	✠GODRIC ONN BÆÐAN: Wt. 20·4.	Godric.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
11	✠EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠GODRIC ON BÆÐAN Wt. 20·7.	Godric.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
12	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODRIC ON BÆÐEN: Wt. 20·8.	Godric.
13	✠EADPAR " "	✠OŚMÆR ON BÆÐEN Wt. 20·5. [Pl. XXII. 3.]	Osmær.
14	✠EADPAR " "	" ON BÆÐEN Wt. 20·2.	
15	✠ " " "	✠OŚMÆR: ON BÆÐEN Wt. 20·7.	
16	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠VRLL·EPINE ON BÆÐEN Wt. 20·0.	Urlewine?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
17	✠EADPARD REX A ·	✠OSMÆR O · N BADE Wt. 18·0.	Osmær.
18	✠EADRARD REX A	✠O · MÆR ON Wt. 17·2.	
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
19	✠EDPAD RE	✠VL · CHTEL O · N Wt. 13·5.	Ulfætel?
	<i>Type v.</i>		
20	✠EDPE : · RD REX :	✠ELMON ON BEDEFO · Wt. 24·5.	Ælmon.
21	” ” REX ·	✠SPOT ON BEDEFOR Wt. 25·7.	Spot or Swot.
	[Pl. XXII. 4.]		
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
22	✠EDPER · D REX	✠PVLFI ON BEDEFOR Wt. 20·0.	Wulfwi (= Wulfwine?).
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
23	EADPARD REX A · NGL ·	✠GODRIC O · N · BEDE Wt. 22·0.	Godric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
24	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON BEDEFO Wt. 20·6.	Godwine.
	[Pl. XXII. 5.]		
25	” ” ” Var. Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ · ILOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 18·5.	Sigod.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
26	EADPARDI REX A:	✠LEOFÐEƆN ON BED Wt. 15·4.	Leofðegn.
27	✠EADPARD REX AN:	✠SIGOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 16·5.	Sigod.
	BEDEPINE. [Bedwin.*]		
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
28	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠CILD ON BEDEPIND: Wt. 18·6.	Cild.
29	" " "	✠CILD: ON BEDEPINE Wt. 19·7.	
	[Pl. XXII. 6.]		
30	" " "	" " " Wt. 20·4.	
	BEORCLEA. [Berkeley.]		
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
31	✠DDE RDEX	✠EDLAR ON BEORC. Wt. 17·4.	Edgar.
	[Pl. XXII. 7.]		
	BRICGSTOF. [Bristol.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
32	✠EDPA RD RE	✠HPATEMAN ONBR Wt. 15·0.	Hwatemán.
	[Pl. XXII. 8.]		
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
33	✠EDPE: RD REX·.	✠ÆL·PIC: ON BRIC Wt. 15·0.	Ælfwig.

\* Great Bedwin in Wiltshire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
34	✠EDPE: RD REX.✠	✠ÆLFƿÆRD ON BRICST. Wt. 26.4.	Ælfward.
35	✠EDP RD REX	✠ÆÐESTAN ON BRI Wt. 17.6.	Æðestan.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
36	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFRIC ON BRVƿTO Wt. 20.5.	Ælfri.
37	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLFPINE ON BRE: Wt. 20.2.	Ælfwine or Elfwine.
38	" " "	✠ELFPINE ONBRVCSTO Wt. 20.6.	
39	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODPINE ON BREEC. Wt. 20.0.	Godwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
40	✠EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXII. 9.]	✠GODPINE ON BRVCE Wt. 16.7.	Godwine.
41	•EIIDDIIRI REC✠	" " BRVC Wt. 17.2.	
<i>Type xv.</i>			
42	✠EADPARD REX [Pl. XXII. 10.]	✠IELFƿINE ON BREC: Wt. 19.7.	Ælfwine.
43	✠EADPARD RE	✠CEORL ON BRVCC: Wt. 20.4.	Ceorl.
CÆNTƿARABYRIG, Etc. [Canterbury.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
44	✠EDPH. D RE [Pl. XXII. 11.]	✠BRVHAN OHCEN Wt. 16.0.	Bruman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
45	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DIRINC ONC Wt. 14.5.	Dirinc (= Wirine?).
46	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPARD ON CEN Wt. 13.0.	Edward.
47	✠EDPH RD E	✠ELFRED ON C/ENT Wt. 11.8.	Elfred.
48	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EVLDEPINE ONC. Wt. 14.6.	Guldewine.
49	✠EDRE RD RE	✠LEFSTAN ONCEN Wt. 15.7.	Lefstan or Lifstan (Leofstan).
50	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LIFSTAN ONCEN Wt. 11.5.	
51	" " "	✠LEOPFINE OH CENT Wt. 12.7.	Leofwine.
52	" " "	✠MANA ONCENT: Wt. 12.6.	Mana.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
53	✠EDPND RD EX V	✠BRVMNAN ON CENT Wt. 14.5.	Brumnan (Bruman).
54	✠EDPHDR RD E	✠EADPERD ON CECTN Wt. 17.2.	Eadwerd.
55	✠EDPN RD EX V	✠ELFRED ON EENCT. Wt. 14.5.	Elfred.
56	✠EDPNDE: D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EVLDEPNE ON CENT: Wt. 17.0.	Gyldewine.
57	✠EDPE: RD RCX:	✠EVLDEPINE ON CE Wt. 15.4.	
58	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EVLFINE ON CENT Wt. 16.2.	
59	✠EDPNER RD E	✠MAN: ON CENCTE: Wt. 16.2.	Man.
[Pl. XXII. 12.]			
60	✠EDPNE: RER	✠RVDCARL ON CENT: Wt. 16.2.	Rudearl.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
61	✠EDPER· D REEX :	✠ÆLFRED ON CENTPA Wt. 28·4.	Ælfred.
62	✠EDPE : ·RD REX	✠EDPERD ON CETPERECO Wt. 19·7.	Edwerd.
63	✠EDPNR· ·RD RE	✠LIFPINE ON CÆNT· · Wt. 16·0.	Lifwine (Leofwine).
[Pl. XXII. 13.]			
64	✠EDPE : ·RD REX· ·	✠MANNA ON CANTPA Wt. 25·7.	Manna.
65	✠EDPER D R·REE	✠PVLFRED ON CETPERE : Wt. 19·7.	Wulfred.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
66	✠EPDE· ·D PEX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EADPARD ON CÆNT· · Wt. 20·0.	Eadward.
67	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ENDPARD ON CÆNT Wt. 20·6.	
68	✠EDPER· D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EDPERD ON CÆNT : Wt. 21·5.	
69	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EL·RÆD ON CÆNTCÆ : Wt. 21·5.	Elræd.
70	✠EDPER· D RE✠	✠ELRED : O·N CENTPA· · Wt. 19·0.	
71	" " REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GXLDEPINE ON CÆNT Wt. 20·5.	Gyldewine.
72	✠EDPN ·RD REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	✠L·EOFSTAN ONCÆNT : Wt. 15·4.	Leofstan.
73	✠EDPE· RD RE	✠MANNA ON CANTP Wt. 21·0.	Manna.





No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
89	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFOTAN ON C/ENT : Wt. 21·5.	Liofstan.
90	” ” ”	✠LIOFPINE ON C/ENTN Wt. 18·5.	Liofwine.
91	” ” ”	” ” E/ENT Wt. 21·3.	
92	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠MANNE ON C/ENT : Wt. 20·4.	Manne (Manna).
93	✠EADPAR·. RD RE	✠MANNE ON C/ENTNE Wt. 20·2.	
94	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠SÆCOLF ON CANT·. Wt. 19·0.	Sæcolf.
95	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVLFPINE ON CANTC Wt. 22·0.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
96	EADPARD REX	✠ÆDRIC ON CANTV Wt. 14·8.	Ædrie.
97	EADPARD REX·	✠GILDEPINE· ON CA Wt. 17·4.	Gildewine (Gyldewine).
98	·EADPRD RE : X·	✠LEOFFNE· ON CAN Wt. 18·0.	Leofwine.
99	·EAD[P]RD RE : X·	✠LEOFFINE ” ” (Broken.)	
100	·EADPARD RE	✠MAN· ON CANTVR Wt. 15·9.	Man.
101	·EADPRD REX·	✠SIREÐ· ON CANTV Wt. 15·6.	Sired.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
102	EVDPRVD EX	✠ÆLFPEARD ON KEN Wt. 20·0.	Ælfweard.
103	EADPARD REX	✠MANA ON CANT Wt. 20·9.	Mana.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	CICESTRIE. [Chichester.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
104	✠EDPE RD R·	✠EDPI ON CICESI Wt. 11·3.	Edwig.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
105	✠EDPHE· RD RE	✠ÆLFINE ON CICAST : Wt. 17·2.	Ælfwine.
106	✠EDPE :· RD RE	.. .. CICALST Wt. 16·8.	
107	✠EDPE :· RD REX	✠ÆLFINE ON C[CE]STR : Wt. 25·0.	
108	.. .. REX :	✠ÆLPIN·E ON CICEST·R : Wt. 25·7.	
	[Pl. XXII. 14.]		
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
109	✠EDPE D RE : X·	✠ÆLFINE ON CICEIE· Wt. 20·0.	Ælfwine.
110	✠EDPER· D RE·	.. .. CICEOT Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XXIII. 1.]		
111	✠EDPE D RE : X·	✠ÆILFINE ON CICEIE· Wt. 20·0.	
112	✠EDPER D REX	✠EODPINE ON CICE : Wt. 20·5.	Godwine.
113	.. .. RE·	.. .. CICEOT Wt. 20·7.	
114	✠EDPER· D REX· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVLFRIC ON CICAST Wt. 20·3.	Wulfric.
115	✠EDPA· ID REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	.. .. CICEOT Wt. 20·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
116	EADPARD REX· ANGLOR	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICES·. Wt. 20·7.	Ælfwine.
117	” ” ANGLOR	✠ÆLFRIE: ON CICESOT·. Wt. 20·5.	
118	” ” ”	✠GODPINE ON CICES·. Wt. 20·2.	Godwine.
119	EADPPRD R: ✠ ANGLORV	✠GODPINE· ON CICESOT: Wt. 20·0.	
120	” ” ”	✠GODPINE: ON CICESOTN Wt. 20·3.	
121	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠PVLFRIC ON CICES·. Wt. 20·3.	Wulfrie.
122	EADPEARD REX ANGLOR [Pl. XXIII. 2.]	” ON CICESOT: Wt. 20·5.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
123	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICESOT Wt. 20·3.	Ælfwine.
124	” ” ” [Pl. XXIII. 3.]	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICESOT. Wt. 20·7.	
125	” ” ”	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICESOT Wt. 20·0.	
126	✠EADPAR ” ”	✠GODPINE ON CICESOT. Wt. 20·5.	Godwine.
127	” ” ”	✠GODPINE ON CICESOT Wt. 20·5.	
128	” ” ”	✠PVLFRIC ON CICESOT Wt. 20·4.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
129	EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFRIE ON CICESOT Wt. 17·5.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
130	EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXIII. 4.]	✠PVLFRIC ON CICE Wt. 17.0.	Wulfrie.
131	.. ..	" " " Wt. 18.0	
<i>Type xv.</i>			
132	EADPARD REX	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICEÐ Wt. 20.4.	Ælfwine.
133	.. ..	" " CICEÐT Wt. 21.0.	
134	.. ..	✠ÆELFPINE ON CICES Wt. 20.9.	
135	.. ..	✠PVLDRIC ON CICE Wt. 14.5.	Wuldrice (= Wulfrie?).
136	.. ..	✠PVLFRIC ON CICEST Wt. 21.2.	Wulfrie.
COLECEASTRE. [Colchester.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
137	✠EDPERD REX	✠BRVNHYSE ON COL·A (Twice pierced.)	Brunhyse.
138	✠EDPER RD RE	✠ELEPINE ON COLI Wt. 15.7.	Elfwine.
139	✠EDPERD REX	✠LEOPARD ON COLE Wt. 16.5.	Leofward.
140	✠EDPERD REX.	✠PVLFPINE ON COL·Æ Wt. 17.2.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
141	✠EDPEA·D REX.	✠BRIHTRIC ON COLECE: Wt. 15.2.	Brihtric.
142	✠EDPERD RD R. <i>Very scripte termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRVNNEÐE ON COLEC Wt. 21.0.	Brunnese (cf. Brun- hyse).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
143	✠EDPER D REX	✠DEORMAN ON COLECE Wt. 20·0.	Deorman.
144	✠EDPER D REX	✠LEOFORD ON COLEEE Wt. 16·7.	Leofword.
145	✠EDPER D REX	✠STANMÆR ON COL· Wt. 20·0.	Stanmæ.
146	✠EDPE: D REX	✠PVLFPINE ON COLECT Wt. 19·8.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
147	EADPARD EX ANGOL	✠PVLFPINE ON COLECET: Wt. 20·7.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
148	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠GODPINE ON COLECE: Wt. 21·3.	Godwine.
149	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDMAN ON COLECE Wt. 21·0.	Goldman.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
150	✠EADPARD REX	✠PVLFPINE ON COLECE Wt. 19·0.	Wulfwine.
[Pl. XXIII. 5.]			
CRECGELADE, CROCGELADE, Etc. [Cricklade.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
151	✠EDPE:· RD REX:	✠ÆILPINF ON CRECELA Wt. 26·5.	Æilwine (Ægelwine).
[Pl. XXIII. 6.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
152	✠EDPER D REX·	✠ÆIELPINE ON CREC: Wt. 19·6.	Ægelwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
153	✠EDPAR · D REX [Pl. XXIII. 7.]	✠LEOFRED ON CROC : Wt. 20·7.	Leofred.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
154	EADPARD REX ANGL ·	✠ÆGELPI : ON CRECELAD · Wt. 19·6.	Ægelwi[ne].
155	EDPARD REX A6ORVM	✠LEOFRED ON CREECA Wt. 21·3.	Leofred
<i>Type xi.</i>			
156	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFRED ON CRECEL Wt. 20·6.	Liofred (Leofred).
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
157	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXIII. 8.]	✠LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 20·0.	Leofred.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
158	EADPARD REX	✠LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 19·8.	Leofred.
DEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
159	✠EDPE RD R	✠FROM ON DEOR Wt. 16·9.	Fron (Froma).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
160	✠EDPER · D REX · [Pl. XXIII. 9.]	✠SPATIC ON DERBII : Wt. 18·0.	Swatic.
<i>Type v.</i>			
161	✠EDPE : RD REX.	✠FROME ON DEORBE Wt. 24·7.	Fromc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
162	✠EDPE RD REX	✠LEDFPINE ON DEOR: Wt. 22·2.	Leofwine.
163	✠·EDPE: ·RD REX [Pl. XXIII. 10.]	✠SPERTINC ON DEORB Wt. 27·7.	Swertinc.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
164	✠EDPE RD RE	✠FROME ON DOREBI (Broken.)	Frome.
165	✠EDPE RD R	✠SPRTINC ON DORB Wt. 21·0.	Swertinc.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
166	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	✠FROMA ON DOR· Wt. 22·0.	Froma.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
167	·EADPARD REX·	✠COLBIN ON DREB Wt. 17·9.	Colbin.
DOFERAN OR DOFEREN. [Dover.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
168	✠EDPER· DREX ·	✠·BOLA ONNDOFRAN: Wt. 18·5.	Boga.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
169	✠EDPA RD R. [Pl. XXIII. 12.]	✠CINSTAN ONDOF Wt. 18·2.	Cinstan.
170	✠EDR RD RE	✠PIN2··TAN ON DOFR Wt. 12·0.	Winstan.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
171	✠EDPA RD REX: [Pl. XXIII. 13.]	✠CINSTAN ON DOIRI Wt. 17·3.	Cinstan.
172	✠EDPNR D RE	✠ETSIGE ON DOFR·: Wt. 16·6.	Etsige (Eadsige). 2 A

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
173	✠EDDA RD REX	✠CINSTAN ON DOF: Wt. 26·8.	Cinstan.
174	✠EDP: RD REX:	✠CNOTAN ON DOFER Wt. 17·0.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
175	✠EDPR· D REX A	✠CILPI: ON DOFCREN (Broken.)	Cilwi (= Ccolwi).
176	✠EDPER D REX	✠CNOTAN ON DOFER Wt. 19·4.	Cinstan.
177	✠EDPER· D PEX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠CNSTAN ON DOFER: Wt. 17·4.	
178	" D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	" " Wt. 18·6.	
179	" " RE·	✠CNOTAN ON DOFERE· Wt. 19·2.	
180	✠EDPER D REX	" " DOFERER Wt. 20·0.	
181	✠EDPR· D REX	✠GODPINE ON DOFER: Wt. 19·7.	Godwine.
182	✠EDPE· D REX	" " DOFERE Wt. 19·6.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
183	EADPADD RX ANG·	✠CILPI: ON DOFERENN Wt. 19·8.	Cilwi (= Ccolwi).
184	EADPERD RAX ANGORV	✠CNOTAN: ON DOFERE Wt. 20·5.	Cinstan.
185	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠GODPINE ON DOFER Wt. 21·0.	Godwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
186	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠CILPI: ON DOFERE Wt. 20·4.	Cilwi (= Ccolwi).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
187	EADPARD ANGLÖ	✠GODPINE : ON DOFER: Wt. 20·3.	Godwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
188	✠EADPARD RE	✠CINOTAN ON DOFE Wt. 15·7.	Cinstan.
189	✠EADPARD RE·AN	✠MANPINE ON DOFR· Wt. 18·0.	Manwine.
190	” ” ”	” ” ” (Broken.)	
191	EADDARD PEX	✠PVL·FPVRD ON DO Wt. 16·6.	Wulfward.
[Pl. XXIII. 14.]			
<i>Type xv.</i>			
192	EADPARD REX	✠CEOLPI ON DOFERE Wt. 20·0.	Ceolwi (cf. Cilwi).
193	” ”	✠MANPINE ON DOFER: Wt. 18·6.	Manwine.
DORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
194	✠EDPE· RD RC :	✠PVLSTAN ON DOR Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17·0.	Wulstan.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
195	✠EIREDR D RE	✠BLACAMAN DOR Wt. 16·5.	Blacaman.
<i>Type v.</i>			
196	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠HPATEMAN ON DORC Wt. 25·6.	Hwatemán.
[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
197	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BLAREMAN ONDOR Wt. 20·1.	Blareman (= Blacaman?). 2 A 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
198	EADPARD REX :	✠BLACAMON ON DO Wt. 17.0.	Blacaman.
199	EADRARD REX AN	✠BLAREMAN ON DORC <i>Var.</i> Two crosses saltire in field. Wt. 16.4.	Blareman (= Blacaman?).
	[Pl. XXIV. 2.]		
	DYRHAM OR DEORHAM.* [Derham.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
200	✠EAD RD R	PVLEAR O DYR. Wt. 11.2.	Wulgar (Wulfgar).
	[Pl. XXIV. 3.]		
201	" " "	" " " Wt. 9.2.	
202	✠EDPE RD R.	" " " Wt. 10.4.	
	EADMUNDSBYRIG. [St. Edmundsbury.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
203	✠EDPER ·D REEX :	✠MORCEREE ON EDMVN Wt. 25.0.	Morcere.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
204	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠MORCRE ON EADMVN Wt. 19.5.	Morcere.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
205	·EADPARD REX ·	✠MARCERE ON EAD Wt. 17.6.	Marcere (Morcere).

\* See Introduction.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ECXECEASTER OR EXCESTER. [Exeter.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
206	✠EDPER RE·X Π··	✠EDMÆR ON EXCEST Wt. 18·0.	Edmær.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
207	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVLMAR ONECX Wt. 17·3.	Wulmær.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
208	✠EDPE RD RE	✠PVL MÆR ON ECXE·· Wt. 19·0.	Wulmær.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
209	✠EDPER D REX··	✠LE·OFF·INC O EC Wt. 17·0.	Leofwine.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
210	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠EDSIE ON EXCESTR· Wt. 26·2.	Edsie.
211	” ” ”	✠EDPII ON EX·CEEST· Wt. 26·8.	Edwi(g).
212	” ” ”	✠HVNEPINE ON EXC: Wt. 26·8.	Hunewine.
213	✠EDPRE·· RD REX:	✠SQ·PINE ON EXSCEX: Wt. 17·0.	Sæwine.
214	✠EDPA·· RD RE	✠PVL MÆR ON EXSCEX Wt. 17·6.	Wulmær.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
215	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆL·FRIC ON EXCE8 Wt. 21·0.	Ælfrie.
216	✠EDPER D REX·	✠CEPINE ON EXCE8OT Wt. 20·6.	Cewine.
217	✠EDPAR D REX	✠ERFRIC ON EXCE8TR Wt. 17·3.	Erfric (cf. Ælfrie).



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
218	✠EDPER D REI <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LIFINE ON EXECESTR Wt. 20·6.	Lifine.
219	✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆPINE ON EXECE Wt. 18·4.	Sæwine.
220	" " "	✠PVLMER ON EXECE Wt. 20·6.	Wulmær.
221	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	" " EXECE Wt. 20·8.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
222	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠ÆLFRIE ON EX·EC· Wt. 20·2.	Ælfrie.
223	" " "	✠ÆLFRIE ON EXECES Wt. 20·0.	
224	" " ANGLOR	✠LIF·N·IE ON EXECES Wt. 20·6.	Lifine.
225	" " ANGL	✠PVLN·ER ON EXC Wt. 20·4.	Wulmær.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
226	✠EADPAR RD RE A	✠ÆLFRIE ON EXECE Wt. 18·7.	Ælfrie.
227	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆLFRIE ON EXECEOT Wt. 22·4.	
228	✠EADPAR RD RE A	✠ÆLFRIE ON EXECEOTTE Wt. 20·0.	
229	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIFINE ON EXECEOT Wt. 20·0.	Lifine.
230	" " "	✠PICINE ON EXECEOT Wt. 21·3.	Wicing.
[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			
231	" " REI	✠PVLN·ER ON EXECEOT Wt. 20·0.	Wulmær.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
232	EADPARD RE:	✠EADPARD ON E Wt. 18.0.	Eadward.
233	„ REX:	✠LIFING ON EXECE Wt. 16.0.	Lifing.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
234	EADPARD REX:	✠SIEPINE ON EXEEE Wt. 22.6.	Sæwine.
235	„ REX:	✠PVLFFINE ON EXECE Wt. 18.4.	Wulfwine.
236	„ REX A	„ „ „ Wt. 19.0.	
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
237	✠DPA P REX A	✠OÐNINE ON EOFE: Wt. 16.0.	Oðinne (Oðin).
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
238	EDPÆ D RE✠ A	✠ÆLFPINE ON EOFE Wt. 16.6.	Ælfwine.
239	✠EDPÆ P RE✠ A	✠ARBETEL „ „ Wt. 16.2.	Arbetel (= Arncetel?).
240	✠EDP: P RE✠:	✠ARNCETEL ON EOFERPIC Wt. 15.7.	Arncetel.
241	✠FDDER D RE✠ A	✠ARNCETEL „ „ Wt. 15.7.	
[Pl. XXIV. 5.]			
242	✠DPER P REX A	✠ARNGRIN ON EOF Wt. 16.5.	Arngrim.
243	✠PPE P REX A	✠ELEPINE ON EOFEP Wt. 16.3.	Elewine.
244	✠EDPER D RE✠ A	✠IOLANA OH EOFE Wt. 15.7.	Iolana.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
243	✠OPER P REX Λ	✠ODIN ONN EOEFRIC Wt. 16·4.	Osin.
246	✠EDPER D RE✠:	✠R/EFEN ON EOFER· Wt. 16·2.	Ræfen.
247	✠DPER R RE✠ Λ	" " " Wt. 14·7.	
248	✠PPER P RE✠ Λ	✠R/EFN ON EOEFEI Wt. 16·3.	
249	✠DPER D RE✠ Λ	✠S/EFVHEL ON EOF: Wt. 13·2.	Sæfuhel (= Sæfugel?).
250	✠PIER P REX Λ	✠SEFVEL ON EOFER Wt. 15·5.	
251	✠EDPER D REX Λ	✠SEVLΛ ONN EOEER Wt. 16·0.	Seula.
252	" " "	✠SEVL·ΛΛ ONN EOEFR Wt. 15·8.	
253	✠EDPE: P RE✠:	✠STIRCOLL ON EOFF· Wt. 15·9.	Stircol.
254	✠EDPER: D RE✠	" " " Wt. 16·0.	
255	EDPER P RE✠ Λ	✠VLFEETEL ON EOF· Wt. 16·5.	Ulfætel.
256	✠EDPE· P REX Λ	✠VNOLF ON EOFER· Wt. 14·4.	Unolf.
257	✠EDPAR· D REX	✠DVRIM ON EOF· Wt. 16·5.	Þurrim (Þurgrim).
<i>Type ii.</i>			
258	✠ERI RD RE	✠L·CI O·N EIOER Wt. 11·8.	Lifc (= Lifine?).
259	" " "	" " " Wt. 11·0.	
260	✠EDPI RD RE	✠LIFICE ON EOF: Wt. 12·0.	
HALFPENNY.			
261	... DR ...	.... CEN ON EO Wt. 6·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
262	✠EDPI RD RE	✠ÆLFER ONEOF : Wt. 17.5.	Ælfere.
263	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ARNCEL· ONEOFE Wt. 18.0.	Arncel (Arncetel).
[Pl. XXIV. 6.]			
264	” ” ”	✠ARNGRIM ON EO Wt. 16.7.	Arngrim.
265	✠EDPA RD RE	” ONEOF Wt. 17.4.	
266	✠EDP RD RE✠	✠ELFERE ON ECR Wt. 17.8.	Elfere (Ælfere).
267	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ELFPINE ONEOFI Wt. 16.8.	Elfwine.
268	✠EDPER RD RE	✠EOLA ON EOFR· Wt. 16.9.	Eola.
269	✠EDPI RD RE	✠IVCBTEL ON EOF Wt. 17.2.	Iugblet (= Iugctel ? cf. Iocetel).
270	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOFNOÐ ONEO Wt. 19.3.	Leofnoð.
271	✠EDP: RD RE	✠SÆFVCEP ONEO Wt. 17.3.	Sæfucef (= Sæfugel?).
272	✠EDPA RD R:	” ” Wt. 16.6.	
273	✠EDPA RD R:	✠SÆVLA ON EOF: Wt. 17.3.	Seula.
274	✠EDPI RD RE	✠ÐOR ON EOFR Wt. 18.7.	Þor.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
275	✠EADPE REX	✠ÆLFNERC ON EOFR· Wt. 14.4.	Ælfhere.
276	✠EDPER D REX:	✠ÆLFPINE OÆOF: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfwine.
277	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠ÆLFPINE ON EOF Wt. 16.0.	
278	✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆLFDINE ON EONR· Wt. 17.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
279	†EDPER · D REX·	†ÆRNGRIM ON EOFERP Wt. 18·7.	Ærngrim.
280	†EDP· ·ERD ERX	†EL·TAN ON EOFEERI· Wt. 17·5.	Eltan.
281	†EDPE RD RE·	" " " Wt. 17·7.	
282	†EDPER D RE†	†ELTAN ON EOFRPI Wt. 15·4.	
283	" " "	†ER·VICIL ON EOFER Wt. 15·6.	Erneil (Erneytel).
284	" " REX	†ERNCYTEL ON EOF· Wt. 18·2.	Erneytel.
285	†EDPE· · D RE†:	†IVRELEL· OH EOFER· Wt. 16·4.	Iurelel ? (= Iucetel ?).
286	†EDP· · E RE·X	†RÆFEN ON EONEO Wt. 18·0.	Ræfen.
287	·EDPER ERX	†SÆFVHEL ON EOFR Wt. 14·0.	Sæfuhel (= Sæfugel ?).
288	†EDPE · D REX:	†SEVLA ON EOFER· Wt. 17·3.	Scula.
289	†EDP D REX	†ÐO·R ON EOFEERPI Wt. 16·2.	Ðor.
290	†EDPE ·RD RE·X·	†ÐVRGRIH ON EOFE· Wt. 16·6.	Þurgrim.
291	†EDPE D RE†:	†ÐVRIGRIH ON EOF Wt. 16·5.	
HALFPENNY.			
292	.... PER R ...	†ERN ..... OFER Wt. 7·7.	Erngrim ? (Arngrim).
Type iii. var. b.			
293	†EDP· ERD REX Λ [Pl. XXIV. 7.]	†OÐEM ON EFRPPIC· Wt. 16·0.	Oðen.
Type v. var. a.			
294	†EDP ·RD RE†: [Pl. XXIV. 8.]	†ÆLFPINEE ON EOFERI Wt. 26·8.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
295	✠EDPAR D RECX: <i>Var. Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ARCXTEL ON EOFERPI Wt. 26·2.	Arncytel.
296	✠EDPAR ·D RECX·	✠ARNGRIM ON EOF Wt. 17·6.	Arngrim or Erngrim.
297	” ” RECX: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	” ” EOFE Wt. 17·6.	
298	” D RECX: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	” ” EOFER: Wt. 24·7.	
299	✠EDPER ·D REEX	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 27·2.	
300	✠EDPERN RD REX:	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFERPI Wt. 27·0.	
301	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠ARNGRIM OA ONEO Wt. 18·0.	
302	✠EDRER ·D REEX:	✠ERNGRIM ON EOFER: Wt. 26·8.	
303	✠EDPR RD REX:	✠ERNGRIM ON EOFERPI: Wt. 26·5.	
304	✠EDPAR ·D RECX·	✠LEOLA ON EOFERPI Wt. 18·0.	Geola.
305	✠EDPR RD REX:	✠IOLĀ ON EOFERPICC: Wt. 22·5.	Iola.
306	✠EDPE: ·RD REX.	✠LEOFENOD ON EOFE: Wt. 28·3.	Leofnoð.
307	✠EDPĀR D RE·X: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GEVLA ON EOFERI Wt. 26·4.	Seula.
308	✠EDPAR ·D RECX.	✠SEVL·A ON EOFERP Wt. 18·5.	
309	✠EDPĀR ·DRD RE	” ” EOFERP. Wt. 18·0.	
310	✠DPEI ·RD RE✠:	✠GEVLA ON EOFERPIC Wt. 26·0.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
311	✠EDPAR ·D REEX.	✠STYRCOL ON EOFR Wt. 16·5.	Styrcol.
312	✠EDP: RD REX:	✠UTYRCOL ON EOFRP. Wt. 27·3.	
313	✠EDPAR ·RECX <i>Far Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠SPERTCOL ONEOF Wt. 17·5.	Swertcol.
314	✠EDPA ·RD RE	✠VLFCIL ON EOFR. Wt. 17·0.	Ulfeil (Ulfcetel).
315	✠EDPAR ·D RECX	✠VLFCIL ·ON EOFRPI Wt. 18·3.	
316	✠EDPA: ·RD RCX	✠PINTEFVHEL ONEO Wt. 17·5.	Winterfuhel (Winter- fugel).
317	✠EDPA RD RE	✠PINTERFVH ONEOF Wt. 17·3.	
318	✠EDPAR ·D REX.	✠DORR ON EOFRPIC Wt. 18·7.	Dorr.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
319	✠EDPER ·D REX	✠GODPINE ON EOFR · (Broken.)	Godwine.
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
320	✠EDPAR ·D RE ·	✠ARNCEL ON EOFR · Wt. 21·2.	Arncetel.
321	✠EDPA ·RD R ·	✠ARNCEL ·ON EOFE Wt. 20·7.	
322	" " "	" " EOFR · Wt. 21·7.	
323	✠EDPER ·D REX	✠ARNGRIM ON EOEE Wt. 20·3.	Arngrim.
324	✠EDPA ·RD R ·	" " EOFR Wt. 21·0.	
325	✠EDPAR ·D RE ·	" " EOFR · Wt. 21·7.	
326	✠EDP RD E ·	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moncyer.
327	✠EDPAR D RE·	✠IOL·E ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21·7.	Iole.
328	✠EDPA RD DX	✠LEOFENOD ①NE①F Wt. 22·0.	Leofnoð.
329	✠EDPERD REX··	” ON EOFE Wt. 21·7.	
330	✠EDPER·· D RX	✠RAFEN ON EOFRP Wt. 21·0.	Rafen.
331	✠EDPAE· RD RX	✠R·AFEN ON EOFRPI Wt. 20·2.	
332	✠EDPAR· D R·	✠SCVLE ON EOFRICE Wt. 19·8.	Seule (Seula).
333	✠EDPAR· D REX	✠SCVLE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·7.	
334	✠EDRER· D REI·	✠STIRCOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·5.	Stircol.
335	✠EDP·E· D RD	✠STIRCOL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·2.	
336	✠EDPER D REX	” ” EOFRP Wt. 18·5.	
337	✠EDP· ARD X	✠SPARTCOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·0.	Swartcol.
[Pl. XXIV. 9.]			
338	✠EDPER· D REX	✠SPARTCOL ON EOER Wt. 21·0.	
339	✠EDPA· RD R	✠VLFCETEL ①N EOFR Wt. 20·7.	Ulfetel.
340	✠EDPEA·· RD X	✠VLFCETEL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 22·4.	
341	✠EDPER· D REI·	✠PINTERFV6EL· ON EO Wt. 21·3.	Winterfugel.
342	✠EDPAR· D RI·	✠PINTERFV6L ON EOF Wt. 20·3.	
343	✠EDPER· D REX	✠DORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 19·2	Dorr.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
344	EADVEARDVS REX AN	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 11.5.	Arngrim.
345	EDPAD RX AN6ORA.	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 22.5.	
346	EADPARD REX AN6ORV	✠IOLA ON EOFR. Wt. 22.0.	Iola.
347	EADPARD REX AN6L.	✠SEVLA ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21.5.	Seula.
348	.. RX AN6.	✠SNEABVRN ON EOFE Wt. 21.0.	Sneaburn (Sneaborn).
<i>Type ix. var. a.</i>			
349	EDPARD X ACLORO.	✠IOKETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20.4.	Ioketel (Iocetel).
350	EDPR RX AN6LOP	✠OðGRIM ON EFRPI Wt. 21.0.	Oðgrim.
351	EDPAD X AN[6L]ORA.	✠VLFCETL ON EOFRP Wt. 21.7.	Ulfcetel.
352	.. RX AN6LOR	✠VLFCIL ON EOFRPIC. Wt. 20.5.	Ulfel (Ulfcetel).
353	EDPAD RX AN6LOR	✠DORR ONN EOFRPC Wt. 19.7.	Dorr.
[Pl. XXIV. 10.]			
354	EADPARD REX AN6L.	.. ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20.7.	
355	EDPAD RX AN6LOR	.. ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20.7.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
356	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠OðGRIM ON EOFI Wt. 19.2.	Oðgrim.
<i>Type xi. var. a.</i>			
357	✠EDPARD REX	✠ARNCETL ON EOFRP Wt. 20.2.	Arncetel.
358	✠EDPAER D R	✠ARNCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 19.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
359	✠EDPAR· D RE	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 18·0.	Arngrim.
360	✠EDPARD D RE·	✠IOCITEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20·0.	Iocitel.
361	✠EADPA· RD RE	✠IOCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·6.	
362	✠EADPR· D RE	✠OÐBERN ON EOFR Wt. 20·4.	Oðbern.
363	✠EADPRD D RE	✠OÐBORN ON EOFR Wt. 21·2.	
364	✠EDPAED D RE	✠OÐGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 20·4.	Oðgrim.
365	✠EDPAR D RE·	✠SEVLA ON EOFRPICE Wt. 20·3.	Seula.
366	✠EADPAR D RE·	✠SEVLAE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·7.	
[Pl. XXIV. 11.]			
367	✠EDPAR D RE	✠SNEBORN ON EOF Wt. 21·7.	Sneborn.
368	✠EADPAR D RE·	✠SPARTEOL ON EO Wt. 21·0.	Swartcol.
369	✠EDPARD D RE·	✠VLFTTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·0.	Ulfctel.
370	✠EDPARD „	„ „ EOFP Wt. 20·6.	
371	„ „	„ „ EOFRP Wt. 20·6.	
372	✠EDPARI D RE	✠ÐORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·9.	Þorr.
373	✠EDPARD D RE·	„ „ EOFRPIC Wt. 20·3.	
<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i>			
374	✠EDPARDE REX	✠ARCEL ON EOFRPI Wt. 17·8.	Arce (= Arncetel?).
375	„ „	ARCIL ON EOFRP Wt. 18·7.	
376	„ „	✠ARNCTEL ONEOF Wt. 20·0.	Arncetel.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
377	✠EADPARED RE	✠ARNGRIM ON E. Wt. 18.4.	Arngrim.
378	✠EADPARD RE	" " EOI Wt. 18.0.	
379	✠EDPARDE REX	✠IOCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 17.0.	Ioctel.
380	" "	" " EOFRPI Wt. 17.6	
[Pl. XXIV. 12]			
381	✠EADPARD RE✠	" " EORP Wt. 18.4.	
382	✠EADPARD RE	✠OVÐOLF ON EOFR Wt. 15.3.	Onðolf or Oðolf.
383	✠EDPARD REX AN	✠OÐOLF ON EOFR Wt. 18.0.	
384	EADPARD RE✠ AN	✠OÐBEN ON EOFRI Wt. 17.0.	Oðbeorn.
385	" " "	✠OÐBEORN ON EOFR Wt. 15.0.	
386	EDPARD REXX	✠OÐBOREN ON EO Wt. 17.2.	
387	✠EADPARD REX	✠OÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 16.2.	Oðgrim.
388	EDPARD REX AN	" " EOFR Wt. 18.1.	
389	" " "	" " EOFRR Wt. 16.6.	
390	✠EAD[PA]RD REX	" [ON ]EOFRP (Broken.)	
391	✠EADPARD RE✠ A	✠SEVLA ON EOF Wt. 16.8.	Scula.
392	EADPARD " "	" " EOFRP Wt. 18.0.	
393	✠EDPARDE REX	" " EOFERP Wt. 18.0.	
394	✠EDPARED REHX	✠SNÆBORN ON EOF Wt. 18.6.	Snæborn.
395	" "	✠SNEBORN " " " " " " " " Wt. 15.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
396	✠EADPARD REX A	✠SNEBORN ON EOFR Wt. 15.9.	
397	✠EDPARDE REX A	✠SPARTCOL ON EOF Wt. 16.3.	Swartcol.
398	✠EADPARD RE ✠ A	" " EOFR Wt. 14.0.	
399	" REX	✠SPRTCOL ONEOFR Wt. 17.6.	
400	EADPARD REX A	✠VLFCIL ON EOFR Wt. 12.0.	Ulfeil (Ulfætel).
401	EADPARD REX AI	✠VLFCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 15.5.	Ulfætel.
402	✠EADPARD REH ✠	" " Wt. 18.6.	
403	" REX	✠DORR ON EOFR Wt. 18.0.	Dorr.
404	EADPARD RE ✠ A	" " EOFRP Wt. 18.6.	
405	EADPARD REX AN :	" " EOFRP Wt. 17.5.	
<i>Type xv. var. a.</i>			
406	EADPARD REX	✠ALEIF ON EOFRPICC Wt. 19.6.	Aleof.
407	" REX :	✠ALEOF ON EOFRP Wt. 20.9.	
408	" REX	✠EARCIL ON EOFRP: Wt. 20.6.	Earcil.
409	" "	" " Wt. 22.5.	
410	" "	" " EOFRPIC Wt. 20.8.	
[Pl. XXIV. 13.]			
411	" "	✠IOCCETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20.7.	Iocetel.
412	" "	" " Wt. 22.2.	
413	" "	✠OVÐBEARN ON EO Wt. 21.4.	Oudbearn, Oðborn, &c. 2 B



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
414	EADPARD REX	✠OVÐBORN ON EOFR Wt. 19·0.	
415	„ „	✠OÐBORN ON EOFRR Wt. 20·6.	
416	EDRRDI „	✠OVÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22·0.	Outgrin.
417	EADPARD „	✠OVÐVLF ON EOFEI Wt. 21·0.	Outulf.
418	„ RX	✠OVÐÐVLF ON EOFE Wt. 22·6.	
419	„ REX	✠SEVLA ON EOFER Wt. 22·2.	Seula.
420	„ RX	„ „ EOFR Wt. 22·0.	
421	„ REX	✠SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt. 22·0.	Snebearn (Snæborn).
422	„ „	✠SNEBEARN ON EO Wt. 23·2.	
423	„ „	✠SNEBRN ON EOFRPIE Wt. 20·2.	
424	„ X	✠SPEARTCOL ON EO Wt. 20·8.	Swartcol (Swartcol).
425	„ REX	„ „ EOF Wt. 21·6.	
426	„ RX	✠VLFCE TL ON EOFER Wt. 18·5.	Ulfcetel.
427	„ REX	✠ÐOR ON EOFERPIE : Wt. 19·8.	Þor or Þorr.
428	„ „	✠ÐORR ON EOFRPIE Wt. 20·0.	
Type xvii.			
429	EADPARD REX	✠SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt. 21·0.	Snebearn (Snæborn).

[Pl. XXIV. 14.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester.]		
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
430	✠ED[PE] ARD· R	✠L·EOFFINE ON GIF... (Broken.)	Leofwine.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
431	✠EDPE : RD REX :	✠OSPARD ON GIFELC : Wt. 25·5.	Osward.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
432	✠EDPER REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODRIC ON GIFELC : <i>Var. A straight line across one limb of cross.</i> Wt. 20·6.	Godric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
433	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠GODRIC ON GIEELC <i>Var. A straight line across one limb of cross.</i> Wt. 20·5.	Godric.
434	” ” ”	” ” GIEELC <i>Var. A straight line across one limb of cross.</i> Wt. 20·0.	
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
435	✠EADPARD RE·X AN	✠ÆGLPINE ON GIFEL <i>Var. A straight line above and below cross.</i> Wt. 16·4.	Ægelwine.
	GIPESƿIC. [Ipswich.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
436	✠EDPER D REX ·A·	✠LEOFSTAN ON GIPE : Wt. 17·7.	Leofstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
437	✠EDPE RD RE	✠BYNINC ON GIP Wt. 17½.	Brunine.
438	" " RE	✠EDPI ON GIPES Wt. 13½.	Edwi[g].
439	" " RE	✠P.VL·SIE ON GIP Wt. 17½.	Wulsic.
<i>Type v.</i>			
440	✠EDPE RD REX: [Pl. XXV. 1.]	✠LIFIC ONO GIPESPIC: Wt. 27·0.	Lific (Lifine).
<i>Type xi.</i>			
441	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠BRVMAN ON GIPESPI Wt. 20·7.	Bruman.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
442	EDPARD RX	✠ELFPINE ON GIPPE Wt. 16·0.	Elfwine.
443	EADPARD RE	✠BRIHTRIC ON GIPP Wt. 15·6.	Brihtric.
444	EADPARD REX	✠BRINTRIC ON GIPE Var. Crescent in field. Wt. 15·0.	
445	EADPARD RX	✠BRVM ON GIPPES	Brum(an).
446	EADPARD RE	✠BRVNINC ON GIPPE Wt. 16·6.	Brunine.
447	" "	✠LEOFDOLD " " Wt. 16·3.	Leofwold.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
448	EADPARD REX	✠IELFPINE ON GIPP Wt. 20·9.	Elfwine.
449	EAPARD REX E °	" " " " Wt. 18·9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
450	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVL·FPERD ON GLEP Wt. 17·2.	Wulfwerd.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
451	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOFNOÐ ON GLE Wt. 17·0.	Leofnoð.
452	✠EDP·ARD·	✠PVLPIG ON Wt. 14·0.	Wulwig.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
453	✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆIELRIC ON GLEPE Wt. 17·4.	Ægelric.
454	✠EDPE : RD REX :	✠EAPVLF ON GLEPECE : Wt. 24·4.	Eawulf.
455	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠LEOFN ON GLEACE Wt. 16·9.	Leofn.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
456	✠EDPA·RD RE	✠ÆILRIC ON GL·EPEC : Wt. 20·7.	Ælric (Ægelric).
457	✠EDPAR·D REX	✠ÆLESIIIE ON GLEPEC Wt. 20·0.	Ælfsiie (cf. Ælfsige).
458	✠EDPA·RD RE·	✠GODRIC ON GLEPE : Wt. 21·3.	Godric.
459	✠EDPE D RE· <i>Var. Pellet behind bust.</i>	✠IVLFERD O GLEP : Wt. 21·0.	Iulferð.
460	( <i>Double struck.</i> )	✠PVLFLET ON GLEPE : Wt. 20·2.	Wulfget.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
461	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠GODPINE ON GLEPECST Wt. 16·3.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
462	EADY·RD REX AN·GLOFX	✠LEOFSTAN ON GLEP Wt. 18·8.	Leofstan.
463	EADPEARD REX AN·	✠SELCPINE ON GLEPEC Wt. 19·7.	Selcwine.
464	EADPEARD REX ANGLO·	✠SILAC ON GLEPL Wt. 20·0.	Silac.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
465	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTNONÐ ONCLEP: (Pierced.)	Brihtnoð?
466	✠EDPARD· RD RE	✠GOLFPINE ON GLEPC: Wt. 20·6.	Guolfwine.
467	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON GLEPECE Wt. 20·2.	Liofwine.
468	✠EADP RD RE	✠PVLFPARD ONCLEPECC Wt. 20·6.	Wulfward.
[Pl. XXV. 2.]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
469	EADPARD RE·	✠SILAC· ON GLEPE Wt. 17·0.	Silac.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
470	EADPARD RE	✠SIL·AC ON GLEPE Wt. 18·4.	Silac.
GRANTEBRYCGE.			
[Cambridge.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
471	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ETSTAN ON ERA Wt. 18·0.	Etstan (Edstan).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
472	✠EDPER·D REX	✠ELFPINE ONC ONR· Wt. 16·8.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
473	✠EDPER ·D REEX: (Double struck.)	✠ELFPINON CRANTE. Wt. 26·6.	Elfwine.
474	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠COTSVNV ON CRANTE Wt. 26·7.	Gotsunu.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
475	✠EDPER D REX [Pl. XXV. 3.]	✠CLODPINE ON CRANT Wt. 18·3.	Godwine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
476	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠ELFPIG ON CRAN Wt. 20·6.	Ælfwig.
477	EADPRD REX ANGLOR	✠CLODPINE ON CRANT: Wt. 20·3.	Godwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
478	✠EDPAR ·RD REX	✠EADIERD ONCRAN Wt. 19·8.	Eadwerd.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
479	EADPARD REX AD	✠GODLAMB ONCRA: Wt. 16·2.	Godlamb.
480	„ RE:	✠SÆCOL ON GRANIV Wt. 16·0.	Sæcol.
481	„ REX A	✠PIBEARN ONCRA Wt. 15·2.	Wibearn.
GULDEFORDA OR GILDEFORDA. [Guildford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
482	✠EDP RD R·	✠ELFPINE ON GV. Wt. 16·9.	Elfwine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
483	✠EDPA ·RD RE:	✠BLACEMAN ON GYL Wt. 18·0.	Blaceman.
484	✠EDPE ·RD RE	✠BLACEMAN ON CVL Wt. 16·0.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
485	✠EDPNR D REX.	✠BLACMAN ON EYLD: Wt. 19.3.	Blaceman (Blaceman).
486	" " "	✠BLACMAN ON EYLD. Wt. 20.3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
487	EADVVERDVS REX ANGLO	✠BLACEMAN ON GIL Wt. 21.0.	Blaceman.
488	" " "	" " GYLDEOR Wt. 19.9.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
489	✠EADPA. RD RE	✠ÆLFRIE: ON GILLDEFOR Wt. 19.4.	Ælfrie.
490	✠EADPAR. RD RE	" " " Wt. 20.1.	
[Pl. XXV. 4.]			
491	✠EADPAR. RD RE	✠BLAEEMAN ON GILDE Wt. 19.5.	Blaceman.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
492	✠EADPARD REX:	✠ÆLFRIE. ON GILDE Wt. 16.7.	Ælfrie.
493	✠ " REX AN	OFEDJID NO OIRFJL ✠ Wt. 14.0.	
HÆSTINGA OR HESTINGPORT. [Hastings.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
494	✠EDPAR D RE	✠BRID ON HÆSTI Wt. 17.5.	Brid (cf. Brand).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
495	EDPNDR R DEX	✠BRID: ON HESTST: Wt. 24.3.	Brid.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
496	✠EDPE: RD RE✠:	✠BRID ON H/EOTINPO: Wt. 15·9.	Brid.
497	✠EDPNER· D RE	” ” HESTINPOR <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18·0.	
498	✠EDDE . . RE	✠LEOFpine ON H/ES Wt. 26·0.	Leofwine or Lifwine.
499	✠EDPN· RD RE	✠LEOFpine ON H/ESTC Wt. 17·4.	
500	✠EDPE· RD· RE	✠LEOFpine ON H/ESTIC Wt. 17·0.	
501	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFFINE ON H/OT: Wt. 17·4.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
502	✠EDPER· D REX	✠BRID: O:N H/ETIEN Wt. 17·5.	Brid.
503	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 19·8.	
504	✠EDPE· RD REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠BRID ON H/ESTINC· Wt. 18·0.	
505	” ” REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	” ” H/ESTNC Wt. 19·6.	
506	✠EDPER· D REX	✠DVINNC ON H/ETIE Wt. 21·4.	Duninc.
507	✠EDPE· ” ”	” ” H/ESTIN Wt. 19·5.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
508	EADPARD REX ANGL	BRID ON H/ESDIN: Wt. 20·7.	Brid.
509	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 20·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
510	EADPRD RIX ANGORV	✠BRND ON H/ÆO TIEN: Wt. 20·6.	Brand (cf. Brid).
511	EADPARD REX ANGLORV	✠DVNNINC ON H/ÆS Wt. 20·0.	Dunninc.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
512	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRID: ON H/ÆO TI Wt. 19·6.	Brid.
513	✠EADRA : DD RE	✠BRND ON NEOSTIEN Wt. 19·0.	Brand.
[Pl. XXV. 5.]			
514	EADPA: RD REX	✠DVNNINC ON /ÆO TIEN: Wt. 19·0.	Dunninc.
515	✠EADPAR RD RE	" " H/ÆO T <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 20·6.	
516	✠EADPA· RD RE	✠DVNNINC ON H/ÆO Wt. 19·0.	
517	✠EADPAP RD RE	✠PVLFRIC ON H/ÆO TI Wt. 20·0.	Wulfric.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
518	✠EADPARD REX ANG:	✠COLSPEGEN ON H/ÆS <i>Var.</i> Four wedge-shaped pellets attached to inner circle. Wt. 16·4.	Colswegen.
519	·EADPARD REX	✠DVNNINC ON H/Æ Wt. 17·4.	Dunninc.
520	" RE✠	✠DVNNINC ON HEST Wt. 17·4.	
521	✠EADPARD REX AN·	✠DREODRED ON H/ÆS <i>Var.</i> Two pellets in field. Wt. 14·4.	Dreodred (Dreodred).
522	·EADPARD RE	✠DREODRED ON H <i>Var.</i> Two pellets in field. Wt. 17·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
523	✠EDPERER D REX Ἀ	✠LEOFFINE ON HΛMTV (Pierced.)	Leofwine.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
524	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆLFINE ON HAM Wt. 17·4.	Ælfwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
525	✠EDPAR D REX	✠LEOFRIC ON HAMTV: Wt. 21·0.	Leofric.
	<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>		
526	·EDPE RD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.</i>	✠ÆLFINE ON HΛ Wt. 21·0.	Ælfwine.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
527	EADPARD REX ANGL	✠PVLNOÐ ON HAM: Wt. 20·3.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
528	„ „ ANGL	✠PVLNOÐ OIH HΛM/ Wt. 21·2.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
529	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ωEPINE ON HAMTV Wt. 22·2.	Sæwine.
	<i>Type xi. var. b.</i>		
530	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXV. 6.]	✠PVLFNOD ON HAMTV Wt. 19·7.	Wulfnoð.
	<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p>		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
531	✠EDPNRD: REC·	✠DEORSILE ON IEON* Wt. 14·6.	Deorsige.

\* Hertford ?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
532	✠EDPA RD R·E	✠ÆLFINE ON HERTF Wt. 11·0.	Ælfwine.
533	✠EDPE·· RD REX	✠GODMǪN ON HEOR Wt. 16·0.	Godman.
534	✠EDPNE RER·✠:	✠GODPINE ON HIR·· Wt. 14·5.	Godwine.
535	✠EDPND D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GOLDPINE ON HEOR Wt. 13·7.	Goldwine.
536	✠·EDPE· RD RE	✠R·ÆDVL·F ON HER·· Wt. 16·2.	Rædulf.
FARTHING.			
537	... P.E.· ····	✠· ···· ··· HIR. Wt. 4·0.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
538	✠EDPER D REX	✠PILTRND ON HEORT: Wt. 17·2.	Wiltrand (pos. Wilfrid).
<i>Type xi.</i>			
539	✠EADPA P RD RE	✠O/EM/ER: ON HERTFO Wt. 19·5.	Sæmær.
<i>Type xiii. var. b.</i>			
540	·EADPA RD RE [Pl. XXV. 7.]	✠PIL·EGRIP· ON HEOR Wt. 17·2.	Wilægrip or Wilgrip.
541	" "	✠PILGIRP ON HIRT Wt. 15·6.	
HEREFORD. [Hereford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
542	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ERNDII ON HERE Wt. 17·4.	Earnwi.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
543	✠EDPE: RD REX·	✠EIEL·RIC ON HERE Wt. 16·7.	Æelric.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
544	✠EDPRD·D REX· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVLFPINE ON HER Wt. 21·4.	Wulfwine.
	<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>		
545	✠EDPE R·D R·EX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.</i>	✠ERNPI ON HERE· Wt. 20·6.	Earnwi.
	[Pl. XXV. 8.]		
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
546	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠LEFENOÐ ON HEREFO Wt. 21·6.	Lefenoð.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
547	EADPERD REX <i>Var. Inscription begins behind bust.</i>	✠ÆLFPI ON HEREFOR Wt. 19·7.	Ælfwi(g).
548	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠EAPPI: ON HEREFOÐE Wt. 20·5.	Earnwi.
549	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠EARNPI: ON HERE Wt. 19·0.	
550	” ” ”	” ” HEREFO Wt. 20·4.	
551	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ELRIE: ON HL·RELOE Wt. 19·8.	Elric (cf. Ælric).
552	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠LIOFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 20·0.	Liofenoð.
	[Pl. XXV. 9.]		
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
553	·EADPARD RE·	✠ÆLFPI ON HERE Wt. 16·9.	Ælfwi(g).



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<b>HORNINDUNA.</b> [Hornindun.]			
<i>Type ix.</i>			
554	✠EADVVRD RAX ANGORV:	✠DVDINC ON HORNIDVNE: Wt. 19.9.	Dudine.
[Pl. XXV. 10.]			
<b>HUNTENDUNE.</b> [Huntingdon.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
555	✠EDPA RD REX	✠PVLFPIG ON HVNT: Wt. 16.7.	Wulfwig.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
556	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ELFPINE ON HV Wt. 17.1.	Ælfwine.
557	✠EDPA D RE	✠VLFTL ON HVNT Wt. 9.7.	Ulfetel.
<b>FARTHING.</b>			
558	.... PE . . . .	✠ . . . . . HV Wt. 4.2.	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
559	✠EDPERD REX A	✠ELFPINE ON HVNTE <i>Var. Pellet in two angles of cross.</i> Wt. 17.2.	Ælfwine.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
560	✠EDPA RD REX	✠P.V.LFPINE O HVN Wt. 16.2.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
561	✠EDPERD REX:	✠ELFPINE ON HVNT:EN: Wt. 25.4.	Ælfwine.
562	.. .. .	✠LORIC ON HVNTEN Wt. 25.4.	Godric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
563	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXV. 11.]	✠GODPINE ON HVNTE Wt. 20·6.	Godwine.
564	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFRIC ON HVNTE : Wt. 21·4.	Liofric.
565	” ” ”	✠LIOFPINE ON MVNT Wt. 20·0.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
566	EADPARD RE :	✠GODPINE ON HVNT Wt. 16·7.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
567	EADPARD REX	✠SÆPINE ON HVN <i>Var.</i> Pyramid in one angle of cross terminates in three pellets. Wt. 20·7.	Sæwine.
	HYÐE. [Hythe.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
568	✠EDP·· ARD RE	✠LIOFWINE ONHY* Wt. 14·1.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
569	·EDPR· D REX	✠GVÐRED ON HYÐE Wt. 19·7.	Guðred.
570	✠EDPER D RE	✠GVÐRED ON HYÐE : Wt. 19·9.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
571	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDPINE ON HEÐE Wt. 18·5.	Goldwine.

\* Possibly Huntingdon.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LÆPES. [Læwes.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
572	✠EDPE D RE V [Pl. XXV. 12.]	✠EADPIG ON LÆPEN Wt. 9.6.	Eadwig.
573	✠EDPE ND RE	✠EDPINE ON LÆY Wt. 15.4.	Edwine.
574	✠EDPA RD RE	✠LEFMAN O LÆPE Wt. 12.2.	Leofman.
575	✠EDI RD RX.	✠LEOFPI ON LÆP Wt. 13.2.	Leofwi (= Leofwig?).
576	✠EDPI RD RE	✠PIRINC ON LÆPENEN Wt. 13.6.	Wirinc.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
577	✠EDP·E·· RD REX.	✠LODRICE ON LEPEEL Wt. 15.5.	Godric.
578	(Type effaced.)	✠OSHVND ONN LEPE: Wt. 18.0.	Osmund.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
579	✠EDPNE· RD RE [Pl. XXV. 13.]	✠ELFðIE ON LÆPEE. Wt. 17.3.	Ælfsie.
580	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠ELFSIE ONN LÆPEE: Wt. 26.3.	
581	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPERD ON LÆPEE. Wt. 17.5.	Edwerd.
582	✠EDPE: RD REX:	„ ONN LÆPE. Wt. 25.7.	
583	✠EDP RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LÆ <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17.0.	Godwine.
584	✠EDPA RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 16.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
585	✠EDPER D REX. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠ÆDPARD ON LÆPE: Wt. 20·2.	Edward.
586	" " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠EADPARD ON LÆPE: Wt. 20·2.	Eadward.
587	" " REX	✠EDPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 21·8.	Edwine.
588	✠EDPE D RE. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	" " LÆPEE. Wt. 20·8.	
589	✠EDPER D RE✠	✠GODPINE ON LÆPI Wt. 20·8.	Godwine.
590	" " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠OSPOLD ON LÆPE Wt. 20·4.	Oswold.
591	✠EDPA D REX	✠OðPOLD ON LÆPEE. Wt. 21·3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
592	EAPPARP REX ΛΙ6L	✠EADPARD OIII LÆPE Wt. 20·4.	Edward.
593	" " "	" ON LÆPE. Wt. 20·7.	
594	EAD·PARD REX ΛΙ6LOV	✠EADPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20·7.	Eadwine.
595	" " "	✠EADPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20·7.	
596	EAPPARD REX ΛΙ6LO	✠GODPINE OIII LÆPE Wt. 20·7.	Godwine.
597	EADPRD RX ANCOR	✠OðPOLD: ON LÆPEN: Wt. 20·7.	Oswold.
598	EADPARD REX ΛΙ6L	✠OSPOLD OIII LÆPE Wt. 21·0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
599	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON L/EPE. Wt. 20.9.	Godwine.
600	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFP/ERD ON L/EPE Wt. 20.6.	Liofweard.
601	✠ADPAR RD RE	✠OſPOLD: ON L/EPE. Wt. 20.4.	Oswold.
602	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVLFPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20.4.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
603	EADPARD RE	✠GODPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 17.6. [Pl. XXV. 14.]	Godwine.
604	✠DREDPDIDD RIA	✠LEOFFORD ON L/E Far. Three pellets in field. Wt. 17.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
605	EADPARD RE✠	✠OSFOLD ON L/EPE Wt. 18.0.	Oswold.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
606	EADPARD REX	✠GODPINE ON L/EP Wt. 21.0.	Godwine.
607	” ”	✠LEOFFORD ON L/EP Wt. 20.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
608	DDPARD . . . AEIPDI	✠OſPO-LD ON L/EPE Wt. 20.7.	Oswold.
LANCPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
609	✠EDPEA D REX	✠EILPINE ON LANCP Wt. 26.0.	Eilwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<b>LEHERCEASTER.</b> [Leicester.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
610	✠EPDER D REX A	✠PVLFRIC ON LEHR. Wt. 17·5.	Wulfrie.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
611	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GODRIE ON LEHER Wt. 18·2.	Godric.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
612	✠IDRIPA I RI	✠EDPNE ON LE:RICDII Wt. 21·0.	Edwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
613	EDPA RD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GLLDEPINE ON LEH: Wt. 18·6.	Gildewine.
614	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODRIC ON LEHER. Wt. 21·3.	Godric.
	[Pl. XXVI. 1.]		
615	✠E[D]PEI D RE	✠PVL[E]NNOÐ ON LEH (Broken.)	Wulennað or Wulnað (Wulfnoð).
616	✠EDPARD· REX·. <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠[PV]L·ENQID ON LE Wt. 18·5.	
617	✠EDPAR D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVLNAÐ ON LEGR Wt. 21·0.	
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
618	EADPARD REX ANGL	✠ÆGELRIC ON LEH Wt. 20·4.	Ægelric.
619	" " "	" " " Wt. 21·3.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
620	EADPARD EX AINGL	✠ÆGLPINE ON LEGR Wt. 18.4.	Ægelwine.
621	" " AINGL	✠LEOFPINE ON LEH Wt. 20.0.	Leofwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
622	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLRIC ON LEHRECE Wt. 20.0.	Ælric (Ælfrie).
623	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODRIC ON LEHRECE Wt. 19.7.	Godric.
624	(Illegible.)	✠LIOFRIC ON LEHREC Wt. 19.0.	Liofrie.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
625	EADPAR RD REX [Pl. XXVI. 2.]	✠A6LRIC ON LEHR Wt. 16.6.	Ægelric.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
626	✠EADPARD REX	✠A6LRIC ON LEHR Wt. 16.7.	Ægelric.
627	" "	✠GODRIC " " Wt. 16.3.	Godric.
LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
628	✠EDPE RD RE	✠AÆFSIE ON IEH Wt. 16.8.	Alfsie (cf. Elfsie).
629	✠EDPA RD R:	✠LEOFPINE ON EI Wt. 15.4.	Leofwine.
630	✠EDPER D REX	✠P[1]RYIN ON LEICEI (Pierced.)	Wiryn.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
631	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠COLBRAND ON LIC Wt. 16.8.	Colbrand.
632	" RD REX	✠ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt. 16.4.	Elfsie.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		FARTHING.	
633	✠E.... ..X	... .. ON LE Wt. 4·5.	
		Type iv.	
634	✠EDPER D REX·	✠LEFPI ON LEƆECESR Wt. 16·9.	Lefwi (= Leofwine?).
		FARTHING.	
635	..... RE ..	..... N LE ..... Wt. 3·3.	
		Type v.	
636	✠EDPI RD REX	✠ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt. 17·4.	Elsie.
637	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠FARGRIM ON LEIC·E· Wt. 15·4.	Fargrim.
638	✠EDPER ·D REX·	✠LEOFFINE ON LEICE Wt. 15·4.	Leofwine.
		Type vii.	
639	✠EDPAR D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i>	✠ÆLFƆAR ON LEICE· (Broken.)	Ælfgar.
640	✠EDPAR D REX: <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠BRVNIN ONLEICE Wt. 19·2.	Brunine.
641	✠EDPA·R· D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i>	✠BRVNNIC ON LEIC Wt. 20·6.	
642	✠EDPAR D REX	✠COLBRAND ON " Wt. 19·8.	Colbrand.
643	✠EDPAR D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i>	✠HIVSEAR ON LEIC: Wt. 19·7.	Huscarl.
644	" " REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠HVSCARL ONLEICE Wt. 20·6.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
645	✠NDE RAIK <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> [Pl. XXVI. 3.]	✠COLBRAND ON LEI Wt. 20.9.	Colbrand.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
646	EADPAR RX ANGLO	✠ÆLFSIG OMN LEICE <i>Var. Amulets on the limbs of cross.</i> Wt. 20.3.	Ælfsig.
647	EADPRD REX ANGLO [Pl. XXVI. 4.]	✠BR·YNNIC ON LEG : Wt. 19.2.	Brunninc.
648	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠BRYNNIC ON[N] LEICE. Wt. 21.0.	
649	" " ANGLOR	✠COLBRAND ON LEI (Pierced.)	Colbrand.
650	EADPRD RX ANGOR	✠DVNNINC ON LECECES Wt. 18.6.	Dunninc.
651	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠EODRIC ON LECA Wt. 21.6.	Godric.
652	" " ANGLOR	✠LEOFNOÐ ON LEIC Wt. 19.6.	Leofnoð.
653	" " "	✠SPEARTCOL ON LEI. Wt. 20.5.	Sweartcol.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
654	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆLFØI ON LECECEØ Wt. 20.6.	Ælfsig?
655	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVI. 5.]	✠BRVNINC ON LECECC Wt. 19.0.	Bruning (Brunine).
656	✠EADPAR " "	✠DVNNINC ON LECECE Wt. 20.6.	Duning (Dunine).
657	✠EADPAR " "	✠HVØCALR ONLECECC Wt. 16.0.	Huscarl.
658	✠EADPAR " "	✠LIOFENØP ON LECECC : Wt. 19.0.	Liofnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
659	·EADPARD RE·	✠BRVNNVSEL· O LE Wt. 18·2.	Brunnusel (= Brunhusel?).
<i>Type xv.</i>			
660	✠EADPA RD RE	✠ÆLFS ON LEĠEEĠ· Wt. 20·8.	Ælfsig.
661	EADPARD REX	✠ALXXI ON LEĠEEĠ Wt. 21·0.	Alxxi (Ælfsig?).
662	” ”	✠HVSCARL ON LEĠE Wt. 21·0.	Huscarl.
[Pl. XXVI. 6.]			
663	” ” Λ·	✠HVðRALR ONLEĠE Wt. 19·6.	
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
664	✠EPDAREC ECX	✠ELFNOD ONN LINCOL Wt. 15·0.	Ælfnod.
665	✠EDPER D REX :	✠COLGRIM ON LINC Wt. 16·0.	Colgrim.
666	✠EADPAR ECCX	✠GODRIC ON LICE Wt. 12·8.	Godric.
667	✠EDPER D REX	✠OSEFRD ON LINCOL : Wt. 17·5.	Osferð.
668	✠EDPE RD REX·	✠VLFF ONN LINC : Wt. 16·6.	Ulf.
HALFPENNY.			
669	✠EDPE .. .EX :	✠EDRI. . . . C Wt. 6·7.	Edric.
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
670	✠EADRD ECCX	✠GODRIC ON LWEL Wt. 14·0.	Godric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
671	✠EDPA RD RE	✠BRIHTRIC O L. Wt. 12·8.	Brihtrie.
672	✠EDPI RD RE	✠BRITHRIC ON LI Wt. 15·0.	
673	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDRIC ON LINE. Wt. 18·5.	Edric.
674	✠EDP RD RX	✠EODRIC ON LI Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17·0.	Godric.
675	✠EDPA RD RX	" " LIN Wt. 17·0.	
676	✠EDP RD RE	✠OÐERIN ON LIN Wt. 13·6.	Oðgrim.
FARTHING.			
677	✠ED . . . . .	✠ . . . . . COL Wt. 4·0.	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
678	✠EDPER D REX:	✠ÆDRICE ON LINCOL: Wt. 15·0.	Ædric.
679	✠EDPE: RD R:	✠BRITHRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 18·3.	Brihtrie.
680	✠EDPEI: RD REX:	✠COLGRIM ON LINCOL Wt. 16·7.	Colgrim.
681	" " "	" ON LINCOL Wt. 16·2.	
682	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠EODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 16·6.	Godric.
683	✠EDPE: RD REEX	" " LINCOLN. Wt. 17·6.	
684	" " RE✠	✠EODRICE ON LINCOL Wt. 17·4.	
685	✠EDP: ED REX:	✠LEFPINE ON LINCOL Wt. 17·4.	Leofwine.
686	✠EDPERI D RE✠:	✠LEOFPINE ON LIN Wt. 16·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
687	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠OSFERÐ ON LINCOL Wt. 17·3.	Osferð.
688	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠VLFF ON LINCOLLEI: Wt. 16·6.	Ulf (cf. Wulf).
689	✠EDPER: D REX:	✠PVLf ON LINCOLLEI: Wt. 15·7.	Wulf.
690	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVL·F ONN LINCOL·N: Wt. 18·0.	
691	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠PVL·L·R ON LINCO Wt. 11·5.	Wulgar.
692	✠EDPER: D REX	✠ÐVRGRIM ON LIM Wt. 16·6.	Þurgrim.
693	✠EDPE: D REX:	✠ÐVRIGRIM ONLINCO Wt. 15·8.	
HALFPENNY.			
694	✠EDPE .. .X	[✠BRI]HTRIC ON L... Wt. 8·0.	Brihtric.
FARTHING.			
695	✠EDPA .. .	✠.... .. INCO Wt. 4·0.	
<i>Type iv.</i>			
696	✠EDPA REC✠	✠GODRVC ON· LINE Wt. 18·0.	Godric.
697	✠EDPA „	✠OSFERÐ ON L·INE: Wt. 17·3.	Osferð.
698	✠EDPA P REE	✠VL·F ONLINCOLINA Wt. 16·2.	Ulf.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
699	✠EDPERD REX A·	✠CILLIH ONN LINCOLN: Var. P A X X in angles of cross. Wt. 16·0.	Cillin?
<i>Type v.</i>			
700	✠EDPE RD REX	✠COLGRM ON LINCO Wt. 26·0.	Colgrim.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
701	✠EDP RD R·EX	✠GODRIC ON LINCO: Wt. 25·4.	Godric.
702	✠EDPE RD REX	” ” LINCOL Wt. 27·2.	
703	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠OÐGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 15·0.	Oðbern.
704	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠VLF ON LINCOLNE: Wt. 25·3.	Ulf.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
705	✠EDPE RD R	✠ASEFERÐ ON LINCO Wt. 22·0.	Aseferð (cf. Osferð).
706	✠EDP ·ERD ✠	✠COLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 21·2.	Colgrim.
707	✠EDP RD X	✠ELFNÐ ON LINCO Wt. 20·8.	Elfnoð.
708	✠EDPER D REI <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODRIC ON LINCO: Wt. 22·2.	Godric.
709	✠EDPE· RD R	✠GODRIC ON LINCOL· Wt. 18·8.	
710	” ” R✠	MÄNNÄ ON LINCOLL Wt. 21·3.	Manna.
711	✠EDP·· ERD·	✠OSFERÐ ON LINCO Wt. 18·5.	Osferð.
712	✠EDPAR D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠OÐBEORN ON LINC Wt. 21·6.	Oðbeorn.
713	✠EDPA RD RX	✠OÐBERN ON LINCO Wt. 21·3.	
714	✠EDP ERD ✠	✠OÐGRIM ON LINC Wt. 24·0.	Oðgrim.
715	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	” ” LINCO Wt. 16·7.	
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
716	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠OÐGRIM ON LINCOL Wt. 21·0.	Oðgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
717	EADPAꝤ RX ANGLOR·	✠ELFNOÐ ON LINCO Wt. 20·0.	Elfnoð.
718	EDPAꝤ DX ANGO	✠GODRIC ON LINCO Wt. 20·5.	Godric.
719	EADPAꝤ REX ANG·	✠MANNA „ „ Wt. 19·0.	Manna.
720	EADPAꝤ REX ANGLO	✠ODGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 20·0.	Oðgrim.
721	EDPAꝤ X. ANGLO·	✠PVLBEREN ON LIN Wt. 18·5.	Wulbeorn.
722	EADPAꝤ X „	✠PVLFRIC ON LINCO Wt. 21·2.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type x.</i>			
723	EDPAꝤ X ANGLOR·	✠ELFNOÐ ON LINCO Wt. 20·4.	Elfnoð.
[Pl. XXVI. 8.]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
724	✠EDPAꝤ REX	✠AVTI ON LINCOLN Wt. 22·3.	Auti?
725	✠EADPAꝤ D RE·	✠ELFNOÐ ON LINCO Wt. 20·8.	Elfnoð.
726	✠EDPAꝤ D RE :	✠GIFE ON LINCOLL Wt. 17·0.	Gife.
727	✠EADPAꝤ RD RE	✠GODRE ON LINCOL· Wt. 20·3.	Godric.
728	✠EDPAꝤ REI·	✠ODGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 20·8.	Oðgrim.
729	✠EADPAꝤ RD RE	✠OÐOL·AL ON LINCO (Broken.)	Oðslac (Oðlac).
730	✠EADPAꝤ RD RE	✠VLF ON LINCOLNE Wt. 22·0.	Ulf.
731	„ „ „	✠PVLBEORN ON LINCOL· Wt. 21·5.	Wulbeorn.
732	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
733	✠EDPAR D R	✠PVLFRIC ON LIN (Broken.)	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
734	✠EADPAD RE ✠ AML	✠EDRIC ON LINC Wt. 17.6.	Edric.
735	✠EADPARED REX	✠GARFIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17.3.	Garfin.
736	✠EADPARE D R ✠ <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i>	✠OÐERIM ON LINC Wt. 16.5.	Oðgrim.
737	✠EADPARD RX.	✠VLF ON LINCOL <i>Var. Four pellets on inner circle.</i> Wt. 17.5.	ULF.
738	✠EADPARD REX <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i>	✠PVL BRN ON LINC Wt. 17.7.	Wulbeorn.
<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i>			
739	✠EADPARD REX <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i> [Pl. XXVI. 9.]	✠PVL BRN ON LINC Wt. 17.5.	Wulbeorn.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
740	EADPARD REX	✠IEFGEHT ON LIN Wt. 21.8.	Ælfget?
741	„ „ A	✠IELFGEHT ON LINC Wt. 22.0.	
742	„ „	✠AGAMVND ON LINC Wt. 20.8.	Agamund.
743	EADARD REX IO	✠EDRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 21.2.	Edric.
744	EADPARD „	✠LEOFPOLD ON LINC Wt. 19.2.	Leofwold.
745	„ RE	✠PVLGHR ON LNI Wt. 16.3.	Wulgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
746	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 16.0.	Ælfred.
747	✠EDPER D REX A:	✠ÆLFPERD „ „ Wt. 16.7.	Ælfwerd.
748	✠EDPNRD D REC	✠BRIHTMÆR ON LVD Wt. 12.5.	Brilhtmaer.
749	✠EDPER D REX.:	✠DVDINE ONN LVN Wt. 15.0.	Dudine.
750	✠EDPNR. REC.	✠EADPOLD ON LVN Wt. 16.5.	Eadwold.
751	✠EDDE. RD REX:	✠FDIII OIIN LVIIDE: Wt. 13.0.	Edin?
752	✠EDPER. D REX	✠ESTHER ON LVND: Wt. 14.0.	Esther.
753	EDPA: REC: ✠. A.	✠6ODESVNE ON LVD: Wt. 15.0.	Godesunc.
754	✠EDPNRD REI:	✠GODPINE ON LVD Wt. 11.3.	Godwine.
755	✠EDPER: D REX.	✠GODPINE ON LVND: Wt. 17.3.	
[Pl. XXVI. 10.]			
756	✠EDPER. D REX.:	✠LEOFRED ONN LVND Wt. 14.0.	Leofred.
757	✠E[DP]ER D REX:	✠LEOFSTA[N] ON LVN (Broken.)	Leofstan.
758	„ „ REX A:	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND Wt. 16.6.	
759	✠EDPAR D REX.:	✠PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 14.9.	Wulfred.
760	✠VEDNRD: D RE	✠PVLSEIG ON LVDE Wt. 12.6.	Wulsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
HALFPENNIES.			
761	✠EDPNR . . . . :	✠BRIHTM . . . . ND Wt. 63.	Brihtmær.
762	✠EADPN . . . . .	✠LODPI . . . . ND: Wt. 7.5.	Godwine.
763	. . . PNRD . . . .	✠S . . . . N LVND: Wt. 7.5.	
764	✠EDPN. . . . .C	✠ . . . . NE ON LV.. Wt. 5.8.	
<i>Type ii.</i>			
765	✠EDEA RD RE	✠ÆGELIC ON LVN Wt. 12.7.	Ægelwig.
766	✠EDPA " "	" " " Wt. 11.5.	
767	✠EDNA RDE	✠ÆGELPI ON LVN. Wt. 15.5.	
768	✠EDPA D RE	✠ÆGLPIC ON LVN Wt. 11.7.	
769	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFFET ON LVN Wt. 11.0.	Ælfet (Ælfec).
770	✠EDPE " "	" " " Wt. 10.2.	
771	" " "	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND Wt. 13.0.	Ælfred.
772	✠EDP RD R	✠ÆLFP ON LVND: Wt. 15.5.	Ælfw (= Ælfwald or Ælwig).
773	✠EDPN RDE	" " LVNDE: Wt. 9.0.	
774	✠EPD RD REX	✠ÆLFPALD OH LV Wt. 13.7.	Ælfwald.
775	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN Wt. 17.3.	Ælfwig.
776	" " "	" " " Wt. 17.8.	
777	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN Wt. 14.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
778	✠EDPA RD R	✠ÆL·P·IG ON LVN Wt. 9·5.	
779	✠EDPN: RDE✠:	✠ÆEFPINE „ „ Wt. 11·3.	Ælfwine.
780	✠EDPA RD R	✠ÆLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 17·5.	
781	✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆL·PINE ON LVN: Wt. 11·5.	
782	✠EDPV RPD	✠ELFPINE ON LVD Wt. 9·6.	
783	✠EDHP: RDE	„ O LVN Wt. 14·8.	
784	✠EPA RD R:	„ ON LVND Wt. 11·2.	
785	✠EDPA· RDE	✠ÆLFPOND ON LWD Wt. 16·8.	Ælfwond? (cf. Ælfwald).
786	✠EPD RD RE·X	✠ALDEAR ON LV Wt. 12·0.	Aldgar.
787	✠EPDI RD REX	„ „ LVN Wt. 10·2.	
788	✠EDPN· RDE	✠NLDEAR ON LVN: Wt. 12·0.	
789	✠EDP· E REEX	✠BINRED ON LVN Wt. 14·5.	Binred (= Winred or Brihtred).
790	„ „	„ „ „ Wt. 14·8.	
791	✠ED PAR R	✠BRINTRED ON LV Wt. 11·2.	Brihtred.
792	✠EDPE RD· R·	✠BRINTRED ON LVN Wt. 13·0.	
793	✠EDRA RD RX	✠BVRHREI OH LVN Wt. 15·0.	Burnhere?
794	✠EPA·R· D REX	✠CINEN·ER ON LV Wt. 10·4.	Cinmær.
795	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 10·0.	
796	✠EDPA· D RE	✠DEOHEN ON LVN Wt. 10·5.	Deohen (Deorhan).
797	✠EDPA RD RE	✠DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 17·2.	Deorhan.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
798	✠EDPA D RE	✠DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 15.0.	
799	✠EDPH· RDE	✠DIREMA ON LVN Wt. 14.2.	Direma(n).
800	✠EDPA RD R	„ „ LVN Wt. 9.4.	
801	✠EDPER D REC	„ „ „ Wt. 13.1.	
802	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DVLPE ON LVND Wt. 17.0.	Dulwic? (cf. Wulfric).
803	✠EDPN RDE	✠DVRREB ON LVN Wt. 14.4.	Durreb?
[Pl. XXVI. 11.]			
804	✠EDP RD R·E	✠EADPIE ON LVN Wt. 9.2.	Eadwig.
805	✠EDPA RD REX	✠EDPALD ON LVND Wt. 11.6.	Edwald.
806	✠EDPI RD RE	✠EDPINE ON LV: Wt. 10.7.	Edwine.
807	✠EDP· RD R	„ ONLVND: Wt. 15.7.	
808	✠TIRIPI EDI	✠EDPINNE ON LVNI Wt. 13.5.	
809	✠EDPA·· RD E:	✠EDELRIC ON LVN Wt. 13.0.	Egelric (Ægelric).
810	✠·EDPN·· RD E	„ „ LVND: Wt. 15.3.	
811	✠ED RD RE	✠EELPIC ON LV Wt. 12.1.	Egelwig (Ægelwig).
812	✠EDPER D REX	✠ELFRIC ONN LVD: Wt. 17.4.	Elfrie.
813	✠EDP ARI	✠ELFSTAN ON L·D: Wt. 11.0.	Elfstan.
814	✠EDP·· ARD RE	✠ELFSTAN OII IVDI Wt. 8.6.	
815	✠EDPA· RD E	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 13.8.	Godric.
816	✠EDPA RD RE	✠GODPI ON LVND Wt. 9.8.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
817	✠EPD RD REX	✠EODPINE ON LV Wt. 14.6.	
818	✠EDPE RD RE	” ” LVN Wt. 16.9.	
819	✠EDPH. RD E	✠EODPINE ON LVND Wt. 12.0.	
820	✠EDPN. RD E	✠EOLDSIE ON LVN Wt. 14.0.	Goldsie.
821	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 11.3.	
822	” RD E	✠EOLDSI ON LVND Wt. 12.0.	
823	✠EDPE. RD R.	✠EOLTSINE ON LV Wt. 9.6.	Goltsine (= Goltsige?).
824	✠EDPA RD E	✠L. EOCNO: EI ON LV. Wt. 12.0.	Leofnoð?
825	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 8.0.	
826	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOEPL. ON LVND Wt. 15.0.	Leofwi?
827	✠EPD RD REX	✠LICNFC ON L.VNI. Wt. 13.5.	Lifine?
828	✠VD: REEPR	” ” LVND. Wt. 10.0.	
829	✠EP RD RE.	✠LICNI ON LVND. Wt. 14.0.	
830	✠EDPA. RD RE	✠LIFINE ON LVND. Wt. 9.7.	Lifinc.
831	✠EDPA ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 14.6.	
832	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 14.5.	
833	✠EDPE D REX	” ” LINDI Wt. 14.2.	
834	✠EDPNR R DEX.	✠LIFINEC ON IVN Wt. 12.5.	
835	✠EPI RD REX	✠L. IFRED ON LVN Wt. 11.2.	Liofred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	✠EDPN· RDE	✠LIOFRED ON LVN Wt. 15·2.	
837	✠EDPNA· D RE	✠PIREMA ON LVN Wt. 12·0.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " Wt. 10·7.	
839	✠EDPHR· D RE	✠PVLRED ON LVND Wt. 15·2.	Wulred (= Wulfred?)
840	✠EDPH· RD E	" " LVN Wt. 14·2.	
841	✠ED·E RD RE·	✠PVLFRIC ON LVE Wt. 15·3.	Wulfric.
842	✠EDPN· D RE	✠PVLGI ON LVND Wt. 13·8.	Wulsige?
843	✠EDPNA· D RE	✠PVLFINE ON LVN Wt. 14·8.	Wulwine (Wulfwine).
844	✠EDPNR· RD E	✠PVRREB " " Wt. 13·5.	Wurreb (= Purreb?).
845	✠EDPI RD RE	✠DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10·0.	Por.
HALFPENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	✠BRI..... N LV Wt. 5·8.	Brihtmaer.
847	....A RD ..	✠EL... .. LVN Wt. 5·5.	Elfric?
848	✠EPD ...X	✠.....E ON LV Wt. 7·0.	Godwine?
849	✠EDPE RD E	✠EOL.... .. VND: Wt. 8·8.	Goltsige?
850	✠EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6·5.	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	✠EDPA ...	✠.... ON LVN Wt. 7·2.	
852	...ER . .	✠... O·N LVN Wt. 7·2.	
853	✠EDP: ...	✠.... .. LVND: Wt. 4·7.	
854	✠EDPEI· ...	..... N LVND Wt. 4·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	FARTHING.		
855	..... .D ...	..... ON LV Wt. 4·2.	
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
856	✠EDPE: R ERX·	✠ÆEELPI ON LVNDE Wt. 13·7.	Ægelwig?
857	✠EDPND: D ER·	✠ÆEELPI ON LVNDE: Wt. 15·5.	Ægelwig.
858	✠EDPNR D RE·	✠ÆEL·PI·. ON LVND Wt. 14·3.	
859	✠EDPNER·. RD E	✠ÆEEL·PIG ON LVND Wt. 15·0.	
860	✠EDPN RD EX A	✠ÆEELPIG ON LVND Wt. 13·0.	
861	✠EDPHED: RD E	✠ÆELESISE ON LVND: (Chipped.)	Æelsige.
862	✠EDPE ·D REX	✠ÆELFAR ON LVNDE Wt. 14·0.	Æelfgar.
863	✠EDPNR· RDE	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND Wt. 14·2.	Æelfred.
864	✠·EDPE·. RD REX	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND·. Wt. 17·0.	
865	✠EDPN: RD EX V	✠ÆELFPI: ON LVNDE· Wt. 13·0.	Æelfwig.
866	✠EDP ERD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆEL·FPIG ON LVND Wt. 16·0.	
867	✠EDPE·. RD REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 16·3.	Æelfwine.
868	✠EDPED· ·D REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVND Wt. 15·5.	
869	✠EDPIIR: D RE·	✠ÆELFPN ON LVNDE: Wt. 14·5.	Æelfwine?
870	✠EDPN· RD EX A	✠ÆALRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 15·0.	Alric.
871	✠EDPER RD RE·	✠BRINTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·2.	Brihtred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
872	✠EDPD: D RE ✠ A	✠EADRIC: ON LVND Wt. 15.5.	Eadric.
873	✠EDPNE: RER	✠EDRIC ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.0.	
874	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.2.	Edwine.
875	✠EDPNE: RER	✠LODSVMNV ON LVND Wt. 13.2.	Godsunu.
[Pl. XXVI. 12.]			
876	" "	" " Wt. 14.8.	
877	" "	✠LODSVMIV " " Wt. 12.0.	
878	✠EDPNR: D RE	✠GODPIC ON LVND Wt. 12.3.	Godwic.
879	✠EDPE...: RD REX	✠GODPINE,, " Wt. 17.7.	Godwine.
880	✠EDPN: RD EX A	✠GOLDPINE ON LVND Wt. 15.3.	Goldwine.
881	✠EDPER: D REX:	✠GOLTSIGE ON LVNDE Wt. 13.0.	Goltsige.
882	✠EDPE: D REX:.	✠GOLTSIIE ON LVND Wt. 17.5.	
883	✠EDPNDE: RD E	✠GOVSIV ON LVND: Wt. 12.0.	Uncertain.
884	✠EDPA RD REX	✠LEOFPIC ON LVNDN Wt. 15.2.	Leofwig.
885	✠EDPAR D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LEOFPIIE O LVND: Wt. 13.8.	Leofwine.
886	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFRED ON LVND Wt. 17.2.	Lifred.
887	✠EDPN... R DEX V	✠SBEIMAN ON LVND Wt. 12.3.	Sbeiman (= Sweetman?).
888	" " "	✠SPETMAN ON LVND Wt. 12.8.	Swetman.
889	✠EDPNE R DEX A	✠VHITRED ON LVND Wt. 16.0.	Whitred (Whitred).
890	" R DE:	✠PVLRED ON LVND Wt. 14.3.	Wulred (Wulfred?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
891	✠EDPEC: D RE✠	✠PVLCRED ON LVND: Wt. 14·5.	
892	✠EDPNE RDE	✠PVLEPINE ON LVND Wt. 14·5.	Wulfwine.
893	✠EDPN·· RDE✠	✠PVLEPINE ON LVND: Wt. 13·2.	
894	✠EDPER·· D REX	✠PVLEPINE ON LVND Wt. 15·5.	
895	✠DPNR RDE·X A	✠PVLSIC ON LVND Wt. 13·0.	Wulsig (Wulfsig).
HALFPENNIES.			
896	✠EDP . . . EX V <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	· . . . RIC: ON LV Wt. 5·4.	Godric?
897	· . . . AD RD . . .	✠EOD . . . . . ND: Wt. 8·0.	Godwine?
898	· . . . PN·· R . . .	✠PVL . . . . . ND: Wt. 7·0.	Wulfwine?
899	· . . . PA RD . . .	· . . OEA·T ON L· . . . Wt. 6·5.	
900	· . . . ·D RE:X	✠· . . . C ON LVNDN Wt. 5·3.	
901	· . . . E·· ·P . . .	· . . . . LVNDENN Wt. 7·0.	
FARTHING.			
902	·EDPE . . . .	✠· . . . . . LVN Wt. 4·2.	
903	· . . ND . . . .	✠· . . . . . VND Wt. 4·5.	
904	· . . . R RE✠ V	✠· . . . . . ND: Wt. 4·0.	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
905	:XER LT·· EDPE·· LD REX ✠	INEDNO ON LVNDNI ✠ELFSIE Wt. 17·5.	Elfsie.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
906	✠EDP·RD RE·	✠ÆL:ELPARÐ ON LVN Wt. 12·5.	Ægelward.
907	✠EDPAD·D REX	✠ED:POLD ONLVNDE Wt. 11·0.	Edwold.
908	✠EDPER D REX:	✠LEOFRIC ONLVNDE Wt. 14·0.	Leofric.
	[Pl. XXVI. 14.]		
909	✠EDPERD REX A·	✠ORLAF ON LVND: Wt. 15·0.	Orlaf.
	HALFPENNY.		
910	·EDPER . . . .	. . . . ONLVNDE Wt. 7·3.	
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
	HALFPENNY.		
911	✠E . . . . D REX :	. . . . IC ONN LVND Wt. 7·3.	
	<i>Type v.</i>		
912	✠EDPE:RD REX	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDEN: Wt. 14·2.	Ælfred.
913	✠EDPND RDEX V	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDENE: Wt. 16·0.	
914	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆLREDD ON LVND: Wt. 16·5.	
915	✠EDPE·RD REX	✠ÆL·FPINE ON LVND Wt. 25·7.	Ælfwine.
916	✠EDPE:RD REEX:	✠ÆLFPINE ON LVNDENE: Wt. 23·8.	
917	✠EDPE·RD REX:	✠BRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 27·0.	Bricsige.
918	✠EDPER D REX:	✠BRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 25·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
919	✠EDPER·D REEX·	✠BRIXSIE ON LVNDENE Wt. 25·7.	
920	✠EDPE RD RE	✠BRIKTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·7.	Briktred.
921	✠EDPE RD R·EX	✠BVRED ON LVND· <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 23·7.	Bured.
922	„ „ REX	✠DVDINE ON LVNDE· Wt. 17·0.	Dudine.
923	✠EDP· RD RE✠	✠EADMVND ON LVD Wt. 14·8.	Eadmund.
924	✠EDPER·D REEX:	✠EDRED ON LVNDE: Wt. 26·7.	Edred.
925	✠EDPER:D R·EX·.	✠EPII ONM LVNDNDNE: Wt. 25·4.	Edwine?
926	✠EDPE RD REX	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 17·4.	Edwine.
927	✠EDP· ED REC·	✠ELFSIGE ON LVNDEN· Wt. 16·5.	Elfsige.
928	✠EDPE RD· RE	✠ELFSIE OH LVNDENE· Wt. 15·6.	
929	✠EDPR· RD REX	✠ETSE ONN LVNDE· Wt. 15·5.	Etsige (Eadsige).
930	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ETSIGE ON LVND· <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 24·9.	
931	✠EDP· RD REX·	✠L·TSE ONN LVNDE· Wt. 16·1.	
932	✠EDP: RD RX.	✠GODRIC ON LVNDEE· Wt. 26·2.	Godric.
933	✠EDPE RD REX·	✠GODPINE ON LVN: Wt. 26·7.	Godwine.
934	„ R·D REX	„ „ LVND· Wt. 25·7.	
935	✠EDP „ „	„ „ LVNDE Wt. 18·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
936	✠ EDD · RD RE ✠ :	✠ EODDINE ON LVNEI : Wt. 24·0.	
937	✠ EDP · RD    "	✠ COLTSNE ON LVNDE· (Broken.)	Goltsine.
938	✠ EDPE · RD REX :	✠ LEOFRED ON LVN : Wt. 26·3.	Leofred.
939	✠ EDPE · RD REEX	"            "    LVNDE Wt. 24·8.	
[Pl. XXVII. 1.]			
940	✠ EDPER : · D REEX	✠ LEOFSIE ON LVND· Wt. 27·4.	Leofsie (Leofsige).
941	✠ EDP · R · D R · EX ·	✠ LIFINCE ONN LVNDEN : <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 25·4.	Lifinc.
942	✠ EDP RD REX ·	✠ LIFIND ON LVNDE : Wt. 14·0.	
943	✠ EDPER RD REEX	✠ LIOFPINE ON LVND Wt. 21·0.	Liofwine.
944	✠ EDPE · RD REX :	✠ SPRAGELINE ON LVND : Wt. 25·5.	Spragelinc.
945	✠ EDP · RD R · EX	✠ PVLCRDD ON LVIIDE· Wt. 16·8.	Wulfred.
946	✠ EDPI RD REX	✠ BVLCRED ON LVND : Wt. 17·7.	
947	✠ EDPE    "    "	✠ PVLPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 13·7.	Wulfwine.
948	✠ EDP · RD RE · X	✠ P · VL · INEE ON LVND Wt. 17·2.	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
949	✠ EDPE · RD REX	✠ EODPINE ONN LVND : <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 24·0.	Godwine
[Pl. XXVII. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
950	✠EDPERD REX. <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠ÆIELRIC ON LVND: Wt. 21·5.	Ægelric?
951	✠EDPER·. D REX	” ” ” Wt. 20·7.	Ægelwig.
952	✠EDPER· D RE. <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	” ON LVNDEE Wt. 20·5.	
953	✠EDPER·. D REC <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21·7.	Ælfred.
954	✠EDPERD REC. <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPERD ON LVND: Wt. 16·9.	Ælfwerd.
955	✠EDPER D RCX	” ” LVNDE Wt. 17·7.	
956	✠EDPER· D REX·	✠ÆLFPORD ” ” Wt. 19·3.	
957	✠EDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLPERD: ON LVNDENE Wt. 19·7.	
958	” ” ” <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE : ON LVNDE: Wt. 19·7.	Ælfwine.
959	✠EDPER·. D RERX	✠ÆLPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 18·2.	
960	✠EDPA·. D REX	✠BRIHTPINE ON LV Wt. 18·8.	Brihtwine.
961	✠EDPER· ” ”	” ” LVND: Wt. 16·0.	
962	” ” ” <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠BRVNCAR ON LVND: Wt. 21·5.	Brungar.
963	✠EDPER·. ” ”	” ” LVNDE Wt. 20·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
964	✠EDPER D REX	✠BRVNEAR ON LVNDE: Wt. 21.4.	
965	✠EDPER " "	✠EADPOLD ON LVND: Wt. 19.2.	Eadwold.
966	✠EADPE RD RE[X]	✠EALDVLF ON LVNDENE Wt. 16.2.	Ealdulf.
967	✠EDPER D REX	✠EEPIE ONN LVNDENE: Wt. 19.9.	Eewig.
968	✠EDPE D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EDRED ON LVNDE: Wt. 20.5.	Edred.
969	✠EDPER D REX	✠EDRIC ONN LVNDENE: Wt. 14.7.	Edric.
970	✠EDPER D REX	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 21.0.	Edwine.
971	EADPE RD REX	✠ESTMVND ON LVNE Wt. 20.5.	Estmund.
972	✠EAP ERD <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GLIFFINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 16.7.	Glifwine.
973	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODERE " " Wt. 20.7.	Godere.
[Pl. XXVII. 3.]			
974	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODMAN ON LVN Wt. 20.7.	Godman.
975	" " "	✠GODMAN ON LVND: Wt. 20.1.	
976	✠EDPE D R[EX]	✠GODRIC ON LVNDENE: Wt. 18.7.	Godric.
977	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 21.5.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
978	✠EDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i>	✠EODPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 19·5.	
979	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠EOLDSIE " Wt. 20·2.	Goldsaige.
980	✠EDRER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠LEOFRED ON LVND: Wt. 19·7.	Leofred or Liofred.
981	✠EDPER· " " <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	" " LVNI: Wt. 21·9.	
982	✠EDPER· D REX· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠LIOFRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·2.	
983	✠EDPE· ·D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠L·EORIC ON L·VNDE Wt. 16·0.	Leofric.
984	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠LEOPINE ON LVND Wt. 21·2.	Leofwine.
985	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠LEOPINE ON LVND Wt. 20·5.	
986	EADPE RD REX	✠OMVND ON LVNDEI Wt. 17·4.	Omund (Osmund).
987	✠EDPER D "	" ONN L·VNDEN Wt. 17·0.	
988	EADPE RD REX	✠SIREÐ: ON LVDEN Wt. 19·6.	Sired.
989	" " "	✠SIREÐ: ON LVNDENE Wt. 18·9.	
990	✠EADP: ERD RC <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠SPETMÆN ON LVN Wt. 20·7.	Swetman.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
991	✠EADPE RD RE	✠PVLFPINE ON LVNDENE Wt. 19.8.	Wulfwine.
992	" " REX	✠PVLĠAR: ON LVNDEN Wt. 19.7.	Wulgar.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
993	✠EADPE ·AR·D REX·	✠EADPOLD ONN LVND: Wt. 18.3.	Eadwold.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
994	EADPARD REX ANGORV	✠ÆGELPER ON LVND: Wt. 19.4.	Ægelwer (cf. Ægelwerd).
995	EADVVEARDV REX ANĠLO	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21.3.	Ælfred.
996	EADVVERDVS REX ANĠLO	✠ÆLFSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 21.3.	Ælfsige.
997	EADPEARD REX ANĠLOR	✠ÆLPPERD ON LVND Wt. 20.5.	Ælfwerd.
998	EADPPRD RAX ANĠORV	✠ÆLPERD ON LVND: Wt. 20.5.	
999	EADPA REX ANĠLO	✠DEORMAN " " (Broken.)	Deorman.
1000	EADPEARD REX ANĠLO	" " LVNDE: Wt. 17.4.	
1001	EADPPRD RAE:X ANĠOR	✠DIREMAN ON LVNDENLDE Wt. 18.7.	Direman.
1002	EADPARD R· ANĠLOR	✠EALDĠAR ON LVNDE Wt. 17.5.	Ealdgar.
1003	✠EADRPARD REX ANĠOR	" " LVNDEI Wt. 17.4.	
1004	EADPARD REX ANĠLO	✠EDPI ON LVNDENEN· Wt. 21.0.	Edwig.
1005	EDPARD RE ANĠLORVM	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 20.3.	Godric.
1006	EADPA REX ANĠLO·	" " LVNDE Wt. 19.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1007	EADPEARD REX ANGLO..	✠GODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 20.0.	
1008	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 20.3.	Godwine.
1009	EAVVARD REX ANGLORV	✠GODPNE " " Wt. 21.0.	
1010	EADPARD RX ANGLO.	✠LEFPINE ON LVND.. Wt. 18.4.	Lefwine (Leofwine).
1011	EADPPEARDE SEX ANGLO	✠LIFIND: ON LVNDEEN.. Wt. 20.7.	Lifine or Liofine.
1012	EADPARD REX ANGLOE	✠LIOFING ON LVNDEN Wt. 16.2.	
1013	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠OMYND ON LVND: Wt. 21.3.	Omynd (cf. Osmund).
1014	EADPPRD RIX ANGORV	✠OMYND: ON LVNDNED Wt. 21.5.	
1015	EAPPRD REX ANGLOVM	✠PVLFEAR ON LVND Wt. 21.2.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
1016	EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠PVLGAR " Wt. 21.1.	
1017	EADPEA REX ANGLO	✠P.VL.GA.R ON LVNDE Wt. 19.8.	
1018	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVL.GAR " Wt. 17.7.	
1019	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDENE Wt. 17.1.	
1020	EADPRD R✠ ANGORV	✠PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 22.1.	Wulfred.
1021	EADPARD RX ANGLO	✠PLVFRED ON LVNDE.. Wt. 18.4.	
[Pl. XXVII. 4.]			
1022	✠DREDND PENDREDRE	✠RVLFRIIX ON LVNII	Wulfrie.
		Wt. 18.3.	
1023	EADPRD R✠ ANGLO.	✠PVLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 19.0.	Wulfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1024	EADPARD REX AN6ORV	✠PVLFPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 20·8.	
1025	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠PVL·FPINE ON LVNDENE Wt. 16·6.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1026	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆEDĠAR ON LVNDE: Wt. 16·9.	Ædgar.
1027	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆLFRED " " Wt. 19·6.	Ælfred.
1028	✠EADRAR " "	✠ÆLFŵIGE ON LVNDE Wt. 21·0.	Ælfsigo.
1029	✠EADPAR " "	✠Æ/ELFPARD ON LVND Wt. 19·5.	Ælfweard.
1030	✠EADARD RD RE	✠ÆLFPEARD ON LVND Wt. 15·3.	
1031	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVND: Wt. 19·7.	Ælfwine.
1032	" " "	" " LVNDE: (Chipped.)	
1033	✠EADPARD " "	" " LVNDEN. Wt. 17·2.	
1034	✠EADPAR " "	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVNDO: Wt. 17·2.	
1035	" " REX A	✠ÆELPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·0.	
1036	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠DVRIC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 20·0.	Durinc.
1037	" " "	✠DVRINC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 21·2.	
1038	✠EADPAR " "	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 22·0.	Edwine.
1039	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODRIC ON LVND: Wt. 17·0.	Godric.
1040	✠EADPAR " "	" " LVNDE: Wt. 16·8.	
1041	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODPINE ON LVDND: Wt. 20·5.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1042	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠GODPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 15·8.	
1043	✠EADD       "   "	✠OMMVND ON LVNDE Wt. 17·8.	Osmund.
1044	✠EADPAR·       "   "	✠O:SMVND       "   " Wt. 18·8.	
1045	✠EADPARD       "   "	✠PVLFLAR ON LVND: Wt. 18·0.	Wulfgar.
1046	✠EADPARD       "   "	✠PVLFLAR ON LVNDE Wt. 20·6.	
1047	✠EDPÆRD : RECEX	✠PVLFLER ON LVNDENE Wt. 20·7.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1048	✠EADPARD REX A··	✠ÆGELPI ON LVND Wt. 17·6.	Ægelwine.
1049	EADPARD       "   ANG	"       "   LVNDE Wt. 17·3.	
1050	✠       "       "   A:	✠ÆGLPI ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·3.	
1051	"       "       "	✠ÆGLPIN· ON LVNDE Wt. 12·3.	
1052	EADPARD· REX A:	✠ÆLFFARD N       " Wt. 15·4.	Ælfward.
1053	:EADPARD REX A	✠ÆL·FDÆRD ON LVND Wt. 14·8.	
1054	EADPARD REX A··	✠EADPINE ON LVND: Wt. 17·6.	Eadwine or Edwine.
1055	EADPARD REX ANG··	✠EDPINE ON LVND Wt. 16·0.	
1056	·EADPARD REX AG·	✠EDPINE· ON LVNDE· Wt. 16·6.	
1057	EADPARD REX:	✠EDPINE· O LVNDE Wt. 17·6.	
1058	·EADPARD REX A	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 15·8.	Godric.
1059	"       "   ANGL	✠O·PETMAN ON LVN: Wt. 17·6.	Swetman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1060	✠EADPARD REX A	✠SPETMAN ON LVN Wt. 17·2.	
1061	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFGAR ON LVND Wt. 11·2.	Wulfgar.
1062	EADPARD REX :	✠PVLGAR " " Wt. 15·6.	
1063	" REX A	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDE <i>Var. Four crescents in field.</i> Wt. 16·9.	
1064	✠EADPARD REX AN :	✠DVLFOL ON LVNDE Wt. 18·0.	Wulfsgo.
1065	✠EADRARD REX A	✠DVLFODARD ONLVND Wt. 17·0.	Wulfward.
[Pl. XXVII. 5.]			
1066	" " "	" " Wt. 16·6.	
1067	EADRARD REX A	" ONLY Wt. 15·2.	
HALFPENNY.			
1068	.....RD REX A	....PINE ON LV Wt. 8·3.	Eadwine?
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1069	EADPARD REX A	✠ELFSI ON LVNDE :: Wt. 20·0.	Ælfsige.
1070	EADRARD "	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 20·3.	Godric.
1071	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFPARD ON LVN Wt. 19·5.	Wulfward.
[Pl. XXVII. 6.]			
1072	EADPARD " "	✠PVLGAR ON LVN Wt. 20·4.	Wulgar.
<i>Type xv. var. b.</i>			
1073	✠ERDR D AC	✠SPETMAN ON LVI Wt. 17·0.	Swetman.
[Pl. XXVII. 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.]</p>		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1074	✠EDPAR D REX [Pl. XXVII. 8.]	✠D/EININT ON MÆL Wt. 16·9.	Dæinint.
	HALFPENNY.		
1075	✠..... D REX	✠D/EI... .. MÆL Wt. 8·5.	Dæinint.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1076	✠EDPE A RE	✠GODRIC ON MÆLD: Wt. 19·6.	Godric.
1077	✠EDPER· D R[EX]	✠GODPINE ON MEL· Wt. 19·7.	Godwine.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1078	EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 21·3.	Godwine.
1079	EADPARD REX ANGL·	✠SPETRIC ON MEL Wt. 19·3.	Swetric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1080	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 19·0.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
1081	EADPARD REX AN:	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDV: <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> Wt. 17·6.	Godwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1082	✠EDPAR D REI·	✠EAL·DPIG ON MEAL· Wt. 19·0.	Ealdwig.
1083	✠EDPE· D. REX	✠EAL·DPI ON MEAL·D· Wt. 19·4.	
1084	✠EDPAR D REI·	✠EAL·DPIG ONN MEALM· Wt. 19·3.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1085	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHPI ON MELME <i>Var. In opposite angles of cross, l and crescent.</i> Wt. 20·0.	Brihtwine?
[Pl. XXVII. 9.]			
1086	✠E·DR· RDE	✠BRIHPI ON MELME <i>Var. In opposite angles of cross, l and crescent.</i> Wt. 20·3.	
NIPEPORTE. [Newport.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1087	✠EADPE RD RE	✠SIREDD ON NIPEPORTE· Wt. 19·2.	Sired.
[Pl. XXVII. 10.]			
1088	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠SIREDD ON NIPEPO· Wt. 16·0.	
NORÐFIC. [Norwich.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1089	✠EDDER D RE·	✠L·EODINE ON NOR· Wt. 14·4.	Leafwine.
[Pl. XXVII. 11.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moncyer.
1090	✠EDPER D RE✠ A.	✠OSMVNDD O NORÐ: Wt. 17·6.	Osmund.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1091	✠EDPE RD RC	✠LEOPIE ON HOR Wt. 17·2.	Leafwic.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1092	✠CDPE RD RE✠	✠LEOFFINE ON NORÐ· Wt. 17·3.	Leafwine.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
1093	✠EEDDI ID PXII	✠OS:MVID ON NOR Wt. 14·5.	Osmund.
1094	✠EDPERD ·REX A	✠RINVLf Var. "P A C S" Wt. 17·7.	Rinulf.
	[Pl. XXVII. 12.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1095	✠EDPE· RD REX	✠CCNELM ON NORÐ Wt. 25·7.	Cenelm.
1096	✠EDPER: ·D REX:	✠L·EOFPINE ON NORÐ: Wt. 25·0.	Leafwine.
1097	✠EDP· ERD R✠	✠ÐORFRÐ O NORÐP Wt. 25·3.	Porferð.
1098	✠EDPE: ·RD RE:	✠ÐVREVERÐ ON NOR· Wt. 25·1.	Þuruerð (= Þurferð?).
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1099	✠EDPER D REX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠HLANGVLf ON NOR Wt. 20·4.	Hlangulf?
1100	✠EDPR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÐORSTAN O NORÐP Wt. 18·0.	Þorstan.
1101	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠:ÐVRFVÐ ON NORÐ Wt. 19·7.	Þarfurð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1102	✠EADPAR RD RE :	✠ELFPINE ON NORÐ[P] Wt. 17.4.	Elfwine.
1103	✠EDPARD D RE :	✠LEFPINE O NORÐPI Wt. 17.4.	Lefwine or Liofwine.
1104	✠EADPA RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON NORÐ Wt. 20.4.	
1105	✠EADPAR RD R	✠LIOFRIC: ON NORPPI Wt. 19.8.	Liofric.
1106	✠EADPAR RD RE :	✠PVLFOI: ON NORPPIC Wt. 19.0.	Wulf-i (Wulfsige).
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1107	EADPARD RE	✠EDFINE ON NORÐ Wt. 14.3.	Edwine.
1108	EADPARD REX	✠GODPINE O NOR Wt. 12.3.	Godwine.
[Pl. XXVII. 13.]			
1109	" "	✠PRICE O NORÐ Wt. 14.0.	Price.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1110	EADPARD RX	✠ÐVRGRIM ONNORÐ Wt. 14.8.	Þurgrim.
1111	" [D R]E	✠ÐVRSTAN ON NOR Wt. 19.6.	Þurstan.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1112	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GLPIN ON OEX. Wt. 17.3.	Gilpin.
<i>Type ii. var. b.</i>			
1113	✠EDPE RE-C	✠LEOFPINE OXF Wt. 17.2.	Leofwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
1114	✠EDDE D REX·  [Pl. XXVII. 14.]	✠BRINPOLD ON OXE: Wt. 17·7.	Brinwold.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1115	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠EIELPINE ON OXENE: Wt. 23·9.	Elfwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1116	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ÆLFPIG ON OCE·XCNE Wt. 21·2.	Ælfwig.
1117	✠EDPER· „ „ Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLPIC ON OCEXENAF Wt. 20·2.	
1118	✠EDPAR D REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLPID ON OXENEFO Wt. 20·1.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1119	EADPEARD REX ANGO	✠ÆLFPIG ON OX: Wt. 20·6.	Ælfwig.
1120	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠EADPINE OIII OXIE: Wt. 21·4.	Eadwine.
[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]			
1121	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ELPINE OIII OXIE: Wt. 20·4.	Elwine.
1122	„ „ ANGL·	✠HÆRGOD ON OXNEF: Wt. 21·1.	Hærgod (cf. Haregod).
1123	EADARD REX ANGLOV	✠SETMAN ON OXEN· Wt. 21·4.	Swetman.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1124	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆGELPINE ON OXENEX: Wt. 21·5.	Ægelwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
1125	✠EADPAR RD DE	✠ÆLFPIG ③III ③XII·E: Wt. 20·6.	Ælfwig.
1126	✠EADPARD .. ..	✠ÆLFPI: ON OXENEXFO Wt. 20·0.	
[Pl. XXVIII. 2.]			
1127	✠EADPAR .. ..	.. .. ③N OXENEX· Wt. 20·2.	
1128	✠EADPARD .. ..	✠BRIHTRED ON OXENE Wt. 19·2.	Brihtred.
1129	✠EADPAR· .. ..	✠HARELOD ON OXENEX Wt. 21·0.	Haregod.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1130	✠EADPARD REX ANG	✠PVLFFI ON OXENE Wt. 16·2.	Wulfwine?
RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough.]			
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1131	EADPARD REX ANGLO·	✠LEOFSTAN ON RIC· Wt. 21·0.	Leofstan.
1132	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠SPETRIC ON RIC Wt. 19·8.	Swetric.
ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1133	✠EDPNR· D PEC	✠EDPINE ON ROFE·· Wt. 14·2.	Edwine.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1134	✠EDPE: RD REX·	✠EDPINE ON ROFE·· Wt. 15·6.	Edwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1135	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠EODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 16.7.	Godwine.
1136	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠PVLFRIC ON ROF Wt. 13.3.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1137	✠EDPERD RECX	✠EODPINE ON RO <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 13 0.	Godwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1138	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EDPINE ONN ROF: Wt. 19.6.	Edwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1139	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII. 3.]	✠LIFPINE: ON ROFE. Wt. 21.7.	Lifwine.
1140	” ” ”	✠LIFPINE HORN ON ROF Wt. 21.7.	Lifwine and Horn.
RUMENEA. [Romney.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1141	✠EDPERD REX A	✠BRVNĒAR ON RV Wt. 15.5.	Brungar.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1142	✠EDRE RD RE	✠EOTIN ON RHV Wt. 11.0.	Estan.
1143	✠EDPE ” ”	✠PVLHED ON RVM Wt. 14.5.	Wulhed.
HALFPENNY.			
1144	✠.... D RE	✠.... ED ONRV Wt. 6.5.	Wulhed?





No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1145	✠EDDER: D REX:.	✠PVL MÆR ON RVM <i>Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet.</i> Wt. 14.4.	Wulmær.
[Pl. XXVIII. 4.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1146	✠EDRED D RE: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LEOFRE ON RVM: Wt. 21.0.	Leofric.
1147	✠EDPE: D RE: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVL MÆR ON RVMEE: Wt. 19.5.	Wulmær.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1148	EADPARD EX ANGLOR.	✠PVL MÆR ON RVM Wt. 22.0.	Wulmær.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1149	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVL MÆR ON RVMED Wt. 21.5.	Wulmær.
SANDWIC. [Sandwich.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1150	✠EDPNR: REC:	✠LIOFPINE ON SAND Wt. 15.0.	Liofwine.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1151	✠EDPE RD RE	✠FAREHIR ON SA Wt. 14.5.	Farehir.
1152	✠EDP ERD R:	✠LEFPINE ON SA Wt. 12.4.	Lefwine, Leofwine, &c.
1153	✠EDP ARD:	✠LEOFDINE ON SA Wt. 10.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1154	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOPINE ON SA Wt. 15·6.	
1155	✠EDP· ARD·.	✠LIFPINE ON ΣAN Wt. 12·4.	
1156	✠EDPE RD RE	” ” ΣAN Wt. 11·2.	
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1157	✠EDPE RD EX V	✠LIOEPINE ON SAN Wt. 15·9.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1158	✠EDPER· D RE·E	✠LIFPINE ON ωANEI Wt. 18·7.	Lifwine.
1159	✠EDPR D RE·	” ” SANDP Wt. 16·0.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1160	✠EADPA RD RE· [Pl. XXVIII. 5.]	✠LIOFPINE ON SA: Wt. 16·0.	Liofwine.
1161	✠EADPARD RD RE	” ” ωANCE Wt. 16·9.	
	SCEAFTESBYRIG OR SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1162	✠EDP D RE✠:	✠ÆL·PERD N SCEFT· Wt. 15·2.	Ælfwerd.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1163	✠CDACE DEF RICCX	✠CEDEMANDI OIL SCÆCE* Wt. 12·3.	Cedeman.

\* The limbs of the cross on the reverse are not expanded; but as it is a blundered coin it has not been made into a new type.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1164	✠EDPE RD REX	✠GODESBRAND ON SC Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17.5.	Godesbrand.
1165	✠EDPE : RD REX	✠PVLFRIC ON SCEFTE : Wt. 25.0.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1166	✠EDPAR D REX	✠DUDUCOC ON SCEFT Wt. 21.0.	Duducol?
1167	" " "	" " " Wt. 20.2.	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
1168	✠EADP RD REX AN	✠P.VLFRIC OMN : SCF Wt. 19.2.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
1169	✠EDP ED RE : [Pl. XXVIII. 6.]	✠PVLFRIC ON SCEAF Wt. 19.2.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1170	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLFRIC ON SCF Wt. 20.2.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1171	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFPERD ON SC/ETC Wt. 20.2.	Ælfweard.
1172	" " "	" " " Wt. 20.2.	
1173	" " "	✠GODESBRAND ON SC Wt. 20.0.	Godesbrand.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1174	EADPARD RE	✠GODRIC ON SCEAFI Wt. 20.0.	Godric.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
1175	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXVIII. 7.]	✠GODESBRAND ON SC Wt. 20.0.	Godesbrand.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]			
Type v.			
1176	✠EDPE ·RD REX·	✠ÆLFEB ON SCREOBE Wt. 25·2.	Ælfch.
1177	✠EDPE: ·RD REX :	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCREO Wt. 23·0.	Leofstan.
1178	✠EDRE: ·RD REX :	✠LEOFFINE ON SCREO: Wt. 25·0.	Leofwine.
Type v. var. b.			
1179	✠EDPE: ·RD REX :	✠PVLMEER ON SCREOB: Wt. 19·6.	Wulmæc.
			
Type vii.			
1180	✠EDPE D RE·	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRO Wt. 16·0.	Leofstan.
Type ix.			
1181	EADPARD REX AMGL·	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRO Wt. 20·8.	Leofstan.
Type xi.			
1182	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠EODPINE ON SCRO Wt. 22·0.	Godwine.
1183	✠EADPAR· " "	✠PVDEMAN ON[SC]LOB (Pierced.)	Wudeman.
1184	" " "	" " SCROB Wt. 18·0.	
1185	" " "	" " " Wt. 20·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1186	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PVLMEER ON ƿLOBE Wt. 20·6.	Wulmar.
1187	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXVIII. 8.]	<i>Type xv.</i> ✠EARNPI ON SROP Wt. 20·4.	Earnwig?
1188	EADVEARD REX ANGLO	SEREBYRIG, Etc. [Salisbury.] <i>Type ix.</i> ✠GODERIC ON IERBIRGE: Wt. 18·4.	Goderic or Godric.
1189	" " "	" " " (Broken.)	
1190	EADPARD REX ANGLO	" SERBIRGE Wt. 20·2.	
1191	" " "	" " " Wt. 20·4.	
1192	EADVVEARDVS EX N6LO	✠GODRIC ON SEARBIR Wt. 16·4.	
1193	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII. 9.]	<i>Type xi.</i> ✠GODRIC ON ƿERBV Wt. 19·5.	Godric.
1194	" " "	✠GODRIC: ON ƿERBVR: Wt. 19·0.	
1195	EADPARD REX	<i>Type xv.</i> ✠SIEBODE ON SEAI Wt. 17·0.	Sigebode.
1196	" REX:	" " SERB: Wt. 18·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1197	✠EDPR·RD RE	✠ALHHVND A SNO Wt. 12·9.	Alhmund.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 10.]		
1198	✠EDD:   "   "	✠ωNOTER ON ωN Wt. 16·6.	Snoter.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1199	✠EDPE D RE✠:	✠BL·ÆCMAN ON SNOTI Wt. 16·2.	Blacman.
1200	✠EDPER „ „ <i>Var.</i> Pellet before head.	✠BLACMAN ON SNOTIH Wt. 17·5.	
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1201	✠EDPER ·D REE·X:	✠HALDENE ON SNOT· Wt. 26·5.	Haldene.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 11.]		
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
1202	✠EADPA[RD] RE	✠ARNGR[M] ON SN (Broken.)	Arngrim.
1203	„       REX A	✠FORMAN ON SNO Wt. 16·0.	Forman.
	STÆFFORDA. [Stafford.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1204	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠ELFRIC ON STÆFORDE Wt. 17·5.	Elfric.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 12.]		



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	STÆNIG. [Steyning.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1205	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠PVLFLET ON ST/EN Wt. 25·0.	Wulfget.
1206	✠EDPNR ·RD RE	✠PVLLET ON ST/EN · Wt. 16·7.	
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1207	✠EDPA D REX	✠PVFERIC ON ST/Æ · Wt. 18·7.	Wulfrie.
1208	✠EDREI D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVLFRIC ON ST/Æ Wt. 20·5.	
1209	✠EDPR ·DER ·	” ON ST/EN Wt. 20·4.	
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1210	EADPARD REX ANGLOR ·	✠PVLFRIC OM ST/Æ Wt. 20·4.	Wulfrie
	[Pl. XXVIII. 13.]		
1211	” ” ”	” ” Wt. 20·4.	
1212	EADPRD E ·X ANGOR ·	” ON ST/EN · Wt. 18·0.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1213	EADPAR ·RD RE A	✠DIORMAN ON ST/ENIC Wt. 19·0.	Diorman.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 14.]		
1214	” ” ”	” ” Wt. 18·5.	
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
1215	EADPARD RE	✠DERMON ON ST/Æ Wt. 16·2.	Dermon.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1216	✠EADRARARD RE✠ A	✠DIORMAN O.N OT/E Wt. 16.7.	Diorman.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1217	EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXIX. 1.]	✠DERMON ON ST/EN Wt. 19.0.	Dermón.
1218	„ RE	✠GODPINE ON ST/Æ Wt. 20.4.	Godwine.
STANFORD. [Stamford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1219	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ARFRA ON STA: Wt. 15.4.	Arfra (= Ærfara?).
1220	✠EDE: „ „	✠GODDINE ON S: Wt. 14.0.	Godwine.
1221	✠EDPI „ „	✠GODPINE ON S: Wt. 15.7.	
1222	✠EDP „ „	✠LEFPINE ON STAI: Wt. 13.7.	Leofwine.
1223	✠EDPE „ „	✠LEOFPINE ON STA Wt. 15.7.	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1224	✠EDPER D REX	✠BRVPIINE ON STA Wt. 14.0.	Brunwine.
1225	✠EDPE: D REX	✠EDPINN ON STANFOR Wt. 14.5.	Edwine.
1226	✠EDPER: D RE✠	✠LEOCRINE ON STANF: Wt. 17.3.	Leofwine.
1227	✠EDRER „ „	✠LEOFPINE ON STANF Wt. 13.6.	
1228	✠EDPE: RD RE✠	✠WÆRCIN OH STAN Wt. 17.2.	Marcin or Harcin (Martin).
[Pl. XXIX. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1229	✠EDPE RD RE✠	✠PILCRIF ON STANF: Wt. 14.0.	Wilerif.
HALFPENNY.			
1230	.EDPER: . . . . .	✠. . . . . N STAN:NI: Wt. 6.0.	
Type iv.			
1231	✠EPD ·PPNXΛC	✠PVL·NO:Ð ON STAI: Wt. 14.7.	Wulnoð.
Type v.			
1232	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠ÆRFRE ON STANFOR: Wt. 27.7.	Ærfre (cf. Arfra).
1233	✠EDPER ·D REEX·	✠FÆRGRIN ON STANEFΘ Wt. 26.5.	Færgrim.
Type vii.			
1234	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 21.5.	Brunwine.
Type ix.			
1235	EADPARD REX ΛNGLOV	✠GODPIHE ON STANF Wt. 20.9.	Godwine.
1236	EADPARD   "   "	✠LEOFRIC ON STANF: Wt. 22.0.	Leofric.
Type xi.			
1237	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠OÐPARD ON STAN Wt. 19.4.	Osward.
Type xv.			
1238	EADPARP REX	✠BRVNPINE ON ST: Wt. 21.4.	Brunwine.
1239	EADPARD   "   "	"       "   STA Wt. 20.0.	
1240	"       "	✠GODPINE ON STA Wt. 21.5.	Godwine.
1241	"       "	✠SPARCOLF ON ST: Wt. 19.2.	Swarcolf (= Swartcol?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>SUÐBYRIG. [Sudbury.]</p> <p><i>Type xi.</i></p>		
1212	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠FOLCPINE ON ωVPBVŁ Wt. 19.0.	Folewine.
	<p>SUÐGEƿEORC. [Southwark.]</p> <p><i>Type ii.</i></p>		
1243	✠EDPN: RD E✠:	✠ELFPINE ON SVÐE Wt. 14.7.	Elfwine.
1244	✠EDPA RD E	✠LIOFPINE ON SVÐ Wt. 11.7.	Liofwine (Leofwine).
	<p><i>Type iii.</i></p>		
1245	✠EDPAR D RE✠	✠LEOFpine ON SVÐ: Wt. 14.5.	Leofwine.
	<p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
1246	✠EDPR RD R·E✠	✠CİOFRED ON ωVÐE: Wt. 14.2.	Liofred (Leofred).
	<p><i>Type vii.</i></p>		
1247	✠EDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LEOFRED ON SVÐŁ Wt. 21.0.	Leofred.
1248	✠EDPE· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠O.ωMVND ON SVÐE: Wt. 18.0.	Osmund.
	[Pl. XXIX. 3.]		
1249	✠EDPAR· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠OΣMVND ON SVÐE: Wt. 19.5.	
1250	” ” ”	” ” ” Wt. 20.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1251	✠EDPER D RE	✠SPETMAN ON SVÐG Wt. 20·6.	Swetman.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1252	EADPEARD REX ANGLØX	✠CODMAN ON SVÐIE: Wt. 17·6.	Godman.
1253	EADPAR REX ANGLØX	✠OSMVND ON SVÐE: Wt. 20·6.	Osmund.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1254	✠EDDRD D. D.E	✠OΩMAND ON 2IÐI Wt. 20·2.	Osmund.
1255	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠OΩPETMAN ON OΩVÐG: Wt. 20·4.	Swetman.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1256	EADRARD RE	✠GODRIC· ON· SVDP Wt. 16·5.	Godric.
1257	✠EADPARD REX A	✠OΩMVND ON OΩVÐE: Wt. 14·8.	Osmund.
TAMPEORÐ. [Tamworth.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1258	✠.EDP.E RD RE	✠ÆELPINE ON TAMP Wt. 20·9.	Ægelwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1259	✠EDPAR D RE	✠COLINE ON TAM Wt. 20·9.	Coline.
[Pl. XXIX. 4.]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1260	EADPARD RE	✠BRVNINE ON TΛ Wt. 14·0.	Bruninc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	TANTUNE. [Taunton.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1261	✠EDPE RD RE :	✠BOGA ON TANT· Wt. 16·0.	Boga.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1262	✠EDPER·D RE:X : [Pl. XXIX. 5.]	✠BOIA ON TANTVNE Wt. 17·6.	Boga.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
1263	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠CILLECRIST OH TAH Var. PAXX Wt. 14·3.	Cillecrist.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1264	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLOR	✠BRIHTRIC ON TANTVNE Wt. 20·5.	Brihtric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1265	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTRIC ON TANT : Wt. 20·3.	Brihtric.
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1266	✠EDPER D REX : [Pl. XXIX. 6.]	✠ÆLFSIE ON PÆRINC Wt. 16·8.	Ælfsie.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1267	✠EDPRD RE·X	✠LEOFRICIOE O PER' Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 18·0.	Leofric
1268	✠EDPE ·RD RE·X	✠LVEINE ON PÆRIN Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 21·0.	Lucine (Leuing)
			2 1 2



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1270	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠AƿTAN: ON PERINI: Wt. 29.5.	Astan (cf. Aetan).
1279	✠EADPAR) RD RE	✠ÐVRƿTA[N ON P/E)RI (Broken.)	Durstan.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1271	✠EADPARD REX	✠ÐEODRIC ON PÆR Wt. 19.5.	Peodric.
PALINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1272	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠BRIHTRIC ON PELIN Wt. 26.8.	Brihtric.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1273	✠EDPER D REEX: [Pl. XXIX. 7.]	✠EILPII ON PALINGE: Wt. 24.8.	Æilwig?
1274	" " "	✠BRIHTRC ON PAL Wt. 25.2.	Brihtric.
1275	✠EDPE RD RE.X:	✠BRVNPINE ON PÆ Wt. 26.5.	Brunwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1276	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRAND ON PALING Wt. 21.0.	Brand.
1277	✠EDPR: D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRANND ON PELIN: Wt. 20.5.	
1278	✠EDPA RD REI:	✠BRIHTRIC ON PÆL:I Wt. 21.0.	Brihtric.
1279	✠EDPR: D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRIHTPINE ON PALI Wt. 20.2.	Brihtwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1280	✠EDPA RD R	✠BRVNPNE ON PAL Wt. 20·4.	Brunwine.
1281	✠EDPA RD RE <i>Var.</i> Pellet behind bust.	✠BVREPINE ON PALIN· Wt. 20·5.	Burewine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1282	EADPA R✠ ΛIGLO	✠BRAND ON PALI: Wt. 20·3.	Brand.
1283	EADPARD REX ΛIGL·	✠BRAND ON PAL·IN Wt. 21·0.	
1284	„ „ ΛIGL [Pl. XXIX. 8.]	✠BRIHTRIC ON ·PAL·I: Wt. 21·0.	Brihtric.
1285	„ „ „	✠BRIHTPIH ON PALI Wt. 20·5.	Brihtwine.
1286	„ „ ΛIGL	✠BRVNPINE ON P·EL· Wt. 20·5.	Brunwine.
1287	„ „ ΛNGLO	✠BRVINPINE ON PALI Wt. 20·1.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1288	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠BRAD· ON PALINCE Wt. 21·0.	Brand.
1289	EADPA· RD R·EX	✠BRAND ON PALLI Wt. 20·5.	
1290	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTM·ER ON PALI: Wt. 20·7.	Brihtmaer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1291	EADPARD REX Λ· [Pl. XXIX. 9.]	✠BRAND· ON PALI Wt. 16·5.	Brand.
1292	„ „ Λ	✠BRIHTM·ER ON PA Wt. 17·0.	Brihtmaer.
1293	„ „ Λ·	✠BVREPINE ON PA Wt. 17·5.	Burewine.
1294	„ „	„ „ „ Wt. 17·0.	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1304	✠EADR· RD REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠SIDEMAN ON PERI Wt. 19·3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1305	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠SIDEMAN ON PARN Wt. 20·8.	Sideman.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1306	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠BIORN· ON PERHAM Wt. 20·8.	Biorn.
1307	✠EADPAR „ „	✠BIORN ON PERHAM : <i>Var. In two angles of cross A X.</i> Wt. 18·0.	
1308	✠EADPAR· „ „	✠CODEMAN ON PERH Wt. 17·3.	Godeman.
1309	✠EADPAR „ „	✠SIDEMAN ON PERHA Wt. 20·0.	Sideman.
[Pl. XXIX. 12.]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1310	✠EADRDARD RE II	✠SIDEMAN PERHA Wt. 15·2.	Sideman.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1311	EADPARD REX	✠SIDEMAN ON PER : Wt. 20·0.	Sideman.
1312	„ „	„ „ PER Wt. 17·7	
PIHRACEASTER OR PIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1313	✠EPDER· D REX·A·	✠LEOFSTAN ON PIHR· Wt. 18·2.	Leofstan.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1314	✠EDPA RD RE	✠LODPINE O PIHE· Wt. 12·2.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1315	✠EDP̃AR· D REI <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠CARVLF ON DIHEREC Wt. 20·2.	Garulf.
[Pl. XXIX. 13.]			
1316	✠EDPARD· REX· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i>	✠PIICINNE ON PIHER· Wt. 20·2.	Wicing.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1317	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLEPINE ON PIOR Wt. 20·6.	Ægelwine.
1318	" " "	" " " Wt. 21·4.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1319	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLEPNE ONPIHREC Wt. 21·2.	Ægelwine.
1320	" " "	✠LIOFOTAN ON PIHRE Wt. 20·4.	Liofstan.
[Pl. XXIX. 14.]			
1321	" " "	✠PICINE ON PIHRECE Wt. 20·1.	Wicing.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1322	✠EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFINE ON PIHR Wt. 16·0.	Ælfwine.
1323	" " RE :	✠EASTMÆR ON PIH· Wt. 16·0.	Eastmær.
PILTUNE. [Wilton.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1324	✠EPDER D REX ·A·	✠LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 16·8.	Litine.
[Pl. XXX. 1.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1325	✠EDPE: RD RE.X	✠ELFSTAN ON PIL-TV: Wt. 17.0.	Elfstan.
1326	✠EDPE: RD RE:X	✠LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 17.6.	Lifinc.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1327	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠ELFPINE ON PILT <i>Var. 6 in one angle of cross.</i> Wt. 17.2.	Ælfwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1328	✠EDPE D REX	✠EL·FPI·N·E ON PIL·T Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1329	" " "	✠ELFPINE ON PIL·TE·: Wt. 19.8.	
1330	✠EDPAR· D REI·	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTVN Wt. 19.8.	Alfwold.
1331	" " "	" " PILTVNE Wt. 19.8.	
1332	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠DVRCIL " " Wt. 20.5.	Purcil.
1333	✠EDPE· D RE	✠DVRECIL ON PILT Wt. 20.0.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1334	EADPARD REX ANGL·OV	✠ELFPINE ON PILT Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1335	EADPEARD REX ANGL·O·	✠ELFPINE ON PILTVNEIC Wt. 14.0.	
1336	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL·	✠EFD·PINE ON DILTVNEN Wt. 16.1.	
1337	EADPARD REX ANGL·OX: [Pl. XXX. 2.]	✠ALFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20.2.	Alfwold.
1338	EADPEARD REX ANGL·O·	" " PILTVNE· Wt. 18.0.	



No.		Reverse	Monneyer.
1339	EADVEARD RAE ANGORV	✠H/ERR[E]D ON PILTV Wt. 19.9.	Hærræd.
1340	EADPARD REX ANGLOR	✠H/ERRED: ON PILTVN: Wt. 19.3.	
1341	" " ANGL	✠H/ERRED: ON PILTVNE Wt. 19.7.	
1342	EADPEARD " "	✠S/EPINE ON PILT: Wt. 19.7.	Sæwine.
1343	" EX ANGLO	✠S/EPINE: ON PILTVNE (Broken.)	
1344	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO	✠SPETRIC ON PILT: Wt. 20.4.	Swetric.
1345	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " Wt. 19.9.	
1346	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANDLO	✠SPETRIC ON PILTV Wt. 20.1.	
1347	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠ÐVREIL ON PIL Wt. 20.1.	Purcil.
1348	" " ANGLO	✠ÐVREILI: ON PILTVNE Wt. 17.8.	
1349	" " "	" " Wt. 18.7.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1350	✠EADPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPOLD ON PILTV: Wt. 19.1.	Ælfwold or Alfwold.
1351	EADPEARD REX [Pl. XXX. 3.]	✠ALFPOD: ON PILT: Wt. 19.4.	
1352	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTVNE Wt. 18.2.	
1353	✠EADPARD " "	✠BRIXI: ON PILTVNE: Wt. 18.6.	Bixi.
1354	" " "	✠H/ERRD: ON PILTVN: Wt. 19.4.	Hærræd.
1355	✠EADPAR " "	✠H/ERRED: ON PILTVND Wt. 18.9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1356	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠DVREIL ON PILTVNE Wt. 19.1.	Þureil.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1357	✠EADPARD REX.	✠ALPOLD ON PILTI Wt. 14.4.	Alfwold.
1358	EDPARD RE[X]	✠EL[F]PINE. ON PILT Wt. 15.9.	Elfwine.
1359	✠EADPARD RE.	✠HERRED ON PILT: Wt. 16.3.	Herred (Hærræd).
1360	✠EADPARD "	" " PILTV Wt. 16.0.	
1361	✠EADPARD REX.	✠LEOFFINE ON PILV Wt. 14.6.	Leofwine.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1362	EADPARD RE ✠ A	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTV Wt. 19.5.	Alfwold.
1363	" RE	✠CENTPINE ON PIL Wt. 15.6.	Centwine.
1364	" RE :	" " PIL Wt. 17.6.	
1365	" "	✠PINVS ON PILTVN. Wt. 18.5.	Winus.
1366	" REX	" " PILTVNE Wt. 18.7.	
PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1367	✠EDPER: D REX :	✠L·ODRIC ON PINCE Wt. 16.4.	Godric.
1368	✠EDPERD REX AN	✠L·ADMÆR ON PINCE: Wt. 17.2.	Ladmar.
1369	✠EDPÆ RD REX	✠LEOFSTAN ON PI Wt. 15.0.	Leofstan.
1370	✠EPDER D REX.	✠LFINE ONN PINCES: Wt. 17.4.	Lifine.
1371	✠EDPER D RE·X :	✠LIFINCC ON PINCE Wt. 17.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type ii.			
1372	✠EDPN RD E	✠ÆSTAN ON PIN: Wt. 10·9.	Æstan.
1373	✠EDPA D ÆE	✠BRVN ON DINC· Wt. 12·2.	Brun.
1374	✠EDPA RD RE	✠EDPIE ON PIN Wt. 12·0.	Edwie.
1375	✠EDPER RD RE :	✠ELFSTAN ON PIN Wt. 17·4.	Elfstan.
1376	✠EDPA .. ..	✠LEOPINE ON PIN Wt. 11·4.	Leofwine.
1377	✠EDPEI RD RE	” ” PI Wt. 11·2.	
1378	✠EDP ” ”	✠LIFINE ON PIN: Wt. 15·0.	Lifine.
1379	(Legend barbarous.)	✠LIFINE ON PIND Wt. 12·1.	
HALFPENNIES.			
1380	.... E R·D ...	✠LOC .... NC Wt. 6·5.	Loc.
1381	✠..... RD RE :	.... IN ON PIN Wt. 7·3.	
Type iii.			
1382	✠EDPER ·D REX :	✠GODPINE· ON PINCE Wt. 17·0.	Godwine.
1383	” ” REX·	✠LIFINE ON PINCEC Wt. 15·8.	Lifine.
[Pl. XXX. 4.]			
Type iv.			
1384	✠EDPERD REX ANE	✠ELPINE : ON PINCE : Wt. 16·4.	Elwine.
Type v.			
1385	✠EDP RD REX	✠ELFPINE ON PINCE : Wt. 25·0.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1386	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆSTAN ON PINC: <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 17.0.	Æstan or Estan.
1387	✠EDPR RD RE✠	✠ESTAN ON PINCEST Wt. 15.8.	
1388	✠EDPI RD REX	✠ÆSTANN LOC ON PI Wt. 16.8.	Æstan and Loc.
1389	✠EDPER: D REEX	✠BRAND ON PINCESTR Wt. 26.4.	Brand.
1390	" " "	" " " Wt. 26.0.	
1391	✠ED RE R I D REX:	✠BRIHTPOLD ON PINCE: Wt. 25.0.	Brihtwold.
[Pl. XXX. 5.]			
1392	✠EDPER RD REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODPINE ON PINC <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 17.0.	Godwine.
1393	✠EDPR RD REX	✠LEOPINE ON PINC <i>Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. (Broken.)</i>	Leofwine.
1394	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFINE ON PINCES: Wt. 15.8.	Lifine.
1395	✠EDPER D REX	✠LIOFINE ON PINCEOT Wt. 16.8.	
1396	✠EDPER D REX	✠LOC ON PINCEST <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only and pellet in one angle.</i> Wt. 16.8.	Loc.
1397	✠EPE: RD REX	✠LOC ON PINCEOT: Wt. 17.0.	
1398	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LOC ON PINCESTR <i>Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only.</i> Wt. 21.8.	

N.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1399	✠EADP: ARD RE	✠PIDICA ON PINCEST: Wt. 17.0.	Widica.
1400	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠PYNSTAN ON PINCEST. Wt. 26.1	Wynstan.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1401	✠EDPER: D REI: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCE $\omega$ Wt. 20.0.	Ælfwine.
1402	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCES: Wt. 20.7.	
1403	" " RE:	" " PNCES Wt. 20.5.	
1404	✠EDPER: D REX	✠Æ $\omega$ TAN ON PINCE $\omega$ T Wt. 20.0.	Æstan.
1405	" " RE: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST Wt. 20.5.	
1406	✠ " " REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCESTI Wt. 19.8.	
1407	✠EDPER D RE: <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆÐESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 20.8.	Æðestan.
1408	✠EDPER: " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 21.1.	Brihtmar.
1409	✠EDPE: " "	✠DRIHTNÆR ON PIN Wt. 18.4.	
1410	✠EDPER: D REX	✠ERTAN ON PINCEI Wt. 18.4.	Estan?
1411	✠EDPER: " "	✠ERTAN ON PINCEI Wt. 21.2.	
1412	✠EDPER: D REX:	" " " Wt. 17.3.	
1413	✠ÆPDER REIEI	✠EODMAN ON PINCEI Wt. 15.8.	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1414	✠EDRDE D RE✠ <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠EODMAN ON PINEE∞ Wt. 20·2.	
1415	✠EDPAR D REX· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠EODMANN ON PINCE Wt. 20·2.	
1416	✠ " " " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠EODMANN ON PINC·ES· Wt. 20·2.	
1417	✠EDPE· D REX	✠EODN·A·N ON PI Wt. 16·8.	
1418	✠EDPE D RIX	" " PNC Wt. 20·2.	
1419	✠EDPERV D REX·	✠EODPIDIA O PINI Wt. 20·0.	Godwine and Widia.
1420	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠EODPI·D·I·A O· PINI Wt. 20·7.	
1421	✠EDPE· D REX·	✠EODPIDIA O PIN·II· Wt. 20·2.	
1422	✠EDPERV " "	" " " " Wt. 20·0.	
1423	" " "	" " " " Wt. 20·0.	
1424	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠GODPINE ON PINE· Wt. 20·1.	Godwine.
1425	✠EADPE RD REX	✠EODDINE ON DINCY Wt. 20·2.	
1426	✠EDPER· D REI·	✠EODPINE PIDIA ONPIN Wt. 19·4.	Godwine and Widia.
1427	" " REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	" " " " Wt. 19·6.	
1428	✠EDPERV D REX·	✠EODPINE PIDIA ON PINC Wt. 20·0.	
[Pl. XXX. 6.]			
1429	✠EDPER· D REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠LADM·ER ON PINE Wt. 20·4.	Ladmar.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1430	✠EDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠L·ADMÆR ON PINCE: Wt. 20·7.	
1431	✠EDPERD· REX· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LIFINE ON PINCES Wt. 20·2.	Litine.
1432	EDDER·· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LICINE ON PINCEOT: Wt. 19·8.	
1433	✠EDPE·· " "	✠L·IFINE ON PINCEST. Wt. 18·4.	
1434	✠EDPAR D REX· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LIFINE ON PINCESTR Wt. 20·0.	
1435	✠EDPER " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LIFIND ON PINCEOT Wt. 20·0.	
1436	✠EDPE D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PIDA ON PINCESI: Wt. 20·5.	Widia.
1437	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PIDA DN PINCESI: Wt. 20·7.	
1438	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PIDA ON PINCESTI Wt. 19·4.	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
1439	✠EADPE RD REX AN [Pl. XXX. 7.]	✠GARVLF ON PINCRE: Wt. 20·0.	Garulf.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1440	EADPEARD REX ANGL·:	✠ÆLFINE ON PINCE Wt. 19·8.	Ælfwine.
1441	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	" " PINCES Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1442	EADPEARD REX ANGL...	✠ELFPINE ON PINES: Wt. 17.7.	
1443	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠ESTAN ON PIINCES Wt. 21.2.	Æstan.
1444	„ „ ANGL	✠EÐESTAN ON PNES Wt. 21.0.	Æðestan.
1445	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ANDERBOD ON PIN Wt. 21.4.	Anderboda.
1446	„ „ „	✠ANDERBODA: ON PI: Wt. 20.0.	
1447	„ „ ANGL	✠ANDERBODA ON PINC Wt. 18.8.	
1448	„ „ ANGL	✠ANDERODA ON PINC Wt. 19.8.	
1449	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠BIRIHTMÆR ON PINC Wt. 20.0.	Brihtmær.
1450	„ „ ANGL	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINC Wt. 21.0.	
1451	„ REX:	✠BRIHTMEHR ON PINCES Wt. 18.7.	
1452	EADPARD EX HNGL	✠GODPINE ON PINE: Wt. 19.8.	Godwine.
1453	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠GODPINE ON PINE: Wt. 19.0.	
1454	EADRPARD REX AN	✠GODPINE ON PINE: Wt. 20.0.	
1455	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠GODPINE: ON PINE: Wt. 18.4.	
1456	EADVVEARDVS REX VELO [Pl. XXX. 8.]	✠GODPINE ON PINCES Wt. 21.0.	
1457	„ „ ANGL	✠LIFINC ONN PINCE Wt. 21.0.	Lifinc.
1458	„ „ „	✠LIFINC ON PINCEST Wt. 21.4.	
1459	„ „ „	✠SPRÆCELINC ON PINC: Wt. 21.6.	Spræclinc.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
	<i>Type XI</i>		
1460	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFINE ON PINCE Wt. 18.8.	Ælfwin.
1461	" " "	" ON PINCE Wt. 20.1.	
1462	" " "	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.6.	
1463	" " "	" " PINCE Wt. 20.0.	
1464	✠EADPARD ..	✠ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 19.4.	Anderboda.
1465	✠EADPAR ..	✠ANDERBODE ON PINCE Wt. 18.2.	
1466	✠EADPAR ..	" ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	
1467	" " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	Brihtmaer.
1468	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	Godwine.
1469	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 19.2.	
1470	" " "	✠GODPINE: ON PINE Wt. 20.4.	
1471	" " "	" " " Wt. 20.0.	
1472	LADPA RD REX	✠LEOFOLD ON PINCE Wt. 19.8.	Leofwold or Liofwold.
1473	EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>Var. Inscription continuous from left to right.</i>	" " PINCE Wt. 19.8.	
1474	✠EDPAR RD RE	✠LEOPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 20.0.	
1475	✠EADPA ..	✠LIOFPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 19.2.	
1476	EADPARDE RD R	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.0.	
1477	✠EADPAR RD RE	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
1478	EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>Var.</i> Inscription continuous from left to right.	✠LIOFPOLD ON PINCE OF Wt. 19.4.	
1479	✠EDPARD RD RE	✠PRARELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 19.4.	<i>Spraecline or Spraecling</i>
1480	✠EADPAR. " "	✠PRACELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 19.7.	
1481	✠EADPARD. " "	✠PRAELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 19.0.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1482	EADPARD RE.	✠ELFPINE ON P1: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfwino.
1483	✠EADPARD REX D	✠ANDERBODA ON P Wt. 15.8.	Anderboda.
1484	EADPARD RE:	✠ANDERBODE ON P1 Wt. 17.7.	
1485	" "	" " " " " " Wt. 17.4.	
1486	" RE.	✠HEDEPVLV ON PIC Wt. 16.4.	Heðewulf.
1487	✠ " REX:	✠LEOFPOLD ON PIN Wt. 16.4.	Leofwold.
1488	" "	" " " " PN Wt. 17.9.	
1489	EADPARD REX A:	✠LIFING ON PINCE Wt. 16.3.	Liting or Lāline.
1490	" REX.	✠LIFNE " PINCE Wt. 16.2.	
1491	EADPARD RE✠	✠LIFNE ON PINCES Wt. 17.2.	
[Pl. XXX. 9.]			
1492	" RE.	✠SPRAECALNG ON P1 Wt. 16.6.	<i>Spraecling or Spraecline.</i>
1493	" REX:	✠SPRAECLINE ON P Wt. 15.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1494	✠ EADPARD REX A	✠ SPRÆCLEIIN ON PIN Wt. 16.7.	
1495	EAPPARD RE	✠ SPRARELN ON PIN Wt. 13.8.	
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1496	EADPARD RE	✠ IELFFINE ON PII Wt. 15.0.	Ælfwine.
1497	" "	" " PIN Wt. 17.0.	
1498	" RE	" " PINE Wt. 17.3.	
1499	" REX	" " " Wt. 19.3.	
1500	" "	✠ ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 17.1.	Anderboda.
1501	" "	✠ ANDERBODE ON Wt. 17.5.	
1502	" RE ✠	✠ ANDERBODE ON P Wt. 15.3.	
1503	" REX	" " P Wt. 19.0.	
1504	EADPARD RE	✠ ANDRBODE ON I Wt. 18.8.	
1505	EADPARD RE	✠ LEOEPOLD ON P CI Wt. 18.8.	Leofwold.
1506	" "	✠ LEOFPOLD ON P CN Wt. 18.8.	
1507	EAPARD REX	✠ LEOFPOLD ON PI Wt. 17.5.	
1508	EAPDARD R	" " " Wt. 17.7.	
1509	EADPARD RE	✠ LEOFPOLLD ON PIN Wt. 18.3.	
1510	EAPARD REX A	✠ LEOFPOLD ON PINE Wt. 19.3.	
1511	EADPARD RE ::	✠ LFINE ON PINE Wt. 17.5.	Lifne.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1512	EADPARD RE	✠LIFINC ON PINCE : Wt. 16.1.	
1513	„ RE.	„ „ „ Wt. 18.0.	
1514	„ RE	„ „ PINPII Wt. 18.0.	
1515	„ R	✠SPRACELINC ON P Wt. 18.6.	Spraecline.
1516	„ „	✠SPRACELING ON : Wt. 19.1.	
1517	„ „	✠SPRACELING ON PI Wt. 16.1.	
1518	„ „	„ „ PIN Wt. 19.5.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
1519	EADPARD RE	✠SPEARTING ON PI Wt. 18.5.	Swearting.
PINCELSA. [Winchelsea.]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1520	✠EADPAR D RE	✠GOLDPINE ON PINCELE Wt. 20.2.	Goldwine.
[Pl. XXX. 11.]			
DEODFORD. [Thetford.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1521	✠EDPER D REX A :	✠ELSIE ONN DEO Wt. 14.3.	Elfsie ?
[Pl. XXX. 12.]			
1522	„ „ „ A	✠ESTMVND ON DEO : Wt. 17.0.	Estmund.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1523	✠E·DPE RD RI	✠ELFRIC ON DE Wt. 16.6.	Elfric.



N.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1521	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ESTMVND A ÐE Wt. 17.5.	Estmund.
1525	" " "	" " " Wt. 17.2.	
1526	✠EDP " "	✠LEFRIC ON ÐE Wt. 17.7.	Elfrie (cf. Elfrie)
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1527	✠EDPE : RD REX	✠ÆLSIE ON ÐEOD : Wt. 17.7.	Ægelsie.
1528	✠EDPE " "	✠BRVNSTAN ON Ð : Wt. 17.5.	Brunstan.
1529	✠EDPE : RD REX	✠LEOFREDE ON ÐEO Wt. 17.0.	Leofred.
FARTHING.			
1530	.... RD ..	..... ON ÐE Wt. 3.5.	
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1531	✠EDP REX ON : [Pl. XXX. 13.]	✠EDRIC OH ÐEPOI Wt. 14.2.	Edric.
1532	✠EDRI I RE : EX	✠EDRIC ON ÐEOD Wt. 13.0.	
1533	✠HEDP PD XEN	✠EDRIC ON ÐEO Wt. 13.7.	
1534	✠EDPA : D REX	✠LEOFPIN ÐEOD Wt. 13.9.	Leofwine.
1535	✠EDPAR D REX	✠LEOFPIN ÐEOD : Wt. 14.9.	
1536	✠EDP DNTNCI	✠TN:DRED ON : ÐED Wt. 13.7.	Wintred?
HALFENNIES.			
1537	✠HEDP . . . .	✠ED . . . . . ÐEO Wt. 6.5.	Edric?
1538	. . . . D REX NT	. . . . . NE ÐEOD : Wt. 6.5.	Leofwine?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1539	✠EDPER ·D REX·	✠EILSIE ON ðEODFO: Wt. 24·9.	Eilsie.
1540	✠EDPE ·RD REX:	✠ESTMVND ON ðEO Wt. 26·8.	Estmund.
1541	” ” ”	✠Eꝛ✠MVND ON ðEO Wt. 25·8.	
<i>Type vi.</i>			
1542	✠EDPER· ·D REEX:	✠GODELEOF ON ðEOT Wt. 17·8.	Godeleof.
[Pl. XXX. 14.]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1543	✠ED[P]ER D RE	✠BL·ARERE ON ðITFOR Wt. 17·0.	Blarere (cf. Blacer).
1544	✠EDPE: D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODELEOF ON ðEOT Wt. 20·7.	Godeleof.
1545	✠EDPER ·D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠LEOFpine ON ðEOT Wt. 20·2.	Leofwine or Lifwine.
1546	✠EDDER D RE	✠LIFFINE ON ðIDFOR Wt. 19·6.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1547	✠EADPER RD RE	✠ATWERE ON PiodFOI Wt. 19·6.	Atsere.
1548	✠·EDPAI D RE·	✠BLACER ON ðETFO Wt. 19·1.	Blacer.
1549	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠FOLCERD ON ðATFOR: Wt. 19·2.	Folcerd.
1550	✠EDPARD ERE	✠GDELIC: ON PiodFOD Wt. 17·5.	Gwelic (= Godelif?).
1551	✠EADPAR RD REX	✠SVMERLIDE ON PiodFO Wt. 21·0.	Sumerleda.
1552	✠EDPARD RD RE	✠SVMRED ON ðET Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1553	✠EAD·PAR RD RE	✠SVMRLEÐ ON ÐET: Wt. 19·2.	
1554	✠EADPAR RD REX	✠PVRFRVP ON PIODFO Wt. 19·9.	Wurfurd (cf. Purfurð).
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1555	✠EADPARED REX·	✠ÆLFPINE ON ÐETF Wt. 18·3.	Ælfwine.
1556	EADPARD REX·	✠ATSER ON ÐETF Wt. 16·0.	Atsere.
1557	✠EADPARED REX	✠GODRIC ON ÐETFO Wt. 16·0.	Godric.
1558	✠EADPARD REX ✠	✠SVMRD ON ÐETFOR Wt. 17·7.	Sumerleda.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1559	EADPARD REX	✠GODFI ON ÐETFORDI Wt. 18·5.	Godwine.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1560	✠DERE RD RE	✠ELEIPREINPHIO Wt. 12·5.	Uncertain.
1561	✠EDPE RD RE	✠HORCEP ON ED <i>Var. Pellet in one angle of cross.</i> Wt. 15·0.	Uncertain.
1562	✠EDPA·· RD E	✠PIDRED ON RTF: Wt. 10·4.	Widred.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1563	✠EDPER D REX··	✠L·IFINE ON SPES* <i>Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet.</i> Wt. 15·6.	Lifine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1564	✠EDPE· RD REX:	✠HLIIHHOCHFIII· Wt. 18·0.	Uncertain.

\* Ipswich:

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintmaster.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1565	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ELFPINE ON HTIME : Wt. 20·1.	Ælfwine.
1566	✠ÆEDP DREI	„ „ HTIMN Wt. 19·7.	
1567	✠EDPE· D RE·	✠GODPINECC OON Wt. 19·0.	Godwine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1568	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠EADPEARD O IENE Wt. 19·1.	Eadweard.
1569	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 21·0.	
1570	EADPAD X ANGOR :	„ O IENENE : Wt. 20·0.	
1571	EADRND ·EX IIIO✠	✠EILNOÐ ON CINE Wt. 17·0.	Eilnoð.
HALFPENNIES.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1572	.. DPERD ...	... IHTRED O· ... Wt. 5·2.	Brihtred?
1573	✠EDP . . . REC·	. PLFSICE O . . . Wt. 6·5.	Wulfsige.
1574	... PER· D ...	.. VLSICE ON ... Wt. 6·8.	
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1575	... P ER . . .	✠ÆELFRE . . . Wt. 6·5.	Ælfred.
1576	✠ED· . . . D RE·	✠BRIHTRE . . . Wt. 6·0.	Brihtred.
1577	✠EDP . . . RDE	✠DIREME . . . Wt. 7·2.	Direme.
1578	... PE RD ..	✠EDPAR . . . Wt. 8·6.	Edward.
1579	✠EDP . . D RE	✠LEOFPI . . . Wt. 7·5.	Leofwine.

N.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1580	✠EDPE . . . .	. . . OFPINE ON . . . Wt. 7.2.	
1581	✠EDPE . . . .	. . . . . PINE ON . . . . Wt. 5.5.	
1582	✠EDP . . D RE	✠LIFINE . . . . . Wt. 6.0.	Lifine.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1583	. . . . . RD REX:	✠ÆLFÆAR . . . . . Wt. 7.0.	Ælfgar.
1584	[✠]EDPNER . . . .	✠GODSVNE . . . . . Wt. 5.5.	Godsunc.
1585	✠ . . . . RE R✠	✠HÆRCIN ON . . . . Wt. 6.3.	Harcin or Marcin.
1586	. . . . . RD REX:	. . . EFPINE ON . . . . Wt. 8.5.	Lefwine.
1587	✠EDPE . . . . .	✠PVLCPIN . . . . . Wt. 7.5.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1588	✠EDPAR . . . . .	✠BVRNR . . . . . <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 8.7.	Burnred.
1589	[✠]EDPER: . . . .	. . . . . FPINE O: . . . . <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 7.7.	Leofwine?
FARTHING.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1590	. . . . . D RE .	✠E . . . . . N Wt. 2.0.	
1591	✠ED . . . . .	. . . . . NA . . . . . Wt. 4.2.	
1592	✠EDP . . . . .	. . . REC . . . . . Wt. 3.0.	
1593	. . . . .	. . . RIN . . . . . Wt. 3.9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1594	✠ED . . . . .	. . . SBR . . . . . Wt. 3·0.	
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1595	[✠]EDPE . . . . .	✠PVL . . . . . Wt. 4·0.	Wulfwine.
1596	. . . . . RE . . .	. . . . . INE . . . . . Wt. 3·6.	
1597	. . . . . E . . . . .	. . . . . PINE . . . . . Wt. 2·7.	
1598	. . . . . AR . . . . .	. . . . . NE ON . . . . . Wt. 3·0.	
1599	✠ED . . . . .	. . . . . E ON M . . . . . Wt. 5·0.	
1600	. . . . . RD . . . . .	. . . . . E ON N . . . . . Wt. 3·0.	



## HAROLD II.

SUCC. A.D. 6 JAN. 1066; DIED A.D. 11 OCT. 1066.

*Monarchs.*

- Æthelwine (Heb., Leic., Thetf.).  
*Æthwine* [= Ælfwine] (*Thetf.*).  
 Ælfgeat (Line).  
*Ælfgeat* ["*Geat*" = *Chelsea*?].  
 Ælfwi[g] (Oxf.).  
 Ælfwine or Ælfwine (*Brist.*, Cant.,  
 Chich., Ipsw., Winchest.).  
 Ælfwold or Alfswold (Wilt.).  
 Ælgar [cf. Aldgar] (Lond.).  
*Aganund.*  
 Aldgar (Lond.).  
 Aleof (York).  
*Alfried.*  
 Alf- see also Ælf-  
 Almer [= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer] (Line.).  
 Alxi [= Ælfisig?] (Chesh.).  
 Anderboda (Winchest.).  
 Blaceman.  
 Brihtmaer (*Wallingf.*).  
*Brihtmaer* (Glouc.).  
 Brihtrie (Exet., *Taunt.*).  
*Brihtwi* [= Brihtwine].  
 Brihtwold (Oxf.).  
 Brummen (Ipsw.).  
 Brunwine (Stamf.).  
 Burgwine (*Wallingf.*).  
 Centwine or *Caentwine* (Wilt.).  
*Coet* (*Brist.*).  
 Cinstan (Dover).  
 Colman.  
*Colric.*  
 Derman [= Permon?] (Steyn.).  
*Eadward.*  
 Eastmaer (Winchest.).  
 Edrie (Heref.).  
 Edwine (Cant., *Heref.*, Lond.).  
*Elfi* [= Elfwig or Elfwine] (*Heref.*).  
 Elfwine, see Ælfwine.  
*Elfred.*  
 Encefel [= Arnecefel] (York).  
*Edric.*  
 Forna (Nott.).  
*Ferd.*  
 Fren [= Froma?] (Derby).  
*Gerefin.*  
*Godbrand.*  
 Godrie (Lond., Shaft., Thetf.).  
 Godwine (Chich., Hunt., Lewes, *Mald.*,  
 N. York.).  
*Godmann.*  
 Godwine (Winchest.).  
 Hæðstow (Winchest.).  
*Hæð* (*Chesh.*).  
 Iocetel or *Iocitel* (York).  
 Leisinc [= Leifinc?] (York).  
*Leofric* (Ware).  
 Leofsi [= Leofsig] (Lond.).  
 Leofstan (Roch., Southamp.).  
 Leofward (Lewes).  
 Leofwine (Brist., Exet., *Roch.*, Stamf.).  
 Leofwold (Guild., Winchest.).  
 Lifinc or Luffinc (Exet., Warw., Win-  
 chest.).  
 Manna (Nott.).  
 Orðrie (Glouc.).  
 Osmund (Lond., Southw.).  
 Oswold (Lewes).  
*Onðbeorn* (York).  
 Onðgrim (York).  
 Onðulf (York).  
 Rentwine [= Kentwine or Centwine?] (Wilt.).  
*Rosecl* (York).  
 Sæwine (Southamp.).  
*Sentwine*, see Centwine.  
 Sigod (Bedf.).  
 Smebeorn or *Smebeorn* (Colch., York).  
 Spraccling (Winchest.).  
 Sueman [see also Swetman] (Lond.).  
 Sutare (York).  
 Swearling, see Swarting.  
 Sweartcol or *Swartcol* (York).  
 Swarting, Swartling, &c. (*Wallingf.*,  
 Winchest.).  
 Swetman or *Sweman* (Lond., South-  
 amp., Wareh.).  
 Ulfeetel (York).  
*Ustun*, see Purstan.  
 Wateman (Ware).  
 Winne.  
 Winus (Wilt.).  
 Wulfgeat (Glouc.).  
 Wuln or Wulwi [= Wulfwig or  
 Wulfwine] (Cambr., Colch.).  
 Wulfmaer, Wulmaer, &c. (Line., Romn.,  
 Shrews.).  
*Wulfred* (Cant.).  
 Wulfward (Dover, Lond.).  
 Wulgar [Wulfgar] (Lond.).  
 Wulmaer, see Wulfmaer.  
 Peodred (Hast.).  
 Permon [= Derman?] (Steyn.).  
*Purcil.*  
 Purgod (Thetf.).  
 Purstan (Norw.).

## DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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*Type i.*

Head l., wearing arched crown from which depend two fillets; in front, sceptre, pommeé. Around, inscription: outer circle.	Across field and between two lines, P A X. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 1.]

*Type i. var. a.*

Similar: no sceptre.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 4.]

*Type i., var. b.*

Similar; head r.; in front, sceptre, pommeé.	Similar; inscription in field, retrograde.
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[Cf. Pl. XXXII. 5.]

## DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1	✠ HAROL·D REX ANGL	✠ SIGOD ON BEDEFORD Wt. 21·0.	Sigod.
	[Pl. XXXI. 1.]		
	BRICGSTOF. [Bristol.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
2	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ LEOFPINE ON BRI Wt. 20·5.	Leofwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
CÆNTFARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
3	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO [Pl. XXXI. 2.]	✠ EDPINE ON CANTI Wt. 20·8.	Elfwine.
4	" " ANG:	✠ ELFPINE ON CAN: Wt. 21·7.	Elfwine.
CICESTRIE. [Chichester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
5	✠ HAROLD REX ANC <i>Var. No fillets to crown.</i>	✠ ELFPINE ON CICEI Wt. 20·3.	Elfwine.
[Pl. XXXI. 3.]			
6	" " AI	✠ GODPINE ON CICEI Wt. 21·7.	Godwine.
COLECEASTRE. [Colchester.]			
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
7	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ PVLFFI ON COLEC Wt. 20·2.	Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
8	" " "	" " COLEICST Wt. 19·5.	
DECRABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
9	✠ HAROLD REX AD.	✠ FRON ON DEORBI Wt. 21·0.	Fron (= Froma?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DOFERAN. [Dover.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
10	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLORVI <i>Var. Inner circle around bust.</i>	✠ CINSTAN ON DOFI Wt. 20·8.	Cinstan.
11	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ PVLFPVRD ON DO <i>Var. X A 9</i> Wt. 20·3.	Wulfward.
	[Pl. XXXI. 4.]		
	EOFERPIC. [York.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
12	✠ HAROLD REX ANGI	✠ ALEOF ON EOFR Wt. 17·5.	Aleof.
13	„ „ ANGL	✠ ERNCETEL ON EOF Wt. 20·3.	Erncetel (= Arncetel).
14	„ „ ANGI	✠ IOCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 21·5.	Iocetel.
15	„ „ ANGL	✠ IOCETL ON EOFR Wt. 22·7.	
16	„ „ „	✠ LEISINC ON EOFRI Wt. 21·5.	Leisine (= Leistine?).
	[Pl. XXXI. 5.]		
17	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ OVÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22·0.	Ouðgrim.
18	✠ HAROLD REXI [AN]GL	✠ OVÐVLF ON EOFERP Wt. 21·2.	Ouðulf
19	„ „ ANGL	✠ SN/EBEORN ON EON Wt. 20·2.	Snabeorn
20	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 21·5.	
21	„ „ ANGL	✠ SVTERE ON EOFR Wt. 21·2.	Sutere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
22	✠ HAROLD REXI ANGL	✠ SVTERE ON EO FER Wt. 21.2.	
23	" " ANGL	✠ SPEARTCOL ON EO Wt. 20.7.	Swearcol.
24	" " ANG	✠ VLFCETEL ON EO Wt. 20.0.	Ulfcetel.
EXECESTER. [Exeter.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
25	✠ HAROLD REX AN	✠ LEODINE ON EXEC Wt. 21.0.	Leofwine.
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
26	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ BRIHTRIC ON EXE Wt. 20.0.	Brihtric.
27	" " ANGL	✠ LIFINE ON EXECESTR Wt. 20.5.	Lifine.
GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
28	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ ÆGLPINE ON GIFELC Wt. 20.0.	Ægelwine.
29	✠ HAROLD REX AN	✠ ICGLPINE ON GIF Wt. 20.0.	
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
30	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL [Pl. XXXI. 6.]	✠ ÆGLPINE ON GIFE : Wt. 20.2.	Ægelwine.
GILDEFORDA. [Guildford.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
31	✠ HAROLDE ANGL	✠ LEOFPOLD ON GILD Wt. 19.3. [Pl. XXXI. 7.]	Leofwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
32	✠HAROLD REX ANGO	✠ÆLFPINE ON GIPPE Wt. 20.0.	Ælfwine.
33	✠HAROLD REX ANGO	✠BRVMMON ON GIPE Wt. 21.0.	Brummon.
	<p>GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
34	✠HAROLD REX ANGRO [Pl. XXXI. 8.]	✠ORÐRIC ON 6L-EPEC Wt. 20.3.	Orðric.
35	✠HAROLD REX ANGL :	✠PNLFGEAT ON 6LE Wt. 20.0.	Wulfgeat.
	<p>GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
36	✠HAROLD REX AI	✠PVLFPi ON GRANTI Wt. 20.6.	Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
37	✠HAROLD REX ANG	✠SÆFINE ON HAMT Wt. 20.0.	Sæwine.
38	” ” AI	✠SPETMAN ON HA Wt. 20.3. [Pl. XXXI. 9.]	Swetman.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
39	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 10.]</p>	<p>✠LEOFSTAN ON HA Wt. 21·2.</p>	Leofstan.
40	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>✠HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>✠DEODRED ON ÆST Wt. 19·7.</p>	Deodred.
41	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>✠HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>✠EDRIC ON HEREFOR Wt. 20·6.</p>	Edric.
42	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 11.]</p>	<p>✠GODYNE ON HVNIED Wt. 21·3.</p>	Godwine.
43	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>✠HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>✠GODPINE ON LEPE Wt. 21·0.</p>	Godwine.
44	<p>.. .. ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 12.]</p>	<p>✠LEOFFARD ON LEPE Wt. 20·8.</p>	Leofward.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
45	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠OSWOLD ON LEPEI Wt. 21·0.	Oswold.
46	✠HALOLD REX ANG	✠OZPOLD ON LEPEEI Wt. 21·0.	
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
47	✠HAROLD REX AI [Pl. XXXII. 1.]	✠ÆGLFINE ON LEHRI Wt. 20·2.	Ægelwine.
LEIGECEASTER. [Chester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
48	✠HAROLD REX AN [Pl. XXXII. 2.]	✠ALXXI ON LLEGE Wt. 21·0.	Alxxi (= Ælfsig ?).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
49	✠HAROLD REX AI	✠ÆLFGEAT ON LINCOI Wt. 20·0.	Ælfgeat.
50	” ” ”	” ” Wt. 19·0.	
51	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ÆLMER ON LINCO Wt. 22·0.	Almer (= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer).
52	” ” ANGL	✠PVLMER ” Wt. 23·1.	Wulmer (Wulfmer).
[Pl. XXXII. 3.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
53	✠ HAROLD REX ANGOL	✠ ELCÆR ON LVNDI Wt. 19·8.	Ælgar (cf. Aldgar).
54	„ „ ANG:	✠ ALDGA R „ Wt. 19·2.	Aldgar.
55	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLORI <i>Var.</i> Inner circle around bust.	✠ EDPINE ON LVND Wt. 17·5.	Edwine.
56	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	„ ON LVNDE: Wt. 20·2.	
57	„ „ ANGL.	„ „ LVNDEI: Wt. 20·2.	
58	„ RE ✠ ANGLO:	„ „ „ Wt. 22·0.	
59	„ REX ANGL	„ „ LVNDEN Wt. 18·5.	
60	„ „ ANGL <i>Var.</i> No fillets to crown.	„ „ LVNDI. Wt. 19·0.	
61	„ „ ANGLO	✠ GODRIC ON LVNDE: Wt. 19·8.	Godric.
62	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 18·3.	
63	„ „ AI	„ „ LVNDEI Wt. 22·0.	
64	„ „ ANG	✠ LEOFSI ON LVND Wt. 21·5.	Leofsi (ge).
65	„ „ ANGI	„ „ LVNDE Wt. 21·0.	
66	„ „ ANGO <i>Var.</i> Inner circle around bust.	„ „ LVNDEI Wt. 22·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
67	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO :	LEOF2I ON LVNDEN Wt. 19.7.	
68	" " ANGLO	✠ OSMVND ON LVN Wt. 19.0.	Osmund.
69	" " ANG :	✠ SVEMAN DE LVN Wt. 18.2.	Sueman (cf. Swetman).
70	" " "	✠ SPETMAN ON LVN Wt. 20.6.	Swetman.
71	" " "	✠ SPETMAN ON LVND Wt. 19.3.	
72	" " AN	✠ PVLGAR " " Wt. 21.0.	Wulgar (Wulfgar).
73	" " ANGLO :	" " LVND Wt. 21.9.	
74	" " ANGIO	" " LIINDE Wt. 19.8.	
<i>Type i. var. b.</i>			
75	✠ NVROLD REX VNG [Pl. XXXII. 5.]	✠ PVLEPRD ON LVDI Wt. 15.2.	Wulfward.
NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]			
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
76	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO	✠ ÐVRSTAN ON NOI Wt. 20.5.	Purstan.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
77	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ ÆLFPI ON OXENEFO Wt. 19.5.	Ælfwi(æ).
78	" " AG	✠ BRIHTFOLD ON OXE Wt. 19.5.	Brihtwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
79	✠HAROLD REX ANGL: ✠LEOFOTAN ON ROFI	Wt. 21·0.	Leofstan.
	[Pl. XXXII. 6.]		
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
80	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠PVLMEER ON RVMEI Wt. 18·5.	Wulmæer (Wulfmæer).
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
81	✠HAROLD REX TN60	✠GODRIE ON SCEFTES Wt. 18·0.	Godric.
	[Pl. XXXII. 7.]		
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
82	✠HAROLD REX ANGL:	✠FORNA ON SNOTIH Wt. 20·0.	Forna?
83	.. .. ANGL	✠MANNA ON ZNOT Wt. 17·3.	Manna.
	STÆNIG. [Steyning.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
84	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠DERMON ON STÆNI Wt. 21·5.	Dermom (Dermom?).
	[Pl. XXXII. 8.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	STANFORD. [Stamford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
85	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠BRVNFINE ON STA Wt. 21·3.	Brunwine.
86	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠LEOFFINE ON STAN Wt. 21·8.	Leofwine.
	SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
87	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠OSMVND ON SVDEF Wt. 17·7.	Osmund.
	PÆRINCFIC. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
88	✠HAROLD REX ANGL [Pl. XXXII. 9.]	✠LVFFINE ON PEARP Wt. 21·2.	Luffine (= Lifine).
	PALINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
89	✠HAROLD REX ANGL [Pl. XXXII. 10.]	✠BVRFINE ON PALIN Wt. 20·0.	Burgwine.
90	✠HAROLD REX ANG	✠SPEARTLINE ON PAL Wt. 20·5.	Sweartling.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PERHAM. [Warcham.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
91	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠SPEMAN ON PERH Wt. 19.0.	Swetman.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
92	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20.0.	Ælfwold or Alfwold.
93	„ „ ANGL	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILTI Wt. 19.2.	
94	„ „ ANGL	„ „ PILTV Wt. 18.0.	
95	✠HAROLD REX ANI	„ ☉ PITV Wt. 18.5.	
96	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	„ ON PITVI Wt. 20.0.	
97	✠HAROLD REX ANI	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILTVI Wt. 19.4.	
98	„ „ AN	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILTV Wt. 19.7.	
99	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ALPOLD „ „ Wt. 19.4.	
100	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠CENTPINE ON PITI Wt. 18.8.	Centwine.
	[Pl. XXXII. 11.]		
101	✠HAROLD REX AI	„ „ PITAI Wt. 19.5.	
102	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠CENTPINE ON PILT Wt. 19.0.	
103	✠HAROLD REX AI	✠CENTPINE OH PI Wt. 20.1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠RENTPINE ON PILTVN Wt. 20.1.	Rentwine (= Kentwine?).
105	✠HAROLD REX AN6OL	✠PINVS ON PILTIA Wt. 19.9.	Winus.
106	„ „ AN	✠PINVS ON PILTVN Wt. 20.4.	
PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
107	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINE Wt. 16.0.	Ælfwine.
108	„ „ AN6L	✠ANDERBODE ON P Wt. 19.7.	Anderboda.
109	„ „ AN	✠ANDERBODE ON PI Wt. 17.4.	
110	„ „ „	„ „ PII Wt. 18.0.	
111	„ „ AN6L	✠EASTNÆR ON PIN Wt. 19.5.	Eastnær.
112	„ „ ANLO	✠GOLDFIN PINCECI Wt. 19.8.	Goldwine.
113	✠HAROLD REX AN6L	✠HEAÐEDI ON DIC Wt. 21.0.	Heaðewi.
114	„ „ AN6	✠LEOFOLD ON PIN Wt. 21.2.	Leofwold.
[Pl. XXXII. 12.]			
115	✠HAROLD EX AN	✠LEOFFOLD ON PINI Wt. 18.0.	
116	✠HAROLD REX AN6L	✠LIFIC ON PINCE2T Wt. 15.4.	Lifne.
117	„ „ AN	✠SPRACELING ON P Wt. 21.4.	Spraceling.
118	„ „ AN6	✠SPEARLING ON PI Wt. 21.0.	Swearling or Sweartling(= Swearting).
119	✠HAROLD REX AN6L	✠SPEARTLING ON PI Wt. 20.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
120	✠HAROLD REX ANGL:	✠SPEARTING ON P1 Wt. 19.5.	Swearling.
	<p>DEOTFORD. [Thetford.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
121	✠HAROLD REX NGLI:	✠ÆLEPINE ON ðITFO Wt. 20.0.	Ægelwine.
122	" " ANG	✠GODRIC ON ðEOTI Wt. 20.7.	Godric.
123	" " "	✠ÐVRGOD ON ðEOT. Wt. 18.7.	Durgod.
	<p>UNCERTAIN MINT.</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
124	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠BLA6EMAN ON I (Broken.)	Blaceman.
125	" " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON I Wt. 20.0.	Brihtmær.

## INDEXES.



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1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368



## TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00



TABLE  
FOR  
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE  
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		19	100
			95
			90
3.5			85
			80
			75
3.		18	70
			65
		17	60
2.5		16	55
		15	50
		14	45
2.			40
		13	35
		12	30
1.5		11	25
		10	20
		9	15
		8	10
1.		7	5
.9		6	
.8		5	
.7		4	
.6		3	
.5		2	
.4		1	
.3			
.2			
.1			







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AETHELBEARHT



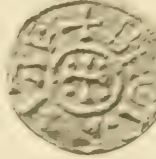
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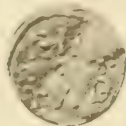


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AETHELRED I.



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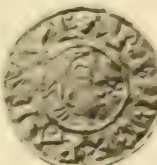
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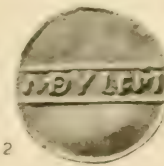
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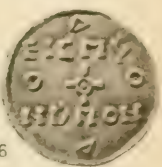
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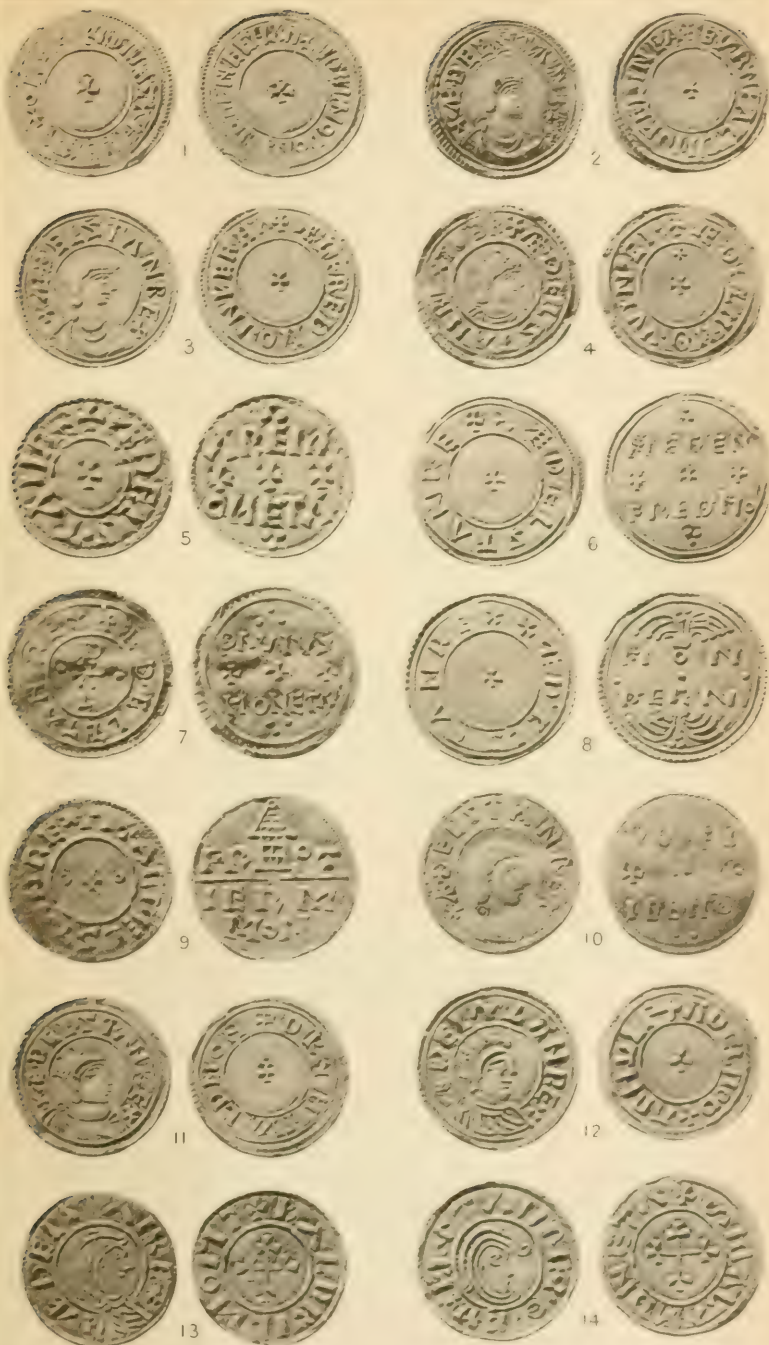


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AETHELSTAN











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EADWIG







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EADWIG



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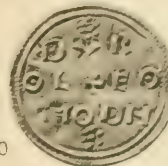
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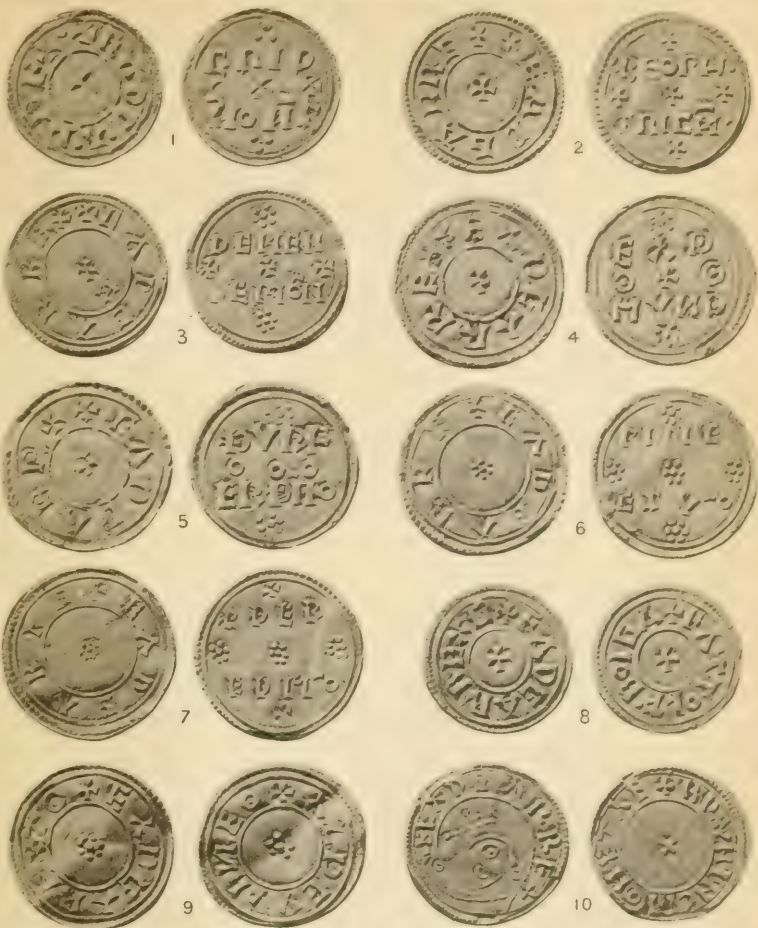
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EADGAR

EADWIG - EADGAR





EADGAR



EADWEARD II







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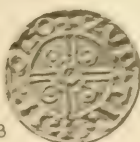
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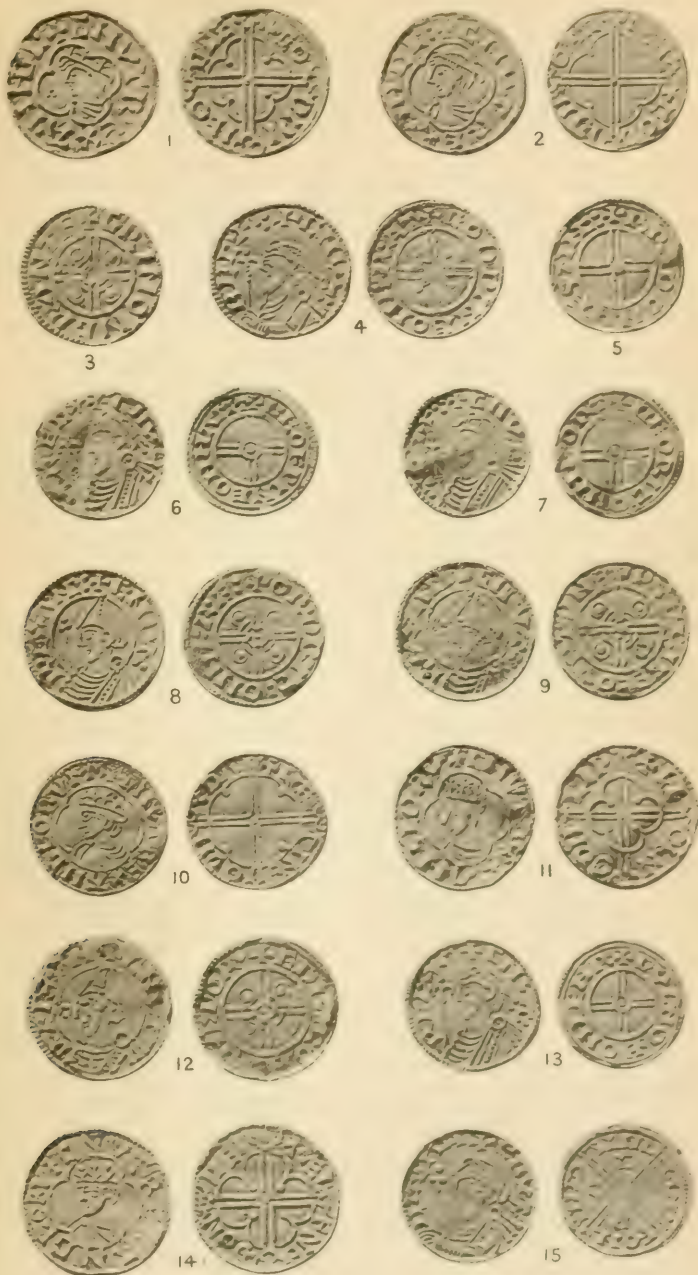


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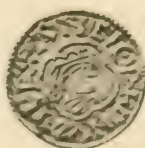
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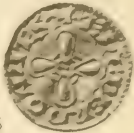
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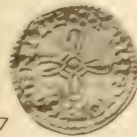
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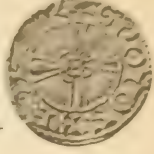
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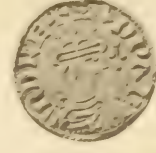
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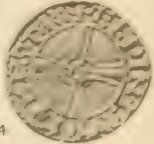
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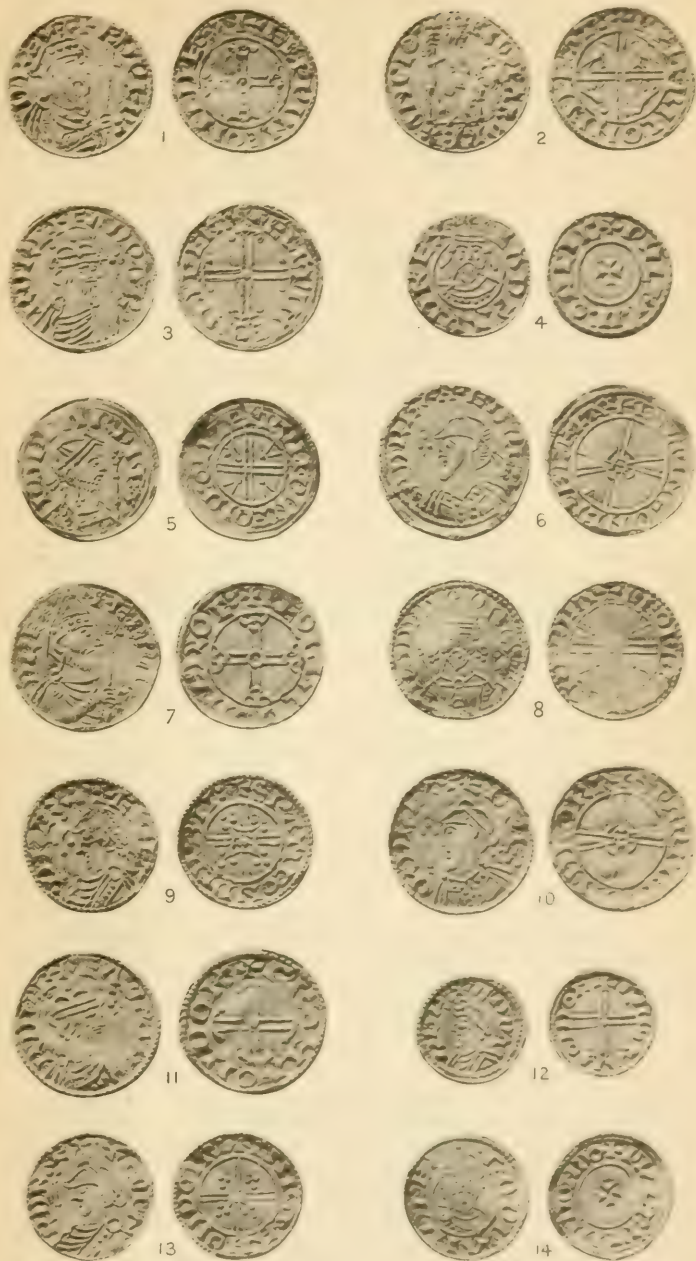
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EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.





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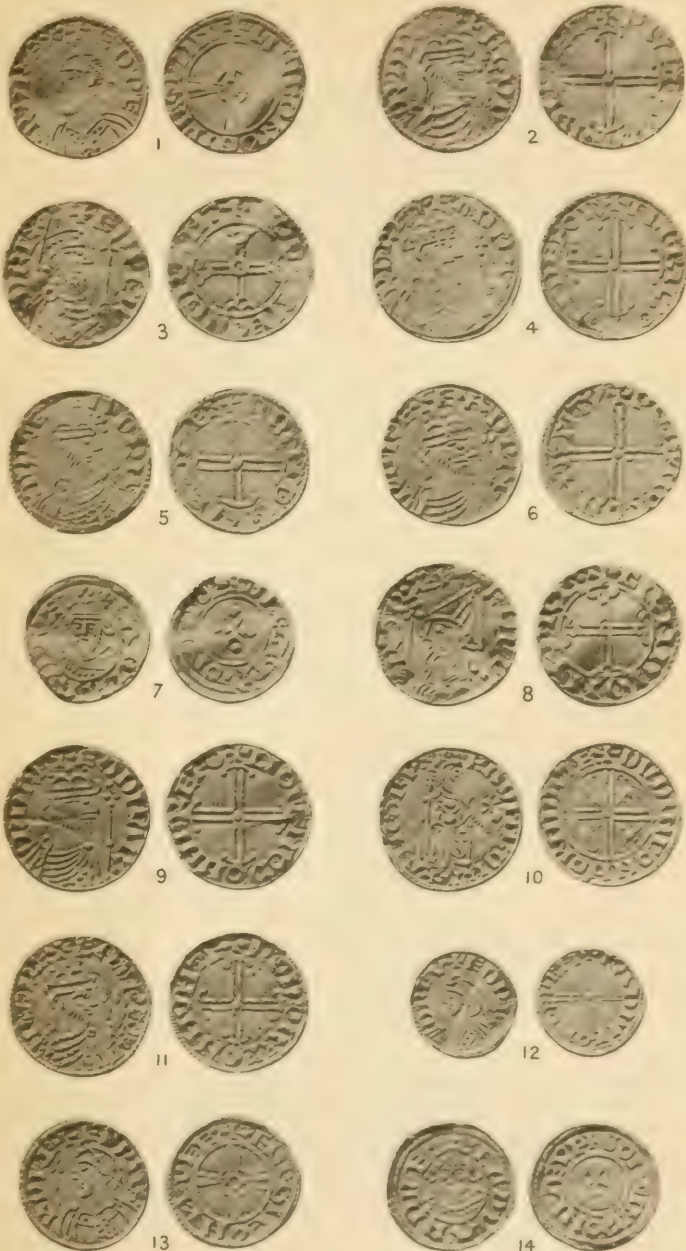


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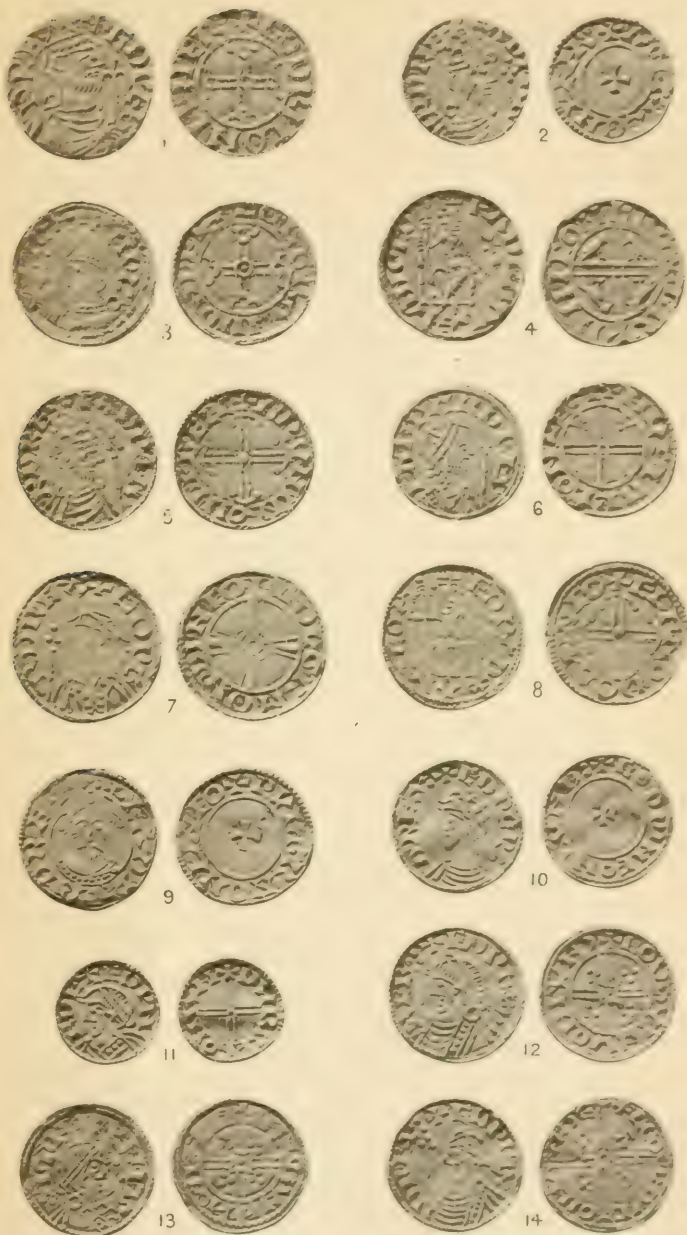




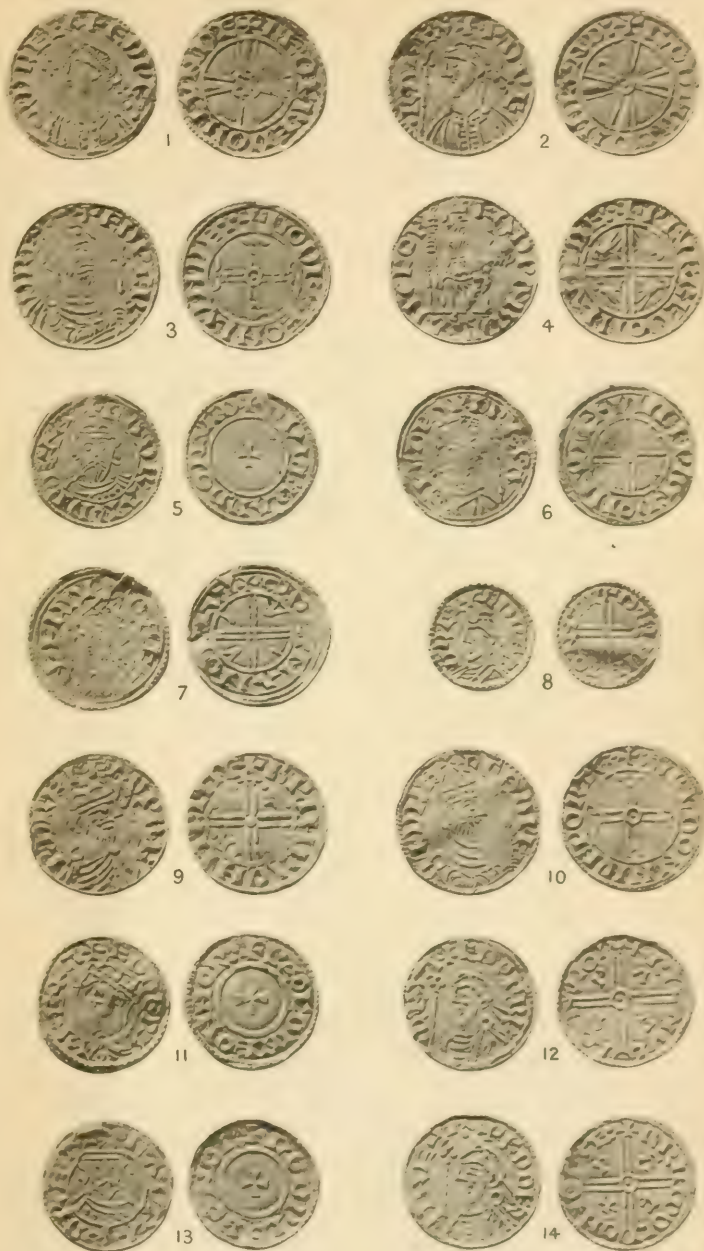








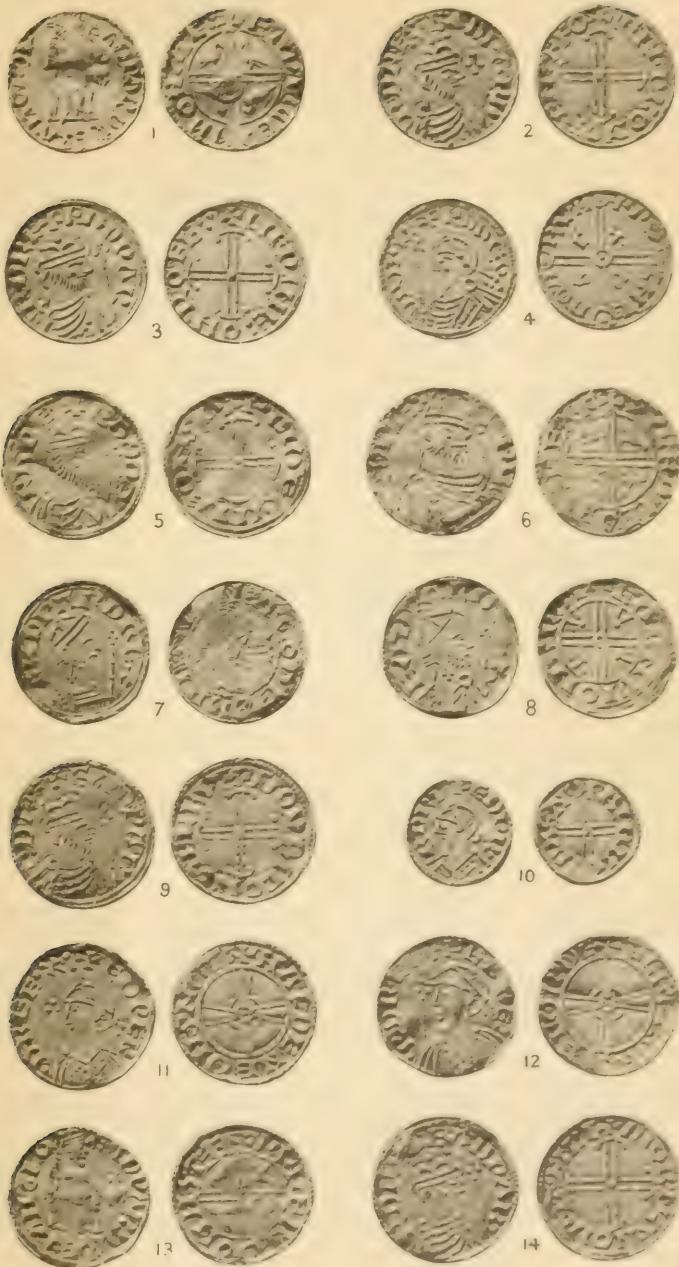




EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.











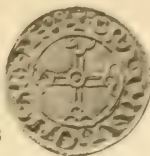
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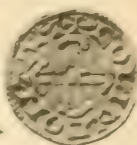
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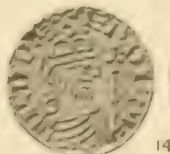
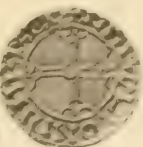
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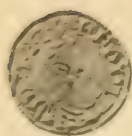
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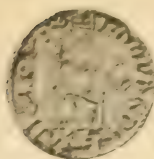
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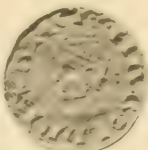
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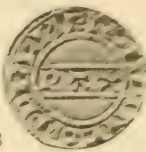
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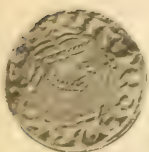
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